



SOTERRA RECREATIONAL LEASES
8809 Lenox Pointe Drive, Suite B
Charlotte, NC 28273
Phone: (980) 288-5266

Soterra Nuisance Animal Hunting Permission Letter

Pursuant to *Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks Title 40, Part 2, Chapter 7* on hunting nuisance wildlife, the landowner, **SOTERRA LLC**, grants the following individual the rights to hunt nuisance animals on the property listed in all methods and at all times as listed legal within MDWFP Nuisance animal regulations. This letter will be valid only for the month dated below and must be in the hunter’s possession when hunting nuisance animals.

DATE OF APPLICATION: _____
PROPERTY/CLUB NAME: _____
LEASE ID: _____
COUNTY: _____
EXPIRATION MONTH/YEAR: _____

Acknowledgement Statement and Signature:

I have read the rules pursuant to hunting nuisance animals (listed below) and am aware of the disease risk associated with handling and cleaning feral hogs.

Hunter Name: _____ Hunter Signature: _____
Hunter Name: _____ Hunter Signature: _____
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Landowner Contact Info:

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SOTERRA REPRESENTATIVE NAME: _____
SOTERRA SIGNATURE: _____

THIS PAGE MUST BE CARRIED BY THE HUNTER WHEN HUNTING NUISANCE ANIMALS ON SOTERRA PROPERTY.

From MDWFP.com on 12/22/2014:

GENERAL NUISANCE ANIMAL HUNTING and TRAPPING REGULATIONS

Nuisance animals may be hunted, trapped, taken, killed, chased, or pursued on private lands. Landowners and any leaseholders may hunt nuisance animals year-round at any time of day or night with no weapon/caliber restrictions on property titled in their name or otherwise owned, or leased by them. ***Designated agents of the landowners / leaseholders may hunt nuisance animals year-round at any time of day or night with no weapon / caliber restrictions, provided they have written permission from the landowner*** or leaseholder in his or her possession, when hunting nuisance animals.

Persons hunting nuisance animals during any open gun season on deer will be required to wear, in full view, 500 square inches of solid unbroken hunter orange, unless they are hunting from a fully enclosed stand.

TRAPPING and HUNTING WITH THE AID OF GRAIN

Feed / bait may be used to take wild hogs. Any food or food products may be used year round for the purpose of taking wild hogs with the following exceptions:

- a. Grain or grain products may be used, if placed inside any legally designed live capture-type trapping device for the sole purpose of trapping wild hogs.
- b. From opening day of deer archery season until the last day of spring turkey season: Wild Hogs may be hunted with the aid of grain or grain products but may only be provided from above ground covered feeders or stationary spincast feeders. However, all hunters must follow "Supplemental Feeding Rule" restrictions, which include:
 - i. Hunters must be both 100 yards away from, and not within the line of sight of feed or a feeder which contains feed.
 - ii. For the purpose of this regulation, within the line of sight means being hidden from view by natural vegetation or naturally occurring terrain features.
- c. From the day after the spring turkey season to the day prior to the opening of deer archery season, grain or grain products may be used, but may only be provided from above ground covered feeders or stationary spin cast feeders. Feeders may be placed in plain sight with no distance restriction. Areas must be clear of all bait for 10 days prior to hunting game animals.

LICENSES:

- Persons hunting nuisance animals must possess a valid Lifetime, All Game, or Sportsman's License, unless otherwise exempt. All Non-Residents (NR) sixteen years of age or older hunting nuisance animals must possess a NR-All Game type license.
- Either a NR-All Game License, NR 7-Day All Game License in addition to a NR Archery / Primitive Weapon Permit, or a NR 3-Day All Game-Archery / Primitive Weapon License is required for non-residents hunting nuisance animals during any archery/primitive weapon season.
- Persons hunting nuisance animals with archery equipment and/or with primitive weapons during archery or primitive weapons season must possess either a valid Lifetime, Sportsman License, or an All Game Hunting License and the Archery/Primitive Weapon Permit, unless otherwise exempt.

Brucellosis information from CDC:

About Wild Hogs

(Wild / Feral Pigs, Boars & Swine)

Wild hogs are the descendants of Eurasian wild boar and released or escaped domestic hogs. Today, more than 4 million wild hogs are found in at least 35 states.

Wild hogs destroy farmland and crops, compete with native wildlife for food, and can spread disease to other animals and people. Hunting wild hogs is a popular sport among hunters, as well as a population control method supported by wildlife agencies.



Wild Hogs & Disease

There are more than 24 diseases that people can get from wild hogs. Most of these diseases make people sick when they eat undercooked meat.

Brucellosis is different—

The germs that cause brucellosis are spread among hogs through birthing fluids and semen. Infected hogs carry the germs for life. People may get the germs through contact with an infected hog's blood, fluids, or tissues (such as muscles, testicles, liver or other organs).

You May Be At Risk For Brucellosis

- You can get sick if blood, fluid, or tissue of an infected hog comes in contact with your eyes, nose, mouth, or a skin cut.
- You and your family can get sick when field dressing an infected hog.
- You and your family can get sick when butchering or eating undercooked meat.
- You may start to feel sick a week to months after coming into contact with germs that cause brucellosis.

Brucellosis Symptoms

Fever	Low appetite
Chills	Fatigue
Sweating	Joint pain
Headache	Muscle pain

Do You Think You Have Brucellosis?

Diagnosis:

- If you have these symptoms and are at risk, see your doctor immediately. Blood tests can check for brucellosis.

Treatment:

- Antibiotics are drugs that can kill the germs that cause brucellosis, and should be taken for 6 weeks or longer.
- Take all of the antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor to prevent the illness from coming back.
- If the illness comes back or is not treated, you could have serious problems in your bones, joints, or heart. Rarely, brucellosis is fatal.

How to Protect Yourself Safe Field Dressing

- Avoid all contact with visibly ill animals or those found dead.
- Use clean, sharp knives for field dressing and butchering.
- Wear eye protection and rubber or latex gloves (disposable or reusable) when handling carcasses.
- Avoid direct contact (bare skin) with fluid or organs from the hog.
- Burn or bury disposable gloves and inedible parts of the carcass after butchering.
- Wash hands as soon as possible with soap and warm water for 20 seconds or more and dry hands with a clean cloth.
- Clean all tools and reusable gloves used in field dressing and butchering with a disinfectant—such as dilute bleach.
(Read the safety instructions on the label)



Food Safety Tips

- **Wash** hands often with soap and warm water for 20 seconds or more.
- **Clean** surfaces often with hot, soapy water.
- **Separate** raw pork from cooked pork and other foods.
- **Cook** pork to an internal temperature of 160° F using a food thermometer.
- **Chill** raw and cooked pork promptly.

For more information on Food Safety, visit: www.foodsafety.gov