For Animal Feed Only

Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter:

A. For improved feed efficiency.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

Dairy Cows:

A. For increased milk production efficiency (production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake).
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

Growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (steer and feeder and dairy and beef replacement heifers):

A. For increased rate of weight gain.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

Mature Reproducing Bovine:

A. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

Goats:

A. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria crandallis, Eimeria christenseni and Eimeria ninaalhakianovae in goats maintained in confinement.

Calves (excluding veal calves):

A. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equines access to feed containing monensin. Ingestion of monensin by horses has been fatal. Monensin medicated cattle and goat feeds are safe for use in cattle and goats only.

Consumption by unapproved species may result in toxic reactions. Feeding unlabeled or mixing errors resulting in high concentrations of monensin has been fatal to cattle and could be fatal to goats. Must be thoroughly mixed in feeds before use. Do not exceed levels of monensin recommended in the feeding directions as reduced average daily gains may result. Do not feed to lactating goats. If feed refusals containing monensin are fed to other groups of cattle, the concentration of monensin in the refusals and amount of refusals fed should be taken into consideration to prevent monensin overfeeding.

You MAY NOTICE:

- Reduced voluntary feed intake in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed.
- Reduced incidence and treatment of cystic ovaries and metritis in dairy cows fed monensin.
- Reduced conception rates, increased services per animal, and extended days on common and corresponding calving intervals in dairy cows fed monensin.
- Flare a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE

WARNINGS: A withdrawal time has not been established for pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. When mixing and handling Rumensin 90, use protective clothing, including long-sleeved shirts, long-sleeved pants, rubber gloves, and shoes. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse with water.

To report adverse effects, access medical information, or obtain additional product information, call 1-800-428-4441.

Stor at below 25°C (77°F). Excursions permitted to 37°C (99°F). Not to be used after date printed at top of bag.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed

NADA # 95-735, Approved by FDA

Restricted to 95% (of normal requirements) when 50 mg of monensin activity is fed, and to 90% at 200 mg. Rumensin is a registered trademark of Elanco Animal Health, a division of Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46282, USA.

Directions for use: Read All Directions Carefully Before Mixing and Feeding

Active Drug Ingredients: Monensin USP , 90.7 g per pound.

FOR IMMEDIATE BLENDING USE.