

# Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood Training Booklet



The New Zealand Petfood  
Manufacturers Association Inc.

**Ministry for Primary Industries**  
Manatū Ahu Matua





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# **1 Introduction**

This booklet applies to the harvesting of wild animals for petfood.

It covers the requirements surrounding:

- the types of wild animals available for harvesting for petfood,
- how to become an Approved Supplier
- how to ensure the harvested wild animals are free from poisons
- how to harvest and handle wild animals so that they do not deteriorate and remain free from contamination, and
- what documentation is required to ensure that the risks associated with wild animals are appropriately managed.

**The main risks of concern are:**

- The risk to pet health from poisons (poison residues).
- The risks to pet health from biologically contaminated product (dangerous bugs) from diseased, contaminated or deteriorated material.

## 1.1 Types of Wild Animals for Petfood

Wild animals may be harvested for use as petfood only where the risks to the health of pets are known and can be appropriately managed.

The requirements in this booklet cover all species of wild animals that are currently accepted by MPI as suitable for harvesting in the field for petfood use.

Wild animals accepted for petfood use are:

European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus occidentalis</i>
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus velpecula</i>
All Wallaby species, namely;	
Bennetts Wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogrisea</i>
Tammar (aka Dama) Wallaby	<i>Macropus eugenii</i>
Parma Wallaby	<i>Macropus parma</i>
Domestic goat	<i>Capra aegagrus hirus</i>
Thar	<i>Hemitragus jemlahuis</i>
Chamois	<i>Rubicara rubicara</i>
Feral Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Ground living birds, namely:	
Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Peacock / peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Guinea fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
Quail	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>

If other species than the ones listed above are being considered for harvesting for petfood, MPI should be contacted to ascertain if the species considered can be accepted.

Note that, due to their extensive range, “flying birds”, such as Canadian geese, paradise ducks, mallard ducks, etc. **must not** be harvested for petfood.



European Rabbit  
(*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)



Brown Hare  
(*Lepus europaeus occidentalis*)



Common Brush Tail Possum  
(*Trichosurus vulpecular*)



Bennetts Wallaby  
(*Macropus rufogriseus*)



Tammar (aka Dama) Wallaby  
(*Macropus eugenii*)



Parma Wallaby  
(*Macropus parma*)



Domestic Goat  
(*Capra aegagrus hirus*)



Thar  
(*Hemitragus jemlahuis*)



Chamois  
(*Rubicara rubicara*)



Feral Pig  
(*Sus scrofa*)



Turkey  
(*Meleagris gallopavo*)



Peacock / peafowl  
(*Pavo cristatus*)



Pheasant  
(*Phasianus colchicus*)



Guinea Fowl  
(*Numida meleagris*)



Quail  
(*Synoicus ypsilophorus*)

## 1.2 The Hazards of Poisons

Most wild animals discussed in this booklet are pests in New Zealand and are subject to culling programmes designed to manage populations. Culling programmes may be conducted through shooting or trapping operations or through laying poisons.

Wild animals that eat poisons may die immediately or remain alive and apparently healthy for a period of time then possibly die, depending on the dose and type of poison consumed.

Harvesting wild animals that may have been exposed to poisons poses a significant risk to pets as the resulting petfood may contain poison residues.

Suppliers of wild animals intending to provide petfood operators must fully understand these risks and the requirements put in place to appropriately manage these risks.

Failure to manage these risks could result in the death of pets that have consumed the affected product, which would have serious negative implications for the entire petfood sector. It could also put the petfood operator's approval and business in jeopardy and may result in legal action against the harvester.

The harvesting of wild animals is subject to intense scrutiny by MPI Verification Services (MPI VS) and there is a comprehensive residue-testing programme in place. The technology involved in testing for residues is so good that if there are poisons present, they will be found. The residues testing programme is conducted in such a manner that individual suppliers can be identified.

**If you supply wild animals with poisons in it you will eventually be caught. If you are caught you will no longer be approved to kill wild animals and you could face a fine of up to \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years for companies and a fine of up to \$100,000 for individuals.**

### **1.3 Sources of Contamination**

It is of vital importance that petfood manufacturers produce petfood that is safe for pets to eat and that does not pose a risk to the purchaser when they handle the petfood.

In addition to managing the risk of poisons in petfood, harvesters must also ensure that wild animals supplied to the petfood operation are free from disease and are handled appropriately.

Handling wild animals appropriately (including cooling) will ensure that the wild animals:

- do not become contaminated during harvesting, and
- that any bugs that have contaminated the animal do not grow to levels that could be dangerous for pets or petfood purchasers.

### **1.4 The Code of Practice**

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), in conjunction with the New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association (NZPFMA), has developed the “Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals”. This is the document that fully outlines the requirements in place to ensure that only poison-free wild animals are used for petfood.

In addition, the MPI and NZPFMA have jointly developed this booklet, which is based on the requirements in that Operational Code and expands on the requirements described in the Code.

Anyone intending to harvest wild animals for petfood must study both publications.

## **2 Becoming an Approved Supplier**

To become an approved supplier of wild animals for petfood you must:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the requirements for harvesting wild animals, and
- Be approved by a petfood operator

### **2.1 Demonstrating an Understanding of the Requirements**

To become a supplier of wild animals for petfood the intending harvester must obtain a copy of both:

- the “*Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals*”, and
- the “*Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood Training Booklet*”.

Both are available from petfood operators.

You must read both publications in full and thoroughly understand them. If you have any questions or points that need clarification, the petfood operator can help.

Once you are confident that you understand the requirements you must obtain a copy of the “*NZPFMA Examination for Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood*”. Again, this is available from the petfood operator.

The exam confirms that you understand the key requirements for harvesting poison-free wild animals for petfood. It is an “open-book” exam so you may refer to these publications while you are completing it. It must be completed in full and returned to the petfood operator.

### **2.2 Approval by a Petfood Operator**

To ensure that all harvesters fully understand the hazards associated with the harvesting of wild animals for petfood, all suppliers must be approved by a petfood operator as having met minimum requirements.

The application form “*Application to Become an Approved Supplier - Petfood*” must be obtained from a petfood operator. It must be filled out completely and returned to that petfood operator. A copy of the application form is in Appendix 2.

The petfood operator will check the details on the form and confirm your identity by checking your driver's licence and firearms licence. They will also confirm that:

- you have copies of the current versions of both the "*Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals*" and this booklet "*Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood Training Booklet*", and
- you have read and understood both publications, and
- you have the capability to comply with the requirements (such as use of chemicals, refrigeration, sanitation, etc.), and
- you have passed the "*Examination for Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood*".

Suppliers remain approved for two years and approval will automatically lapse when the two years are up.

If you have supplied wild animals to the petfood operator since you were approved the petfood operator can re-approve you once they have confirmed that:

- you have copies of the current versions of both the "*Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals*" and this "*Harvesting Wild Animals for Petfood Training Booklet*", and
- you have maintained competency to supply according the requirements of the current version of the "*Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals*".

If your approval lapses you must reapply to become an approved supplier again.

This re-approval process is to ensure that suppliers are up to date with these requirements.

Suppliers may become Approved Suppliers to more than one petfood operator. However, these requirements for approval and re-approval must be undertaken with each petfood operator.

## **3 Poisons**

### **3.1 Understanding Poisons**

It is the responsibility of the harvester of wild animals for petfood to fully understand what poisons are used to control pests in New Zealand, including knowledge of the various trade names the poisons are sold or marketed under.

It is important that each harvester becomes familiar with how to access the Database of Registered Agricultural Compounds on the ACVM (MPI) website. It is strongly recommended that harvesters review the website prior to commencing any harvest and keep a list of Trade Name Products and their active ingredients for reference.

Details of the database and a list of trade name products can be found in Appendix 1. These details are accurate at the time of publication of this booklet but they may be subject to change over time.

The harvester is responsible for harvesting wild animals outside of areas (including buffer zones) where poisons are being, or have recently been used.

The following subsections provide information on some of the commonly used poisons (what they are, what they look like, how they are used) and how soon you can harvest wild animals in areas after these poisons have been used.

### **3.2 Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080)**

1080 has been used in New Zealand since 1954 to control a wide range of vertebrate pests, particularly rabbits, hares and possums.

You need a license to buy 1080 poisons so it is mostly used by councils, Department of Conservation (DOC) and pest control businesses. 1080 poisoning operations are publicly notified and conspicuous signs must be erected.

1080 is extremely poisonous and causes death within a few hours. However, it is relatively easily broken down by water.

Pets, particularly dogs, are very susceptible to 1080. Dogs are ten times more susceptible to 1080 than rabbits.

Usually 1080 is applied as:

- aerial drops of cereal baits or carrots with 1080
- 1080 paste in bait stations nailed to trees or on the ground
- pellets of 1080 and flour mixture added to bait stations.

Animals must not be taken from an area where 1080 has been laid until:

- 4 months after the end of a poisoning operation.

### 3.3 Pindone

Pindone (correct name: 2-pivaloylindan-1,3-dione) is a cereal based anticoagulant (stops blood clotting) poison in pellet form commonly used to control rabbits. Usually baits are placed in small heaps where rabbits feed. Pindone works by stopping blood from clotting eventually causing the animal to die from internal bleeding. Pindone takes between 6 and 14 days to kill.

Animals must not be taken from an area where Pindone has been laid until

- 2 months after the end of a poisoning operation.



Pindone pellets on an earth spit

### 3.4 Other Anti-coagulants

Other anticoagulants include:

- Coumatetralyl (common trade names include Racumin, No Rats)
- Brodifacoum (common trade names include Pestoff, Talon)
- Bromadiolone (common trade names include Bromatrol, Bromard, Contrac, Rid Rat, Squeak)
- Diphacinone (common trade names include Pestgone, Ditrac)
- Flocoumafen (common trade names include Storm, Strategem)

All these anti-coagulants work in a similar fashion to pindone. They interfere with normal clotting of blood so the animal dies from internal bleeding. However, it does take some time and multiple feedings for the target pests to die, sometimes up to three weeks.

Animals must not be taken from an area where other anti-coagulants have been laid until:

- 3 years after the end of a poisoning.

### 3.5 Phosphorous

Phosphorous was one of the first poisons to be used for large-scale pest destruction and has played an important part in New Zealand rabbit control. Phosphorous is a liver poison and kills through acute hepatitis or liver damage. Phosphorous is a paste used for both rabbit and possum control usually applied in a bait station.

Phosphorous is quite unstable and decomposes relatively quickly when exposed to air. It is extremely toxic to humans so it is a Controlled Pesticide and requires an Approved Operators License for it to be used.

Animals must not be taken from an area where Phosphorous has been laid until:

- 1 month after the end of a poisoning operation.



Applying Phosphorous to a bait station

### 3.6 Cyanide and Cholecalciferol

Sodium Cyanide (common trade names include Trappers Cyanide Paste), hydrogen cyanide (common trade names include Cyanosil) and potassium cyanide (common trade names include Feratox, Cyanara Ferapaste) are powerful poisons that cause the animal to become comatose within a minute and to die within 5 minutes. Since they kill so quickly there's a very low chance of any poison being in the meat of a live healthy animal.

Cyanide is a Controlled Pesticide and requires an Approved Operators License for it to be used.



Feratox Bait station with Cyanide pellet

Cholecaliciferol (common trade names include Campaign) is a cereal-bait poison that works by overloading the pest with vitamin D3 causing death, usually within 36 hours. Because the only residue is vitamin D, there is a very low residue risk for pets.



Self-feeder bait station with Campaign bait

Animals may be taken immediately from areas where Cyanide and Cholecaliciferol have been used and you do not have to observe buffer zones. However, you must ensure the animal was alive and apparently healthy at the time of harvest.

### 3.7 Other Poisons

The above outlines the use of the most commonly used poisons. There are others. Check Appendix 1, below.

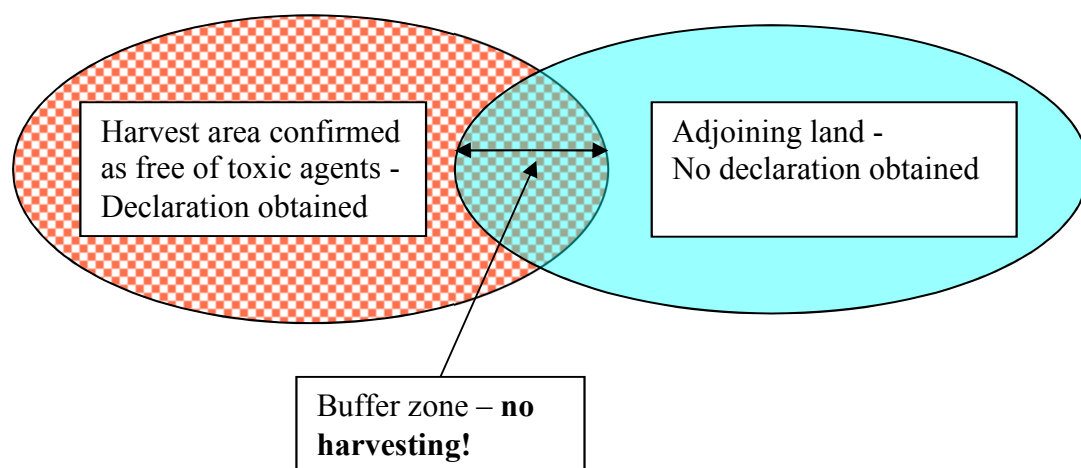
### 3.8 Poison Buffer Zones

In addition to the above requirements, wild animals must not be harvested within any buffer zone.

Buffer zones represent the area of land between the land subject to a poisoning operation and that free of poison. The buffer zone provides a margin of safety between the poisoned-free area and the possibly poisoned adjoining land. The size of the buffer zone is determined by what is known about normal wild animal migration and movements between areas. Buffer zones may change as more information comes to light.

The buffer zone also applies from a neighbouring property for which the hunter or supplier has no Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement. For example if the harvester only holds a declaration for the farm being harvested then the harvester must not take wild animals within the buffer zone distance from the neighbouring property.

The buffer zone may be extended when circumstances occur that may increase the likelihood of wild animals coming into contact with poisons eg aerial dropping of poisons, change in migration patterns of wild animals, known grazing ranges, geographical features such as long valleys.



Animals must not be taken from within the following buffer zones:

- 200 m for rabbits
- 1km for hares, thar, wallabies and possums
- 2km for goat, chamois, pigs, deer (all species), and wild birds

### 3.9 Summary

You must be familiar with the types of poisons available.

You must not take wild animals from areas where:

- 1080 has been used until 4 months from the end of poisoning operations.
- Pindone has been used until 2 months after the end of poisoning operations.
- Other anti-coagulants (Coumatetralyl, Brodifacoum, Bromadiolone, Diphcinone, Flocoumarfen) have been used until 3 years after the end of poisoning operations
- Phosphorous has been used until 4 weeks after the end of poisoning operations

You may take wild animals immediately from area where Cyanide or Cholecalciferol have been used, provided that you ensure the animal was alive and apparently healthy at the time of harvest.

You also must not take wild animals from any buffer zone:

- 200m for rabbits.
- 1 km for hares, thar, wallabies and possums.
- 2km for goat, chamois, pigs, deer (all species) and wild birds.

This information is also described in a table in the “*Operational Code for Petfood Processing: Harvesting and Processing of Wild Animals*” and on the back of the form “*Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement – Petfood*”.

## **4 Harvesting Wild Animals**

The section outlines the requirements in place for harvesting and delivering to the petfood operator quality, pesticide-free wild animals.

### **4.1 Poison-free Areas**

All wild animals for petfood use must be harvested from poison-free areas. The harvester is required to understand poisons, their uses, withholding periods and buffer zones. These requirements are outlined in section 3 above.

All harvesters are required to obtain a signed *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood*, which requires the Landowner or Manager of the area to be harvested to attest to the use of poisons in that area.

All harvesters are also required to sign a *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood* that confirms that these poison-free requirements have been met.

Both these forms must accompany the harvested wild animals when delivered to the petfood operator. The forms are described in detail in section 5.

### **4.2 Tb free Areas**

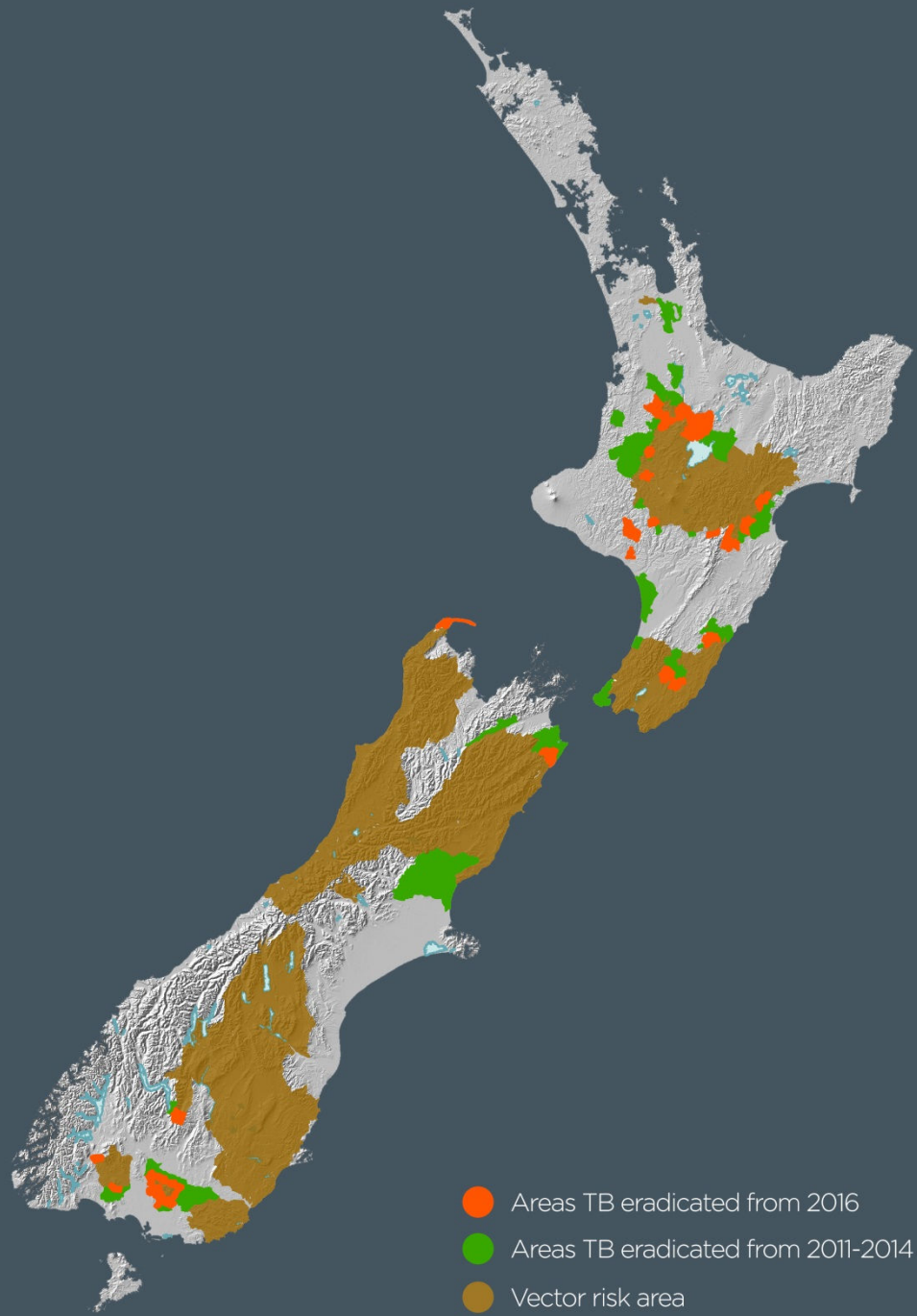
Additionally, possums and deer (all species) may only be harvested from outside of areas declared as vector risk areas for bovine tuberculosis (Tb) by Tb-free New Zealand.

A copy of the Tb Vector Risk Areas map, as at April 2017, appears on the next page for your information. Vector risk areas are coloured brown on the map.

These areas do change – check the website for up-to-date information immediately before harvesting at:

<http://www.tbfree.org.nz/>

## VECTOR RISK AREA REDUCTIONS 2016



### 4.3 Harvesting Requirements

All wild animals must be alive and apparently healthy at the time of harvest. If there is any doubt the animal must not be harvested for petfood.

The time of harvest is considered to be the point in time when the harvester makes the judgement on the animal's suitability for petfood. For a shooter this means the time the animal is about to be shot and for a trapper this means the time just prior to the humane killing of the animal.

Harvesting may only occur through:

- Shooting with a non-frangible bullet, or
- Humane live trapping, or
- Humane live netting.

All wild animals that are trapped or netted must be further handled and humanely killed in accordance with the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

All harvesters must attest that these requirements have been met on the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood*.

### 4.4 Identification of Harvested Wild Animals

All harvested wild animals must be immediately, positively and uniquely identified. All suppliers must identify each animal or group of animals with suitable identification that clearly links the wild animals to the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood*.

This requirement is to ensure that any consignment delivered to the petfood operator can be accurately traced back to the supplier and the harvest area. This requirement is likely to be subject to petfood operator and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

For large animals (e.g. deer, pigs) they should be tagged or otherwise identified "where they fall". If animals are identified as a group, they must have been killed:

- Within an area covered by a single *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood*, and
- On the same date, and
- By the same approved supplier.

## **4.5 Handling Harvested Wild Animals**

Following harvest wild animals must be processed and stored in accordance with the following conditions. These are intended to ensure that the harvested wild animals do not deteriorate and are kept free from contaminants that might affect their suitability for petfood.

### **4.5.1 Gutting**

Large animals (e.g. deer, goat, pigs) must be bled as soon as possible after killing.

All harvested wild animals must be gutted before being delivered to the petfood operation. The petfood operator will not accept gut-in product.

The gutting of harvested wild animals must:

- be conducted so that contamination of the raw material by spillage of intestinal contents or environmental contaminants is minimised.
- be limited to the stomach and intestines only. All other offal must remain attached in the carcass to facilitate post-mortem examination.
- keep the opening cuts, used for the removal of the stomach and intestines, to a minimum to reduce potential contamination of the opened carcass.

The heads of the animals may be removed.

The animals must not be subject to any other processing operation, such as skinning or washing, prior to delivery to the petfood operation due to the potential for contamination of the raw material.

These requirements are likely to be subject to petfood operator and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

### **4.5.2 Facilities**

All facilities to be utilised for the processing and storage of harvested wild animals must be built and operated in such a manner as to prevent harvested wild animals deteriorating or being contaminated.

All facilities must be kept clean and tidy and constructed in such a way as to reduce the chances of contamination, particularly, they must be:

- Constructed to minimise the entrance, harbourage, or accumulation of pests and contaminants;

- Constructed of materials that are durable, non-toxic, free from defects and that can be readily cleaned and sanitised;
- Provided with refrigeration capable of achieving the required refrigeration performance for the intended maximum throughput (in most cases this will be a fridge or freezer);
- The refrigeration must be provided with a temperature gauge to monitor performance;
- Provided with a suitable means for the cleaning and sanitation of equipment, personnel and the refrigeration facility.

These requirements are likely to be subject to petfood operator and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

#### 4.5.3 Operation of the Facility

The facility for processing and storage of harvested wild animals must be operated in such a manner to ensure:

- All equipment used in the processing of wild animals is cleaned and sanitised after each batch of wild animals and when visibly contaminated;
- The refrigeration facility is cleaned and sanitised on a regular basis to ensure that the facility does not become a source of contamination to the petfood product;
- That the animal material facilities, equipment and essential services are maintained;
- That an inventory of all incoming and outgoing material, including the destination of the material (petfood operation), is accurately maintained.

In addition, only MPI-approved maintenance compounds may be used in any facility (including such things as cleaners, detergents, lubricants, sanitisers and other chemicals).

The Approved Maintenance Compounds (Non-Dairy) Register is available on the MPI website at:

<http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/registers-lists/maintenance-compounds/index.htm>

This link leads to a searchable database of approved maintenance compounds.

These requirements are likely to be subject to petfood operator and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

#### 4.5.4 Refrigeration

All wild animals harvested in the field must be cooled as soon as possible after harvest. The use of an ice-filled container is recommended. The harvested wild animals must be separated and spread out, rather than heaped together, so they can cool quickly.

All wild animals harvested in the field must be placed under refrigeration as soon as possible to prevent their further deterioration. The carcasses must be refrigerated within:

- 4 hours of being killed if the ambient environmental temperature is warmer than 10°C; or
- 12 hours of being killed if the ambient environmental temperature is cooler than 10°C at all times.

In all cases, the refrigeration must:

- ensure that the internal temperature of all raw material is reduced to cooler than 7°C with 24 hours of killing; and
- if frozen, the process must be continuous and achieve an end point temperature of cooler than -12°C; and
- be maintained at a temperature during storage prior to processing so that they will not deteriorate.

These requirements are likely to be subject to petfood operator and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

#### 4.5.5 Declaration

Suppliers must demonstrate an understanding of the requirements of this section as part of the supplier approval process.

Approved suppliers must attest that these requirements have been met on the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood*.

## 4.6 Delivery of Harvested Wild Animals to the Petfood Operator

Harvested wild animals preserved by chilling must be:

- kept between 0°C and 7 °C at all times; and
- delivered to the petfood operation within 72 hours of being killed.

Harvested wild animals preserved by freezing must be:

- kept at a temperature cooler than –12°C; and
- must be delivered to the petfood operation in a frozen state at a temperature of –12°C or cooler.

Delivery must be in such a manner to ensure that the wild animals do not become microbiologically contaminated or deteriorate and remains fit for intended purpose. Product must be completely enclosed and not exposed.

All deliveries of harvested wild animals must be accompanied by two documents:

1. the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement – Petfood*; and
2. either:
  - a. the *Landowner/Manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood*; or
  - b. a Department of Conversation (DOC) “Pesticides Summary”, where the animals were harvested from public land administered by DOC.

## **5 Documentation**

All wild animals harvested according to the requirements outlined in section 4 above must be delivered to the petfood operator accompanied by two completed forms of documentation:

1. the *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood*; and
2. either
  - a. the *Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood*; or
  - b. a Department of Conversation (DOC) “Pesticides Summary”, where the animals were harvested from public land administered by DOC.

The first two forms are available from the MPI website at:

<http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/industry/sectors/petfood-inedibles/documents/forms/>  
or the petfood operator.

Pesticide Summaries are available from DOC Regional offices and the Department of Conversation web site at:

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/pesticide-summaries/>.

The petfood operator will check both documents. It is illegal for the petfood operator to accept a delivery of wild animals where the documentation is inaccurate, incomplete or missing.

If the petfood operator believes the information supplied to be inaccurate or untrustworthy they have a legal obligation to inform MPI Verification Services.

## 5.1 Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood

Prior to commencing any harvest of wild animals, the approved supplier must confirm the area in which the harvest is to occur meets the requirements for being considered pesticide-free. This must be confirmed by **getting the Landowner or landowner's representative (manager)** to complete the *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement – Petfood* for the area of land to be harvested.

The statement must be completed on the day of harvest if at all possible but in all cases the declaration must be completed within seven days before the harvest.

The *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood* must be completed with the following information:

1. Landowner / Manager details: The landowner or manager or heir legal representative must complete their details to facilitate any possible traceback of a consignment, including address, phone and email address. These details must be legible and clear.
2. Area covered: The area of land must be described in detail, again, in order to facilitate traceback of any consignment.
3. Poisoning and future poisoning activities: The history of poison use on that specific area of land must be described in detail as well as any poisoning intended to be undertaken in the next 30 days.
4. Declaration: The landowner or manager or their legal representative must declare that the information provided is true and correct and sign and date the form. If it is not signed and dated the form will not be accepted.

It should be noted that this declaration does not include the use of poisons in any farm building or residence or immediate surrounds where the poison has been used to control pests other than wild animals for petfood use (such as rats, mice, etc.).

The approved supplier does not complete any part of this form but he must ensure that it is complete and signed within seven days of the intended harvest.

This form plus the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood* must accompany any delivery of wild animals to a petfood operator.

A copy of the form is in Appendix 3.

## 5.2 DOC Pesticides Summary

Prior to commencing any harvest of wild animals on public land administered by DOC, the approved supplier must confirm the area in which the harvest is to occur meets the requirements for being considered pesticide-free. This must be confirmed by reviewing the DOC Pesticide Summary.

Pesticide Summaries are available from DOC Regional offices and the Department of Conservation web site at:

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/pesticide-summaries/>.

These summaries communicate when and where pesticides have been used on DOC land and are published three times a year.

The DOC Pesticide Summary plus the *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood* must accompany any delivery of wild animals harvested from public land administered by DOC to a petfood operator.

## 5.3 Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood

The *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood* must also accompany the delivery of harvested wild animals to the petfood operator.

The supplier must positively identify and link each group of wild animals to the Declaration – see section 4.4 above. The declaration must also be linked to the *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood* and/or the DOC Pesticide Summary covering the area of land the wild animals were harvested from.

The *Wild Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood* must be completed by the approved supplier with the following information:

1. General details: The approved supplier's details must be clearly recorded. The number of wild animals, the name of the petfood operation being supplied and the date and time of delivery must be recorded.
2. Consignment details must be recorded:
  - unique identifier that positively identifies the wild animals. This is the same identifier that identified the animals immediately after harvest – see section 4.2 above;

- area the wild animals were harvested;
  - date and approximate time the wild animals was killed;
  - date and time the wild animals were subject to chilling or freezing;
  - coverage by a *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood* or DOC Pesticide Summary.
3. Questions: The supplier must declare that the wild animals were:
- alive and apparently healthy at the time of harvest,
  - were harvested from pesticide-free areas and,
  - handled after harvest according to the requirements.
4. Declaration: The supplier must declare that the information provided is true and correct and sign and date the form.

This form plus the *Landowner / Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood* or DOC Pesticide Summary must accompany any delivery of wild animals to a petfood operator.

A copy of the form is in Appendix 4.

## **Appendix 1**

### **Registered Trade Name Products**

All poisons used for the control of pests in New Zealand must be registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

The Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Group of MPI are responsible for the registration of poisons and for controlling conditions of their use and provide a database of currently registered veterinary medicines, agricultural compounds and vertebrate toxic agents<sup>1</sup> on the ACVM website. This database includes summary information on registered trade name products and is further explained below.

Harvesters must keep up to date with Trade Name products used to control pests and be aware of currently available poisons at the time of harvest to ensure that their harvesting complies with the requirement of being poison-free.

It is strongly recommended that harvesters review the database of currently registered veterinary medicines, agricultural compounds and vertebrate toxic agents prior to commencing any harvest and keep a list of Trade Name Products and their active ingredients for reference.

The following pages have a description of the ACVM database of registered veterinary medicines, agricultural compounds and vertebrate toxic agents and how to search the database and a list of poisons that are registered at the time of publication.

### **Database of currently registered veterinary medicines, plant compounds and vertebrate toxic agents**

The database of registered veterinary medicines, agricultural compounds and vertebrate toxic agents is available on the ACVM website at <https://eatsafe.nzfsa.govt.nz/web/public/acvm-register>

This provides access to trade names and active ingredients. This database can be used to confirm a products active ingredient when only a trade name is given by a landowner. In addition, it can be searched to provide a list of all trade name products that include a particular active ingredient.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the ACVM group use the term “vertebrate toxic agents” instead of “poisons”

The database can be searched by typing in a trade name in the “Trade Name” box and pressing “Search” or by typing the active ingredient in the “active ingredient” box and pressing “Search”. The field boxes are not case sensitive and parts of words can be used instead of the full word.

The screenshot shows the 'Registers and Lists' section of the ACVM Register website. The main heading is 'Search the ACVM register - veterinary medicines, agricultural chemicals and vertebrate toxic agents'. Below this, there is a search form with the following fields: 'Registration number' (highlighted in yellow), 'Trade name', 'Product type' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Registrant' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Active ingredient', and 'Registration date' (with 'from', 'select', 'to', and 'year' sub-fields). Below the search form, there are links for 'Quick searches' (Recent registrations, Suspended registrations, Cancelled registrations in the last year), 'Downloads (csv files)' (Entire register, Cancelled registrations in the last year), and 'About the ACVM register' (Overview, Conditions of registration). At the bottom of the form are 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons. Two black arrows originate from text boxes below: one points to the 'Trade name' field and the other points to the 'Active ingredient' field.

Enter the registered  
**‘Trade Name Product’**  
here and press search;

Or enter the **‘Active  
Ingredient’** here and  
press search.

## Trade Name Products and their Active Ingredients

It is not possible to provide an up-to-date list of poisons (vertebrate toxic agents), trade names and active ingredients in this training booklet as registrations change over time with the registration of new products and changes to existing products.

Although the following list may provide a quick guide, it is the responsibility of the harvester to regularly review products registrations on the ACVM website.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name
3-Chloro-P-Toluidine Hydrochloride	DRC 1339
Brodifacoum	RATSAK BAIT STATION
	PESTOFF RODENT BAIT 20R
	FINAL ALL-WEATHER BLOX
	RATSAK DISPOSABLE MOUSE BAIT STATION WITH WAX BLOCK
	B-Block FOR THE CONTROL OF RODENTS
	PESTOFF RODENT BLOCKS
	PESTOFF RODENT PELLETS
	NO MICE ONE FEED BAIT STATION
	TALON RAT & MOUSE KILLER
	RATSAK THROW PACKS
	PESTOFF BRODIFACOUM POSSUM BAIT
	PESTOFF WAXED POSSUM BAIT
	SUREFIRE BROMA BLOCKS RODENTICIDE
	TALON WB
	ENTRAP
	RODENTHOR SOFT BAIT RODENTICIDE
	RODENTHOR BLOCK RODENTICIDE
	BRIGAND BLOCKS
	TIME'S UP BLOCK BAIT
	ULTRA POWER BAIT BLOCKS
	NO RATS & MICE ONE FEED BLOCKS
	RATSAK WAX BLOCK
Bromadiolone	TOMCAT RAT AND MOUSE BAIT
	BROMARD WITH BITREX

Active Ingredient	Trade Name
	RENTOKIL RID RAT PREMIUM BLOCK
	SQUEAK SUPER
	MAKI BLOCK
	CONTRAC ALL WEATHER BLOX
	TOMCAT ALL-WEATHER BLOX
	MAKI SOFT BAIT SINGLE-FEED RODENTICIDE
	RID RAT SUPER
Cholecalciferol	D3 RAT ONE FEED BAIT
	LDC FERACOL PASTE
	FERACOL
	PESTOFF DECAL POSSUM BAIT
Coumatetralyl	NO RATS & MICE
	NO RATS & MICE DUAL ACTON BAIT & POWDER
	RACUMIN PASTE
Diphacinone	PEST-GONE RODENT BAIT
	RAMIK MINI BARS
	D-BLOCK EXTREME
	D-BLOCK FOR THE CONTROL OF RATS
	RATABATE PASTE
	RAT BAIT BLOCKS
	PESTOFF RAT BAIT 50D
	DITRAC ALL-WEATHER RODENT BLOCK
Flocoumafen	STORM SECURE
Hydrogen Cyanide	CYANOSIL
Pindone	PINDONE LIQUID CONCENTRATE
	PINDONE PELLETS
	PINDONE RABBIT PELLETS
	PINDONE RS5 RABBIT PELLETS
Phosphorus (Zinc phosphide)	ZAP POSSUM PASTE
Potassium Cyanide	FERATOX FOR THE CONTROL OF BENNETTS WALLABIES

Active Ingredient	Trade Name
	CYANARA50 CYANIDE PASTE
	FERATOX
	FERATOX BIO BAG 12
Sodium Cyanide	CYANIDE PASTE FOR POSSUM DESTRUCTION
	TRAPPERS CYANIDE PASTE
Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080)	0.04% 1080 PELLETS
	1080 SOLUTION
	0.08% 1080 PELLETS
	0.2% 1080 PELLETS
	10% 1080 GEL
	5% 1080 GEL
	PESTOFF PROFESSIONAL 1080 POSSUM & RABBIT PASTE 0.06%
	0.08% 1080 RODENT PELLETS
	0.10% 1080 FERAL CAT BAIT
	0.15% 1080 PELLETS
	PESTOFF PROFESSIONAL 1080 POSSUM PASTE 0.08%
	PESTOFF PROFESSIONAL 1080 POSSUM PASTE 0.15%

## **Appendix 2**

### **Application to Become an Operator Approved Supplier**

Note: This is the first page of a double-sided form reproduced here for information only. The form is obtainable from the petfood operator. A copy of this page must not be used.

### **Appendix 3**

#### **Landowner/Manager Poison Use Statement - Petfood**

Note: This is the first page of a double-sided form reproduced here for information only. The form is obtainable from the petfood operator or the MPI website. A copy of this page must not be used.

## **Appendix 4**

### **Wild Mammal Material Supplier Statement -Petfood**

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