# Harvesting Hunted Animals for Petfood Training Booklet



The New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association Inc.



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# Introduction

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

It covers the requirements surrounding:

- the types of hunted animals available for harvesting for petfood,
- ➤ how to become a Processor-Approved Hunter
- ➤ how to ensure the harvested hunted animals are free from poisons
- > how to harvest and handle hunted animals so that they do not deteriorate and remain free from contamination, and
- > what documentation is required to ensure that the risks associated with hunted 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 Hunted Animals for Petfood

Hunted 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 hunted animals that are currently accepted by MPI as suitable for harvesting in the field for petfood use.

Hunted animals accepted for petfood use are:

European Rabbit Oryctolaques cuniculus

Brown Hare Lepus europoeus occidentalis

Common Brushtail Possum Trichosurus velpecula

All Wallaby species, namely;

Bennetts Wallaby Macropus rufogrisea
Tammar (aka Dama) Wallaby Macropus eugenii

Parma Wallaby Macropus parma

Domestic goat

Capra aegagrus hirus

Hemitragus jemlahuis

Chamois

Rubicara rubicara

Feral Pig Sus scrofa

Ground living birds, namely:

Turkey Meleagris gallopavo

Peacock / peafowl Pavo cristatus

Pheasant Phasianus colchicus
Guinea fowl Numida meleagris
Quail Synoicus ypsilophorus

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 (Oryctolaques cuniculus)



Brown Hare (Lepus europoeus 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)



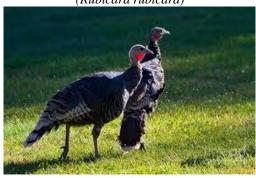
Thar (Hemitragus jemlahuis)



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 hunted 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.

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

Hunters of animals intending to supply petfood processors 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 processor's approval and business in jeopardy and may result in legal action against the harvester.

The harvesting of hunted 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 hunted animals with poisons in it, you will eventually be caught. If you are caught you will no longer be approved to kill hunted 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 hunted animals supplied to petfood processors are free from disease and are handled appropriately.

Handling hunted animals appropriately (including cooling) will ensure that the hunted 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 Operational Code: Petfood Processing

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), in conjunction with the New Zealand Petfood Manufacturers Association (NZPFMA), has developed the "Operational Code: Petfood Processing". This is the document that fully outlines the requirements in place to ensure that only poison-free hunted 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 hunted animals for petfood must study both publications.

#### **Becoming a Processor-Approved Hunter** 2

To become a processor-approved hunter to supply hunted animals for petfood you must:

- > Demonstrate an understanding of the requirements for harvesting hunted animals, and
- ➤ Be approved by a petfood processor

## 2.1 Demonstrating an Understanding of the Requirements

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

- > the "Operational Code: Petfood Processing", and
- > the "Harvesting Hunted Animals for Petfood Training Booklet".

Both are available from petfood processors.

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

Once you are confident that you understand the requirements you must obtain a copy of the "NZPFMA Examination for Harvesting Hunted Animals for Petfood". Again, this is available from the petfood processor.

The exam confirms that you understand the key requirements for harvesting poison-free hunted 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 processor.

# 2.2 Approval by a Petfood Processor

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

The application form "Application to Become a Processor-Approved" Hunter - Petfood" must be obtained from a petfood processor. It must be filled out completely and returned to that petfood processor. A copy of the application form is in Appendix 2.

The petfood processor 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: Petfood Processing" and this booklet "Harvesting Hunted 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 Hunted Animals" for Petfood".

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

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

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

If your approval lapses you must reapply to become an processorapproved hunter again.

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

Suppliers may become Processor-Approved Hunters to more than one petfood processor. However, these requirements for approval and reapproval must be undertaken with each petfood processor.

#### 3 **Poisons**

## 3.1 Understanding Poisons

It is the responsibility of the harvester of hunted 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 hunted 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 hunted animals in areas after these poisons have been used.

# 3.2 Sodium Fluoroactetate (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 Cholecaliciferol**

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.

#### **Other Poisons** 3.7

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

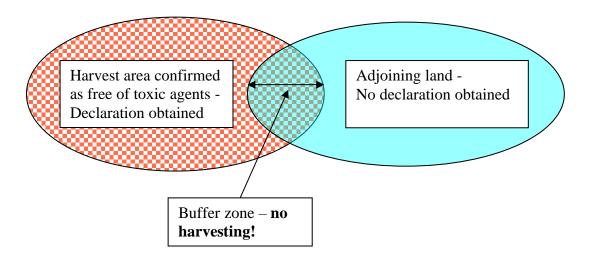
#### 3.8 **Poison Buffer Zones**

In addition to the above requirements, hunted 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 Poison Use Statement - Petfood. 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 hunted 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 hunted animals immediately from area where Cyanide or Cholecaliciferol have been used, provided that you ensure the animal was alive and apparently healthy at the time of harvest.

You also must not take hunted 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: Petfood Processing" and on the back of the form "Hunted Animal Material *Supplier Statement – Petfood*".

#### **Harvesting Hunted Animals** 4

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

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

All hunted 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 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 *Hunted Animal Material Supplier* Statement - Petfood that confirms that these poison-free requirements have been met.

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

#### 4.2 Th free Areas

Additionally, possums and deer (all species) may only be harvested from outside of areas declared as a "movement control area" and a "special testing area" by Ospri.

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

https://www.ospri.co.nz/farmers-and-livestock-owners/managing-tb-inanimals/disease-control-area-map/

#### 4.3 **Harvesting Requirements**

All hunted 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 hunted 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 Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood.

#### 4.4 **Identification of Harvested Hunted Animals**

All harvested hunted 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 hunted animals to the *Hunted* Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood.

This requirement is to ensure that any consignment delivered to the petfood processor can be accurately traced back to the supplier and the harvest area. This requirement is likely to be subject to petfood processor 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 Poison Use Statement Petfood, and
- > On the same date, and
- > By the same Processor-Approved Hunter.

#### **Handling Harvested Hunted Animals** 4.5

Following harvest hunted animals must be processed and stored in accordance with the following conditions. These are intended to ensure that the harvested hunted 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 hunted animals must be gutted before being delivered to the petfood operation. The petfood processor will not accept gut-in product.

The gutting of harvested hunted 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 processor and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

## 4.5.2 Facilities

All facilities to be utilised for the processing and storage of harvested hunted animals must be built and operated in such a manner as to prevent harvested hunted 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 processor and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

## 4.5.3 Operation of the Facility

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

- All equipment used in the processing of hunted animals is cleaned and sanitised after each batch of hunted 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 processor and/or MPI Verification Services audit.

## 4.5.4 Refrigeration

All hunted 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 hunted animals must be separated and spread out, rather than heaped together, so they can cool quickly.

All hunted 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:

- resure that the internal temperature of all raw material is reduced to cooler than 7°C within 24 hours of killing; and
- if frozen, the process must be continuous and achieve and 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 processor 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.

Processor-Approved Hunters must attest that these requirements have been met on the Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood.

#### 4.6 **Delivery of Harvested Hunted Animals to the Petfood Processor**

Harvested hunted 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 hunted animals preserved by freezing must be:

- $\triangleright$  kept at a temperature cooler than  $-12^{\circ}$ C; and
- > must be delivered to the petfood operation in a frozen state at a temperature of  $-12^{\circ}$ C or cooler.

Delivery must be in such a manner to ensure that the hunted 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 hunted animals must be accompanied by two documents:

- 1. the *Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement Petfood*; and
- 2. either:
  - a. the 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 hunted animals harvested according to the requirements outlined in section 4 above must be delivered to the petfood processor accompanied by two completed forms of documentation:

- 1. the *Poison Use Statement Petfood*; and
- 2. either
  - a. the Hunted Mammal Material Supplier Statement Petfood;
  - 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: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/pet-food-animal-feed-nutritionalsupplements/forms-templates/ or the petfood processor.

Pesticide Summaries are available from DOC Regional offices and the Department of Conversation web site at: https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/pesticide-summaries/

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

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

#### **Poison Use Statement - Petfood** 5.1

Prior to commencing any harvest of hunted animals, the Processor-Approved hunter 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 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 Poison Use Statement - Petfood must be completed with the following information:

- 1. Landowner / Manager details: The landowner or manager or their 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 hunted animals for petfood use (such as rats, mice, etc.).

The Processor-Approved Hunter 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 Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood must accompany any delivery of hunted animals to a petfood processor.

A copy of the form is in Appendix 3.

#### 5.2 **DOC Pesticides Summary**

Prior to commencing any harvest of hunted animals on public land administered by DOC, the Processor-Approved Hunter 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 Conversation 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 *Hunted Animal Material Supplier* Statement - Petfood must accompany any delivery of hunted animals harvested from public land administer by DOC to a petfood processor.

#### 5.3 **Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood**

The Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood must also accompany the delivery of harvested hunted animals to the petfood processor.

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

The Hunted Animal Material Supplier Statement - Petfood must be completed by the processor-approved hunter with the following information:

- 1. General details: The processor-approved hunter's details must be clearly recorded. The number of hunted animals, the name of the petfood processor being supplied and the date and time of delivery must be recorded.
- 2. Consignment details must be recorded:

- unique identifier that positively identifies the hunted animals. This is the same identifier that identified the animals immediately after harvest – see section 4.2 above;
- > area the hunted animals were harvested;
- ➤ date and approximate time the hunted animals was killed;
- > date and time the hunted animals were subject to chilling or freezing;
- > coverage by a Poison Use Statement Petfood or DOC Pesticide Summary.
- 3. Questions: The supplier must declare that the hunted 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 Poison Use Statement - Petfood or DOC Pesticide Summary must accompany any delivery of hunted animals to a petfood processor.

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 poisonfree.

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.

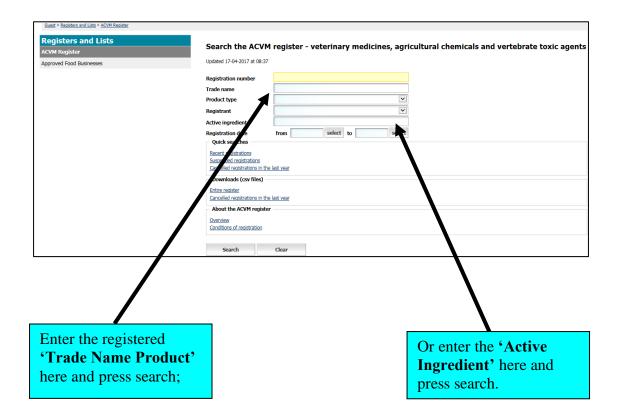
# Database of currently registered veterinary medicines, plant compounds and vertebrate toxic agents

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.



# **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.

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	Trade Name
4-aminopropiophenone	PredaSTOP for Stoats
	PredaSTOP for Feral Cats
3-Chloro-P-Toluidine	DRC 1339
Hydrochloride	
Aluminium Phosphide	QUICKPHOS Pellets
	Quickphos
Brodifacoum	PESTOFF RODENT BAIT 20R
	FINAL ALL-WEATHER BLOX
	RATSAK DISPOSABLE MOUSE BAIT STATION WITH
	WAX BLOCK
	PESTOFF RODENT BLOCKS
	RATSAK THROW PACKS
	PESTOFF BRODIFACOUM POSSUM BAIT
	PESTOFF WAXED POSSUM BAIT
	No Mice One Feed Bait Station
	Talon Rat & Mouse Killer
	Talon WB
	SUREFIRE BROMA BLOCKS RODENTICIDE
	RODENTHOR SOFT BAIT RODENTICIDE
	RODENTHOR BLOCK RODENTICIDE
	BRIGAND BLOCKS
	TIME'S UP BLOCK BAIT
	ULTRA POWER BAIT BLOCKS
	ULTRA POWER MOUSE KILL BAIT STATION
	ULTRA POWER RAT KILL BAIT STATION
	NO RATS & MICE ONE FEED BLOCKS
	RATSAK WAX BLOCK
	COUNTRY MILE Rat Blocks
	Talon Rat & Mouse Killer
	7 in 1 go Rodent Blocks
	Times Up Mouse Kill Bait Station
	Times Up Rat Kill Bait Station
	Pestoff Hi-Strength Possum Bait
	Rodenthor Lipo-Gel Rodenticide
	Vertox
	RATSAK Reusable Rodent Bait Station with Wax Blocks
	RATSAK Reusable Mouse Bait Station with Wax Blocks
Bromadiolone	TOMCAT RAT AND MOUSE BAIT

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	Trade Name
Tien, e ingreuiene	BROMARD WITH BITREX
	RENTOKIL RID RAT PREMIUM BLOCK
	SQUEAK SUPER
	MAKI BLOCK
	CONTRAC ALL WEATHER BLOX
	MAKI SOFT BAIT SINGLE-FEED RODENTICIDE
	RID RAT SUPER
	No Rats & Mice Eliminator Bait Blocks
Cholecalciferol	D3 RAT ONE FEED BAIT
	LDC FERACOL PASTE
	FERACOL
	PESTOFF DECAL POSSUM BAIT
	DOUBLE TAP Pellet Bait *
Chloralose	Alphachloralose Powder
	PESTOFF TREATED BARLEY
	PESTOFF BIRD CONTROL PASTE
	PESTOFF TREATED PEAS
	PESTOFF TREATED WHEAT
	Selontra Soft Bait
Coumatetralyl	NO RATS & MICE
•	NO RATS & MICE DUAL ACTON BAIT & POWDER
	RACUMIN PASTE
Difethialone	PestFirst Strike Soft Bait Single-Feed Rodenticide
	Generation Block
	Generation Soft Bait
	D-BLOCK EXTREME
	D-BLOCK FOR THE CONTROL OF RATS
	RATABATE PASTE
	RAT BAIT BLOCKS
	PESTOFF RAT BAIT 50D
	DITRAC ALL-WEATHER RODENT BLOCK
	DOUBLE TAP Pellet Bait *
Flocoumafen	STORM SECURE
Piocoumaren	STORM SECORE STORM Soft Bait
Hydrogen Cyenide	Bluefume-D
Hydrogen Cyanide	
Magnesium Phosphide	MAGTOXIN  PINIONE LIQUID CONCENTRATE
Pindone	PINDONE LIQUID CONCENTRATE
	PINDONE PELLETS
	PINDONE RABBIT PELLETS
<b>D</b>	PINDONE RS5 RABBIT PELLETS
Potassium Cyanide	FERATOX FOR THE CONTROL OF BENNETTS
	WALLABIES
	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

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	Trade Name
	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 Exterminator Paste
	Prodeer Possum + Rat Bait
	Pestex DR
	PESTEX

# Appendix 2

# **Application to Become a Processor-Approved Hunter**

Note: This is form reproduced here for information only. The form is obtainable from the petfood processor. A copy of this page must not be used.

application to Become a Processor-Appro lunter – Petfood	Ministry for Primary Industries  Manatū Ahu Matua	N KO
fective from July 2022 iis application is made for the purposes of clause F2.4 of the Anima	I Desducts Nation Desducts On Asset	2720)
Applicant Details	Products Notice: Production, Supply and Processing 2022	_
I hereby apply to become a Processor-approved Hunter of wild anim	mals to (name of the primary processor):	
Surname:		
Given name(s):		
Physical address:		
Postal address:		
Phone:	Fax:	
Email:	- Cal	
Signature of applicant:		
Date:	Soo No	te '
		_
Primary Processor		
have assessed and approved the applicant in accordance with the r Supply and Processing 2022 namely that the applicant has:  access to the "Operational Code: Petfood Processing Chapter access to the current version of the "Harvesting Hunted Animal Petfood Manufacturers Association (NZPFMA); and	4 Harvesting and Processing Wild Animals"; and	
<ul> <li>demonstrated an understanding of, and an ability to comply with completing and passing the examination associated with the tra</li> </ul>	h the above Operational Code and training booklet including	3
n addition, I have cross-referenced the identification of the applican		
Signature of primary processor:	Date: See Note 2	
rnings s application must be completed to enable processer approval of hunters of in a copy of this application for a period of at least 4 years in case of regulat rmation sought on this application is required to administer the Animal Prode ement with the intent to deceive and for the purpose of obtaining material be moes involving deception of a fine of up to \$500,000 for companies, or impris individuals.	ory audit.  Local Control of the con	
rmation sought on this application is required to administer the Animal Produ	orte Act 1000. The Deivers Add 1000	
ection of, personal information held in a readily retrievable form. The information	ation is held by the primary processor for a minimum of 4 years.	nd
The Applicant letails of the applicant must be provided. The hunters' approval is for 2 years be removed from the list of the 2 years.	s from the date of approval. Unless renewed prior, the supplier's na	ame
be removed from the list after 2 years.  he Primary Processor		-018
the primary processor's responsibility to assess the competency of the appli	cant.	
the primary processor's responsibility to re-approve suppliers every 2 years	and maintain a current list of approved eventions	
and primary processor a responsibility to re-approve suppliers every 2 years	and manital a current list of approved suppliers.	
applicant must be positively identified by sighting reference identification su form must be retained by the primary processor for at least 4 years.	ch as the applicant's drivers licence and gun licence.	

# Appendix 3 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 processor or the MPI website. A copy of this page must not be used.

nless replaced.				2		
		te 1):				
		ail:				
Physical address	s covered by this stat	ement:				
Farm address (r	apid number and roa	d) of land covered by this statement:	12			
Detailed descrip	tion of the physical b	oundaries of the area of land covered by	this statement (s	see note 2):		
1 Past Pois	oning Activities (	see note 3)			Yes	N
1.1 Group 1 Poisons. Over the last month to the best of your knowledge have any of these						
poisons been laid in the area of land covered by this statement?  1.2 Group 2 Poisons. Over the last 2 months to the best of your knowledge have any of these					_	
poisons b	een laid in the area	of land covered by this statement? last 4 months to the best of your known				_
poisons b	een laid in the area	of land covered by this statement? last 3 years to the best of your know			_	_
poisons b	een laid in the area	of land covered by this statement?		, 0. 1.000		L
or each poison	that you answered	"yes" to above, please fill in the follo	wing details.	Are the poisons	laid so	as tr
Name of poison	Date poison used	Geographic location where each	poison laid	be inaccessible Yes /	(see no	
	oisoning Activitie	s in the area of land covered by this s	statement within	n the next 3	Yes	N
2.1 Do you in months?	"see" to about al				be laid	so a
2.1 Do you in months?	"yes" to above, plo Date poison to G be used	eographic location where each poison	n will be laid	Will the poisons to be inaccessibl Yes /	le (see n	ote

# Appendix 4

# **Hunted Mammal Material Supplier 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 processor or the MPI website. A copy of this page must not be used.

Effective	erial for F						- Series	
	e from July 2022							
2.8 of	the Animal Prod essor-approv	ucts Notice: Produ	rements under s81A of the A action, Supply and Processin ne and identification	Animal F	Products Act 1999 for the	purpose of compliance wi	th clause	
Prima	ary processo	r name:		Date	and time of deliver	y to the primary proce	essor:	
Num	ber and spec	ies of wild ma	mmals covered by this	decla	ration:			
Cons	ignment Det	ails and Pois	on Use (see Note 1):					
Unique identifier for each carcass/group of carcasses (see Note 3)	number of animals es included in identifier(s) (see not		ap and time animals		Date and time animal material was subject to chilling or freezing	Covered by a poison use statement or DOC Pesticide Summary? Tick if Yes (		
***************************************								
a. H	lave these w	ild mammals b	een harvested from ar	eas fro	ee from poisoning o	perations (including	Yes	No
			carcasses free from vi	isible :	signs of illness or di	sease?		
c. V	Vhile under y	our control, we	ere the carcasses main					
contamination and deterioration?  d. Does this declaration cover either wild possums and/or wild deer?					vild deer?			
d. [	f <b>Yes</b> , please	indicate wher	e these possums and	deer w	vere harvested from	?		
	Areas de	clared as vecto	or free from bovine tube	erculo	sis (TB) by Ospri			
1	☐ Vector ris	k areas of boy	rine tuberculosis (TB) b	y Osp	ori			
[					ill be retained by th	primary procesor		
l Decl	aration:			and w	orovide a copy of thi	s declaration to the M	linistry for	
Decl I una I una Prim	lerstand that lerstand that ary Industries	the primary pr	n must be provided to, ocessor may be require requirements under the	ed to p e Anin	nal Products Act 19	99.		
Decl I una I una Prim I dec	lerstand that lerstand that ary Industries lare that: I am a proce	the primary prosect their	ocessor may be require requirements under the hunter who directly su	e Anin Ipervis	nal Products Act 19 sed or carried out the	99.		'as
Decl I una I una Prim I dec	lerstand that lerstand that ary Industries lare that: I am a proce appropriate)	the primary prost to meet their ssor-approved of the wild ani	ocessor may be require requirements under the	e Anin ipervis ation a	nal Products Act 19: sed or carried out the applies to; and	99.		'as