Procedure for the use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers

This procedure will be used for the risk minimisation requirement (RMR) for Owner chemical treatment and supervised chemical treatment as required in the Queensland Biosecurity Manual.

Chemical treatments are an additional RMR to the inspection RMR process. Supervised chemical treatments must be completed within 24 hours after the inspection RMR has been met. All supervised chemical treatments must occur in daylight hours.

If the accredited certifier does not have day to day management responsibility of dip vats or hand spray units used for the supervised chemical treatment of carriers, the accredited certifier must be able to provide evidence that property management can comply with the following requirements of this procedure.

The *'Guideline for the use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers'* supports this procedure.

Biosecurity certificate endorsement

The type of chemical treatment, the time and date the treatment was applied, and the place where the treatment was completed must be endorsed on the biosecurity certificate.

If the accredited certifier that completes the supervised chemical treatment did not complete the inspection RMR then details of the accredited certifier that completed the inspection RMR must be endorsed on the biosecurity certificate and records of the time and date of inspection and the place the inspection was undertaken must be kept.

Types of chemical treatment

Only the following options can be used as chemical treatments to meet the RMR for the treatment of a cattle tick carrier.

- Plunge dip (high-risk tick carriers only).
- Mechanical hand spray.
- Macrocyclic Lactone injectables.
- Macrocyclic Lactone pour-ons.

Dips and sprays **must** have a label claim that the product is effective for the treatment and control of cattle ticks.

Macrocyclic Lactones **must** have a label claim for the control of cattle tick.

Plunge dip

1. Carriers must only be dipped in a dip vat that is at the recommended label concentration. (Concentration within 10% under or above the recommended concentrations is considered satisfactory. see *'Guideline for the use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers'*).

2. All label requirements must be followed.

3. Dipping processes must ensure that carriers are completely immersed in the dip fluid to ensure total coverage of the carrier.

4. Records must be kept demonstrating the dip is being managed to maintain correct chemical concentration see *'Guideline for the use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers'*.

Hand spraying

1. Hand spraying may only be used to treat a high-risk tick carrier if one of the following conditions are met.

    - The carrier is able to be led and can be tied up during treatment.
    - Small numbers of carriers require treatment when a plunge dip cannot be adequately stirred.
    - Small numbers of carriers with wide sets of horns (e.g. longhorn or buffalo) are presented, and safe entry into a plunge dip cannot be ensured.

NB: if these conditions cannot be met the owner will need to seek access to alternative treatment options.

2. Carriers must only be sprayed with chemical that is prepared at the recommended label concentration.

3. All label requirements for the chemical used for hand spraying must be followed.

4. For a supervised treatment – the acaricide must be added to the water in the presence of the accredited certifier prior to treatment.

5. Records must be kept demonstrating the spraying process is being managed to maintain correct chemical concentration and application see *'Guideline for the use of chemical treatments on cattle tick carriers'*.

Injectable or pour-on products (high-risk carriers only)

1. An injectable or pour-on may only be used if one of the following conditions are met:

    - There is no plunge dip available to treat the cattle tick carrier.
    - Small numbers of carriers require treatment, and a plunge dip cannot be adequately stirred.
    - Small numbers of carriers with wide sets of horns (e.g. longhorn or buffalo) are presented, and safe entry into a plunge dip cannot be ensured.
    - There is known resistance to acaricides currently in use in the plunge dip.

NB: if these conditions cannot be met the owner will need to seek access to alternative treatment options

2. All high-risk carriers in the consignment are to be treated using injectables or pour-ons including calves.

3. Pour-ons and injectables must be used at the manufacturers label directions for dose rates and application methods

4. Records must be kept demonstrating compliance with label directions.

5. The weight of the cattle tick carrier must be accurately measured.

6. For a supervised treatment an accredited certifier must supervise the weighing of the carriers.

Re-treatment intervals

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority permits the use of the following chemicals at intervals less than label requirements when used for the purpose of complying with RMR as required in the Queensland Biosecurity Manual

- Registered wettable powder products containing 500g/kg Amitraz as the active constituent
- Registered emulsifiable concentrate products containing 125g/L Amitraz as the active constituent
- Bayticol Cattle Dip and Spray, containing 75.00 g/L Flumethrin as the only active constituent

These chemicals may be used at intervals of 4-7 days if required.

All other chemicals must be used at the intervals as stated on the products label.

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