

Compound 1030 Livestock Protection Collar

- f. Attaching collars improperly or insecurely. When LP collars are attached improperly, or they slip out of position (photo 13), coyotes will kill these animals but are unlikely to puncture the collars. LP collars in proper position are shown in photos 4, 5, 6, 11 and 16.
- g. Placing collars on sick or cull animals. Placing collars on sick or cull animals in an effort to avoid sacrificing more valuable livestock may be false economy, as coyotes may not attack ill or lethargic animals. Collars should be used only on animals of the size and kind that coyotes have been killing locally.
- h. Greatly increasing level of human activity on ranch while collars are in use. Coyotes often are wary of unusual activity and may temporarily stop killing because of it. Collars should be placed and monitored with a minimum of disruptive activity.

SECTION II. USE RESTRICTIONS

1. Use of LP collars shall conform to all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.
2. LP collars shall be sold or transferred only by registrants or their agents and only to certified Livestock Protection Collar applicators. Collars may be used only by specifically certified Livestock Protection Collar applicators or by persons under their direct supervision.²

² "Direct Supervision", as described in this restriction, conforms to the requirements established under 40 CFR 171.6.

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The certified applicator is directly responsible for assuring that all use restrictions are met. The certified applicator will decide, in accordance with label direction, when and under what circumstances LP collars will be used. The certified applicator will either apply collars or be physically present where collars are applied by a noncertified person. However, a noncertified person who has received adequate instructions from the certified applicator may store collars, check collars in the field, remove collars, repair or dispose of damaged collars in accordance with use restrictions, retrieve collars laying in the field and properly dispose of contaminated material and animal carcasses.

3. Certification of applicators shall be performed by appropriate regulatory agencies. Prior to certification, each applicator shall receive training which will include, but need not be limited to:

- (a) Training in safe handling and attachment of LP collars.
- (b) Training in disposal of punctured or leaking LP collars, and contaminated animal remains, vegetation, soil, and clothing.
- (c) Instructions for practical treatment of 1080 in humans and domestic animals.
- (d) Instructions on record keeping.

4. Registrants or their agents shall keep records of all collars sold or transferred at their address of record. Records shall include the name, address, state where LP Collar certification was issued, certification number of each recipient, and dates and numbers of collars sold or transferred.

5. Each applicator shall keep records dealing with the use of LP Collars and the results of such use. Records shall be maintained in accordance with appropriate State or Federal regulations but for not less than two years following disposal or loss of collars. Such records shall include, but need not be limited to:

- (a) The number of LP collars attached on livestock.

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- (b) The pasture(s) where LP collared livestock were placed.
 - (c) The dates of each attachment, inspection, and removal.
 - (d) The number and locations of livestock found with ruptured or punctured LP collars and the apparent cause of the damage.
 - (e) The number, dates, and approximate location of LP collars lost.
 - (f) The species, locations, and dates of all suspected poisonings of humans, domestic animals or non-target wild animals resulting from LP collar use.
6. Any suspected poisoning of threatened or endangered species must be reported immediately within three days to the Environmental Protection Agency, as will each suspected poisoning of humans, domestic animals or non-target wild animals. The person to contact at the Environmental Protection Agency is Dr. Tina Levine, Chief, Insecticide/Rodenticide Branch, Registration Division, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.
7. Only the registrant or collar manufacturer is authorized to fill LP collars with 1080 solution. Certified applicators are not authorized to fill LP collars. Compound 1080 solution may not be removed from collars and used for any other purpose.
8. LP collars shall only be used to take coyotes within fenced pastures³ no larger than 2,560 acres (4 square miles). But where average annual precipitation does not exceed 20 inches and vegetation is sparse, consisting only of short to mid-height grasses and scattered shrubs, collars may be used in pastures up to a maximum of 10,000 acres (16 square miles) in size.

³Fenced pastures include all grazing land that is enclosed by livestock fencing. This includes wire or other man-made fences such as rock walls, and natural barriers such as escarpments, lakes, and large rivers that will prevent escape of livestock.

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In no case shall the applicator place LP collared livestock in pastures where compliance with other Use Restrictions, such as monitoring, is impossible; in fenced pastures larger than 10,000 acres; or in unfenced, open range.

9. LP Collars shall be used only where losses of sheep or goats due to predation by coyotes are occurring or, based upon prior experience, where coyote predation can reasonably be expected to occur.
10. Where LP collars are in use, each logical point of access (for example, roads, gates, and trails) shall be conspicuously posted with a bilingual (English/Spanish or other second language appropriate for the region) warning sign not less than 3" X 10" in size. Signs shall be inspected weekly to ensure their continued presence and legibility and will be removed when collars are removed. The signs will have a minimum type size for "DANGER-POIS" of 24 point (3/4 inches), with remaining text at least 18 point (3/16 inches).
11. All LP collared livestock must be checked at least once every seven days and collars adjusted if needed.

If any LP collared animal is not accounted for in two consecutive checks, an intensive search for it must be made.

In addition, if more than three LP collared animals are not accounted for during any one check, an intensive search for these animals is required.

If more than nine (9) LP collars are unaccounted for during any 30 day period, remove all collars from animals and terminate their use. Do not resume use until adequate steps have been taken to prevent further, excessive loss of collars.

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12. Damaged, punctured, or leaking LP collars shall be removed from the field for repair or proper disposal. Damaged collars shall be placed individually in leakproof containers while awaiting repair or proper disposal. Authorized collar repairs are limited to minor repairs of straps and fastenings. Leaking or punctured collars must be properly disposed.
13. Dispose of 1080 wastes (punctured, leaking, or otherwise unrepairable LP collars; contaminated leather clothing, animal remains, wool, hair, vegetation, water, and soil) under three feet of soil, at a safe location, preferably on property owned or managed by the applicator and at least ¼ mile from human habitations and water supplies. No more than 10 collars may be buried in any one hole. If buried in a trench, each group of 10 collars must be at least 10 feet apart.

Incineration may be used instead of burial for disposal in the field (preferably on property owned or managed by the applicator) at least ¼ mile from human habitation and water supplies. Place collars and wastes (listed above) in an incinerator or refuse hole, saturate with diesel fuel, and ignite. Attend the burn until the contaminated material is completely consumed.

Alternatively, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in disposing of wastes at approved hazardous waste disposal facilities.

When snow or frozen ground make on-site disposal impractical, up to one cubic foot of wastes may be stored in a leak-proof container, in a dry, locked place for 90 days.

Metal Container: Triple rinse contaminated and uncontaminated containers with water. Puncture and dispose of contaminated container and rinse as above.

Plastic Container: Triple rinse with water. Then puncture and dispose of container and rinse as above.

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14. All persons authorized to possess and use LP Collars shall store them 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.
15. Provisions for protection of endangered species

The LP Collar may not be used in the following areas due to potential adverse effects to endangered species (California condor).

| STATE | COUNTIES |
|------------|---|
| California | Fresno, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura |

The LP Collar may not be used in the following areas without written approval from the nearest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office (FWS Endangered Species Specialists). If FWS or the user determines that use of collars may adversely impact an endangered species (San Joaquin kit fox, black-footed ferret, Northern Rocky Mountain wolf, or grizzly bear) in the specific areas requested, collars may not be used in these areas. Written approval must be obtained annually.

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| STATE | COUNTIES OR AREA | NEAREST FWS OFFICE PHONE |
|------------|--|--|
| California | Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Stanislaus | Sacramento, California 916-438-2740 |
| Idaho | Bonner, Boise (north of State Highway 21), Boundary, Clearwater, Custer (north of local road running from Sun Valley to Chilly and a corresponding line northeast from Chilly to Patterson), Fremont, Idaho, Lemhi, Shoshone, and Valley | Boise, Idaho 208-334-1931 |
| Michigan | Keweenaw (Isle Royal) and entire Upper Peninsula | Twin Cities, Minnesota 612-725-3276 |
| Minnesota | Ancker, Becker, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomon, Marshall, Pennington, Pine, Roseau, and St. Louis | Twin Cities, Minnesota 612-725-3276 |
| Montana | Beaverhead, Carbon, Flathead, Gallatin, Glacier, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Missoula, Park, Powder, Powell, Sanders, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, and Teton | Helena, Montana 406-449-5322 |
| Washington | Wend Oreille, Okanogan (National Park and Forest Land), Skagit, and Whatcom | Boise, Idaho 208-334-1931 |

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| Wisconsin | Douglas, Florence, Lincoln, Oneida, and Price | Twin Cities, Minnesota 612-725-1276 |
| Wyoming | Fremont, Park, and Teton and Yellowstone National Parks | Helena, Montana 406-455-5322 |

16. The number of LP collars used shall be the minimum necessary for effective livestock protection. For pastures of the following size classes, do not use more collars than the number indicated.

| Size (acres) | Number of Collars |
|----------------|-------------------|
| up to 100 | 20 |
| 101 to 640 | 50 |
| 641 to 10,000* | 100 |

*See Section II. 8.

17. Each applicator will have a one-ounce bottle of syrup of ipecac (to induce vomiting in case of accidental poisoning) available when attaching, inspecting, removing, or disposing of LP collars.
18. No contaminated animal will be used for food or feed.

SECTION III. APPENDICES

- A. Registered Label
- B. Bilingual Warning Sign
- C. Photo Captions
- D. Photos