

**POISON**  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY

# EXITRAZ WP

## CATTLE DIP AND SPRAY

Active Constituent: 500 g/kg Amitraz



23557FC-3



For the control of organophosphate and synthetic pyrethroid resistant Cattle Tick, Paralysis Tick and Bush Tick on beef and dairy cattle, and Cattle Tick on sheep, goats and deer.

500 g Sachet  
Illegal to sell unit separately

ZERO (0) DAYS  
WITHHOLDING  
PERIODS FOR  
MEAT AND MILK



**5 x 500 G**



**The Hunter River Company Pty Limited**  
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184mm

For the control of organophosphate and synthetic pyrethroid resistant Cattle Tick, Paralysis Tick and Bush Tick on beef and dairy cattle, and Cattle Tick on sheep, goats and deer.

Resistance can develop to any chemical.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

##### Contraindications:

**DO NOT use on horses, other equines, felines or Chihuahua dogs.**

##### Dosage and Administration:

**ROUTINE TICK CONTROL (NSW, QLD, VIC, NT only):** For routine control of specific types of ticks on cattle, apply EXITRAZ at the following intervals:

**CATTLE TICK** (*Rhipicephalus [Boophilus] microplus*): intervals of 19 to 21 days.

**BUSH TICK (NZ CATTLE TICK)** (*Haemaphysalis longicornis*): intervals of 7 to 21 days.

**PARALYSIS TICK** (*Ixodes holocyclus*): intervals of 7 to 10 days.

DO NOT leave longer intervals between treatments when ticks are active. For further information consult your Stock Inspector, District Veterinary Officer or Tick Extension Officer.

**SACHET INSTRUCTIONS:** This pack dissolves on contact with water.

Open outer sachet. To dissolve in water, simply tip inner soluble pack directly into bucket and stir. Dispense as per mixing instructions in table below.

	PLUNGE DIPS	STABILISED SPRAY RACES	UNSTABILISED SPRAY RACES
	Stabilisation is always required.	Stabilisation is required when unused spray wash is to be retained for later use.	Applies when all spray wash is to be used within 24 hours of initial charge.
<b>INITIAL CHARGE</b>	500 g EXITRAZ plus 10 kg Lime Stabiliser per 1000 L of water.		500 g EXITRAZ per 1000 L. Do NOT add Lime Stabiliser.
<b>MIXING</b>	Empty the contents of one pack (10 kg) Lime Stabiliser per 1000 L of water in dip or sump, taking care to distribute the stabiliser along the surface of the dip.		No Lime Stabiliser required.
	For each 1000 L of water in the dip or sump, empty 500 g of EXITRAZ into a bucket containing water and stir into a smooth, creamy suspension. Pour into dip/sump, then rinse bucket adding rinsings to dip/sump.		
<b>STIRRING</b>	Use at least 20 head of cattle through the dip.	Agitate vigorously with pump or manually with paddle.	
	It is essential that the dip/sump be stirred at the commencement of each day's dipping and again if there is a break of more than half an hour during dipping.		
<b>TOPPING UP</b>	When the level of the dip has fallen by 700 L, add 700 L of water and 500 g EXITRAZ plus 10 kg Lime Stabiliser. Mix and stir as above. It is not advisable to allow the dip to fall more than 700 L from its original level.	Topping up NOT recommended. See Reinforcement.	
<b>REINFORCEMENT</b>	Reinforcement NOT recommended. See Topping up.	Each time the level of the spray wash in the sump drops by 300 L add 100 g EXITRAZ and continue spraying. Do not add water. Do not add Lime Stabiliser. Continue spraying until no more wash can be pumped out. If spraying is to continue - recharge as before. When the wash is polluted, clean out the sump before recharging.	
	It is important that EXITRAZ be used at the recommended concentration of 0.025% w/v. This will be achieved by charging and topping up/reinforcing as described above. If the level of wash is allowed to fall excessively without topping up/reinforcing, the concentration of EXITRAZ will fall and its efficacy will be reduced.		
<b>MANAGEMENT DIP/SPRAY RACES</b>	During a period when regular dipping is not in progress, Lime Stabiliser must be added to the dip wash at intervals of no more than 2 months after the last topping up. Add 10 kg Lime Stabiliser per 2000 L of dip wash and stir as before.	If after spraying, unused spray wash is retained in the sump but not to be used during the next seven days, add Lime Stabiliser at the rate of 10 kg per 2000 L of spray wash in the sump and stir as before. Further additions of Lime Stabiliser must be made at intervals of 2 months when regular spraying is not in progress.	<b>IMPORTANT:</b> Clean out the sump before commencing each day's spraying. It is important that all spray wash remaining in the sump be pumped out before recharging if it has stood for more than 24 hours.
<b>SAMPLING</b>	Stir the dip/sump as described above before sampling.		
	Take the sample from 1 metre below the surface at the jump-in end immediately after stirring.	Take the sample from a nozzle on the race or from the sump after vigorous stirring.	Sampling not required.
Analysis of dip samples is available through Biosecurity Queensland, Chemical Residues Section, Sample Receipt, Block 12, 39 Kessels Road, Coopers Plains, QLD 4108. Suitable sample bottles are obtainable from your local agent.			

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

#### General Directions:

##### QUARANTINED HOLDINGS (NSW only)

For control of Cattle Tick (*Rhipicephalus [Boophilus] microplus*) on cattle, sheep, goats and deer on quarantined holdings in NSW only, apply EXITRAZ at 14 to 21 day intervals or as directed by the NSW Department of Agriculture.

##### CONTROL OF CATTLE TICK

#### 1. STRATEGIC DIPPING FOR CATTLE TICK

The concept of strategically planned dipping to prevent the build-up of tick populations is now well established. For best results, EXITRAZ should be used at intervals of 19-21 days during a strategic dipping programme. Recommendations vary from district to district, property to property and the breed of cattle. Tick Extension Officers and Stock Inspectors will assist with specific recommendations.

**SOUTH EAST QLD:** 6 dippings commencing late September to mid-October, further dippings in May, if necessary.

**CENTRAL COAST QLD:** 4 dippings commencing early October, then 5 dippings commencing late March, as conditions allow.

**CENTRAL SUB-COASTAL QLD:** 2 dippings commencing early October, then 5 dippings commencing late March, as conditions allow.

**NORTHERN QLD:** 6 dippings commencing at the end of the wet season - 2 dippings during the spring period if necessary.

**ATHERTON TABLELAND:** 6 dippings commencing late September to mid-October, further dippings in May, if necessary.

Experience in the development of resistance to tickicides has shown the need to use effective chemicals in the most efficient way. For this reason, serious endeavour at tick control has meant abandoning the old haphazard method of simply killing the ticks when the cattle appear to be carrying enough to justify dipping.

This change has been helped by increased knowledge of tick fever and improved methods of protection against tick-borne diseases. It is no longer necessary, therefore, to maintain a constant or repeated tick infestation for reasons of tick fever immunity. In addition to this, a clearer understanding of the rise and fall of seed tick numbers on the pasture has made it possible to improve the effectiveness of dipping programmes.

#### 2. PASTURE SPELLING FOR CATTLE TICK

Knowing the survival time of tick offspring which drop at various times of the year makes it possible to practice tick control by rotational grazing systems. Tick-infested paddocks are de-stocked for long enough to get rid of most, if not all, of the surviving seed-ticks. This method is technically very sound, but is difficult to apply in many areas because of the need for increased fencing and watering facilities.

However, a less drastic spelling period of 2 ½ months in summer will result in a considerable reduction in tick numbers. The introduction of cattle to these pastures after dipping with EXITRAZ will ensure effective, quick clearance of ticks and give a useful residual protective period to enable tick numbers to be kept at a very low level with a reduced number of treatments.

#### 3. BREEDS RESISTANT TO CATTLE TICK

The overall resistance status of many herds of Brahman-cross or British breeds, can be improved by selective breeding.

The use of cattle which reject infesting larvae can significantly reduce the tick problem. In herds with a high level of tick resistance the level of pasture infestation is greatly reduced and may be kept at a very low level by the strategic use of EXITRAZ.

##### CONTROL OF BUSH TICK (NZ CATTLE TICK)

Inspect cattle herds at weekly intervals during spring and summer. Treat at intervals of 7-21 days depending on the number of ticks seen on cattle. It is only necessary to treat when tick numbers are sufficient to cause economic loss.

Treat stock before movement to and from infested

areas or paddocks. Continue surveillance and treatments when necessary.

##### CONTROL OF PARALYSIS TICK

Be prepared to treat calves under 3 months old at 7-10 day intervals from July onwards if Paralysis Ticks are present.

Avoid importing stock from tick free areas onto heavily infested properties in spring and early summer. Treat tick infested stock before shifting onto clean country.

##### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**MEAT: Zero (0) days**

**MILK: Zero (0) days**

##### TRADE ADVICE – EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): Zero (0) days. Before using this product, confirm the current ESI from The Hunter River Company on (03) 5821 0922 or the APVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/residues).

##### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing dip or spray or using the prepared dip or spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield.

##### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

##### ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

EXITRAZ is toxic to fish. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams or other waterways with EXITRAZ, used containers or dip or spray wash containing EXITRAZ. DO NOT use empty containers for any other purpose. If used in accordance with the directions and recommendations, EXITRAZ will not give rise to hazards to livestock or wildlife.

##### DISPOSAL

Sachet: Dispose of container by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage.

Triple-rinse container into the medicated dip. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If the container has the drumMUSTER logo visible, and has been thoroughly cleaned and dried, and is free of any visible residues, it can be recycled at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be recycled separately with the container. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture container and deliver to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the broken, crushed or punctured containers 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

DO NOT RETAIN OPENED EXITRAZ OR LIME STABILISER FOR LATER USE. Use all contents of each pack immediately after opening since EXITRAZ and LIME STABILISER deteriorate in opened packs. Similarly, any unused, unstabilised dip wash should be discarded. It should NOT be retained for later use unless stabilised.

##### STORAGE

Store below 30°C (room temperature) in the closed original container in a dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight.

APVMA Approval No.: 86911/129769

B:

EXP:

2355780-3

231mm

184mm