



Compound 1080 - SODIUM MONOFLUOROACE, commonly called Sodium fluoroacetate or Compound 1080 is a highly toxic substance that has been used as a poison to kill off vertebrate species considered undesirable ("pests") by humans. The use of this compound is highly controversial as it presents great risks to numerous species sharing a landscape¹.

The properties of this compound render its **ecological impacts as long term and far-reaching**.

There is **no antidote to 1080**. It is highly toxic to mammals and birds, and has varying potential toxicity levels on fish and invertebrates. Because of its non-selectivity², Compound 1080 has killed humans, pets, eagles, badgers, bobcats, raccoons, bears, wolves, coyotes and various other wildlife species. The residual poison left in the tissues of 1080 victims are toxic to scavengers, and the vomit from a victim can also pass the poison on to others if it is ingested³. Furthermore, animals that are subjected to a non-lethal dose of the poison have a reduced chance of survival due to other causes after being weakened, as wildlife depend upon alertness, agility, hunting and/or escape skills to survive⁴.

Compound 1080 is one of the most toxic poisons used in Canadian farming. Regulated under the federal Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) it is currently authorized for use in two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, to kill wolves and coyotes which can predate on livestock. The poison can be placed in meat baits set out to attract the predators or placed in collars worn by livestock (usually sheep). Manitoba and B.C. have discontinued the use of Compound 1080.

One teaspoon of Compound 1080 can kill 100 people and there is no antidote. Labelled as a Class 1A poison (the most toxic category) by the World Health Organization (WHO) and considered a super poison by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Compound 1080 is a colourless, odourless salt that is highly soluble in water. Following terrorist attacks in American in 2001, the FBI listed it as a highly toxic pesticide considered likely to be used by terrorists. Compound 1080 has resulted in accidental human deaths in the U.S.

In a 2002, the U.S Government reported in the Development of a Counterterrorism Preparedness Tool for Evaluating Risks to Water, that 1080 was used as an example of a "*potentially deadly chemical substance that could be released*" in a water supply, which could result in downstream peak concentrations large enough to warrant significant concern.

¹ Alberta Sustainable Resources Development Report 2008

² Pesticide Management Regulation Agency 2014

³ Randall 1981

⁴ Defenders of Wildlife 1982

The following is a list of 22 jurisdictions that have banned compound 1080 or a derivative of it.

Fluoroacetimide (1081) Bans

Brazil	2002 ⁵
Bulgaria	2004 ⁶
China	1982 ⁵
Cyprus	1991 ⁵
Gambia	1997 ⁵
Guyana	2006 ⁷
Korea	1991 ⁵
Kuwait	1975 ⁵
Mexico	1982 ⁵
Nigeria	1998 ⁶
Pakistan	Never registered ⁵
Panama	2002 ⁵
Philippines	1981 ⁵
Russian Federation	1988 ⁵
Thailand	1985 ⁵

Fluoroacetic acid Bans

Austria	1992 ⁵
Germany	1986 ⁵
Panama	1987 ⁵
Slovenia	1997 ⁵

Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) Bans

Belize	1985 ⁵
Caper Verde	1990 ⁷
Columbia	1969 ⁵
Cuba	1990 ⁵
Germany	1985 ⁵
Mexico	1982 ⁵
Philippines ⁵	
Slovenia	1991 ⁵
Thailand	1995 ⁵

⁵ Consolidated List of Products - Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments, Eleventh Issue - Pharmaceuticals. United Nations - New York.

⁶ Consolidated List of Products - Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments, Thirteenth Issue - Pharmaceuticals. United Nations - New York, 2009

⁷ Consolidated List of Products - Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments, Fifteenth Issue - Pharmaceuticals. United Nations - New York, 2009.