

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 have been several scientific reviews of 1080 that condemn this toxin. You can read independent reviews and official documents on 1080 at <http://1080science.co.nz/scientific-reviews-of-1080/>.

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.

Sodium Monofluoroace, commonly called Sodium fluoroacetate or 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.

¹ Alberta Sustainable Resources Development Report 2008

² Pesticide Management Regulation Agency 2014

³ Randall 1981

⁴ Defenders of Wildlife 1982