

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE

## FIL DI-OXISHIELD PART A

Two-component Chlorine Dioxide teat sanitiser - Part A for use with Part B.  
For use as a post milking aid in the control of mastitis in dairy goats.

**By law this product must only be used according to label instructions. It is an offence for users of this product to cause residues exceeding the relevant MRL in the Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds.**

1. Always mix with FIL Dioxishield Part A as per the Dilution Table before applying to goat teats.
2. Make up use solution every 24 hours in clean plastic or stainless containers, discarding any remaining solution.
3. It is important to use good quality water. High concentrations of iron and manganese will neutralise the chlorine dioxide active ingredient.
4. Label the container "Chlorine Dioxide teat spray". Diluted solutions will retain activity up to 24 hours if stored in a closed container in a clean and contamination free environment, and not exposed to light.
5. Spray teats as soon possible after cluster removal. Use a fine spray and ensure that the whole teat barrel is covered, with a droplet formed on the teat end.
6. Pressure and nozzle settings may need adjusting to obtain an appropriate spray pattern, especially when changing the mix between High, Medium and Low Challenge rates. Consult your FIL Area Manager for more information.

### DILUTION TABLE

Larger volumes can be made if necessary, multiplying all components by the same factor.

Product	High Challenge	Medium Challenge	Low Challenge
Water	6.5L	7L	7.5L
FIL Dioxishield Part A	1L	1L	1L
FIL Dioxishield Part B	1L	1L	1L
FIL Active Teat Conditioner	1.5L	1L	0.5L
Total	10L	10L	10L

High challenge situations include wet or windy conditions, dry or chapped teats with an elevated risk of mastitis. This would typically be from May to October.

Medium challenge situations occur during the change from wet or windy conditions to dry weather patterns when there is still a risk of dry or chapped teats or mastitis. This would typically be during October and November. Low challenge situations occur in dry weather patterns with good teat condition and a reduced mastitis risk. This would typically be from November to May.