This heifer was born on February 28, 2016 weighing 68 lbs.

Today is August 4, 2016 and she is ready to wean at 550 lbs.

Place a star sticker on the proper location for a subcutaneous injection on this heifer. (7 points)

Use the attached product labels to complete the following records. (48 points)

### Treatment Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Date</th>
<th>Condition Being Treated</th>
<th>Animal’s Weight</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Route Administered</th>
<th>Withdrawal Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>5/5/16</td>
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<td>Worms</td>
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</table>
COVEXIN® 8
Intervet/Merck Animal Health
Clostridium Chauvoei-Septicum-Haemolyticum-Novyi-Tetani-Perfringens Types C & D Bacterin-Toxoid
For Animal Use Only

INDICATIONS: For the vaccination of healthy cattle and sheep as an aid in the prevention of diseases caused by Clostridium chauvoei, C. septicum, C. novyi Type B, C. haemolyticum (known also as C. novyi Type D), C. tetani and C. perfringens Types C and D.

Immunity is also provided as an aid in the prevention of diseases caused by the beta and epsilon toxins of an additional organism, C. perfringens Type B. Although C. perfringens Type B is not a significant problem in North America (US), immunity is derived from a combination of Type C (beta) and Type D (epsilon) C. perfringens fractions.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE: Shake well. Using aseptic technique.

CATTLE DOSAGE: Inject 5 mL subcutaneously or intramuscularly, repeated in 6 weeks. Revaccinate annually with 5 mL prior to periods of extreme risk or parturition. For animals subject to re-exposure to C. novyi Types B or D (C. haemolyticum) repeat the dose every 5 to 6 months. For C. perfringens Types B, C and D, revaccinate two weeks prior to parturition, introduction to lush pastures or finishing programs. Calves vaccinated under 3 months of age should be revaccinated at weaning or 4 to 6 months of age.

SHEEP DOSAGE: Inject 5 mL subcutaneously followed by a 2 mL dose in 6 weeks. Revaccinate annually with 2 mL prior to periods of extreme risk or parturition. For animals subject to re-exposure to C. novyi Types B or D (C. haemolyticum) repeat the dose every 5 to 6 months. Vaccination should be scheduled so that pregnant ewes receive their second vaccination or annual booster 2 to 6 weeks before lambing commences in the flock. Lambs should be given their primary course beginning at 10 to 12 weeks of age.

PRECAUTION: This product has been tested under laboratory conditions and shown to meet all Federal standards for safety and efficacy. This level of performance may be affected by conditions of use such as stress, weather, nutrition, disease, parasitism, other treatments, individual idiosyncrasies or impaired immunological competency. These factors should be considered by the user when evaluating product performance or freedom from reactions. Local reactions may be observed following subcutaneous administration to cattle.

CAUTION: Store at 35°-45°F (2°-7°C). Protect from freezing. Use entire contents when first opened. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter. Anaphylactoid reactions may occur following use. Antidote: Epinephrine.

Manufactured by SCHERING-PLough ANIMAL HEALTH LIMITED, UPPER HUTT, NEW ZEALAND
Distributed by INTERVET, INC., OMAHA, NE 68103 U.S.A.
U.S. Veterinary Permit No. 311

<table>
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<th>Quantity</th>
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<td>Sheep-10 primary/25 booster doses.</td>
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<td>Cattle-50 doses.</td>
<td>Sheep-50 primary/125 booster doses.</td>
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CPN: 1047033.3
CATTLEMASTER® GOLD FP® 5 L5

Zoetis
Bovine Rhinotracheitis-Virus Diarrhea-Parainfluenza3-Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine
Modified Live and Killed Virus
Leptospira Canicola-Grippotyphosa-Hardjo-Icterohaemorrhagiae-Pomona Bacterin

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 is for vaccination of healthy cattle, including pregnant cows, as an aid in preventing abortion caused by infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR, bovine herpesvirus Type 1), persistently infected calves caused by bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) virus Types 1 and 2, respiratory disease caused by IBR, BVD (Types 1 and 2), parainfluenza 3 (PI3), and bovine respiratory syncytial virus (BRSV) and leptospirosis caused by Leptospira canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, and L. pomona. CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 is a freeze-dried preparation of chemically altered strains of IBR and PI3 viruses and modified live BRSV, plus a liquid, adjuvanted preparation of inactivated BVD virus (Types 1 and 2) and inactivated cultures of the 5 Leptospira serovars identified above. The liquid component is used to rehydrate the freeze-dried component. Viral antigens are propagated on an established cell line. This product is adjuvanted with a unique combination of adjuvants including Amphigen®. The BVD fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 is further processed by a proprietary system to help assure consistency of the formulation.

DISEASE DESCRIPTION: IBR and BVD are commonly associated with reproductive and respiratory disease while BRSV and PI3 are predominantly associated with respiratory disease. IBR virus infection is characterized by high temperature, excessive nasal discharge, conjunctivitis and ocular discharge, inflamed nose (“red nose”), increased rate of respiration, coughing, loss of appetite, and depression. Cattle infected during pregnancy may abort. A characteristic of IBR virus is that it establishes a latent infection in sensory neurons, typically trigeminal ganglia or iliosacral dorsal root ganglia. From these sites of latency, it can be reactivated when an infected animal is stressed or injured. Subsequently, the virus is shed and transmitted by contact to other cattle.

BVD virus may be transmitted in nasal secretions, saliva, blood, feces, and/or urine, and by direct contact with contaminated objects; it invades through the nose and mouth and replicates systemically. Infection during pregnancy may result in abortion, fetal resorption, or congenital malformation of the fetus. Moreover, if susceptible cows are infected with noncytopathic BVD virus during the first trimester of pregnancy, their calves may be born persistently infected with the virus. Exposure of those calves to certain virulent BVD virus strains may precipitate BVD-mucosal disease. Clinical signs of BVD include loss of appetite, ulcerations in the mouth, profuse salivation, elevated temperature, diarrhea, dehydration, and lameness.

PI3 virus usually localizes in the upper respiratory tract, causing elevated temperature and moderate nasal and ocular discharge. Although clinical signs typically are mild, PI3 infection weakens respiratory tissues. Invasion and replication of other pathogens, particularly Pasteurella spp., is thereby facilitated and may result in pneumonia.

BRSV is the etiologic agent of a specific viral respiratory disease of cattle of all ages, including nursing calves. Infection is characterized by rapid breathing, coughing, loss of appetite, discharge from the nose and eyes, fever, and swelling around the throat and neck. In an acute outbreak, deaths may follow within 48 hours after onset of signs. Clinically, BRSV infection may be indistinguishable from other viral infections associated with the bovine respiratory disease complex. BRSV infection, like PI3, facilitates invasion and replication of other respiratory pathogens. Exacerbation of clinical signs has been documented when concurrent BRSV and BVD or IBR infection exists.

Leptospirosis may be caused by several serovars of Leptospira, of which L. canicola, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, and L. pomona are the most common affecting cattle. Leptospira localize in the kidneys, are shed in
the urine, and cause anemia, bloody urine, fever, loss of appetite, and prostration in calves. Signs are usually subclinical in adult cattle. *Leptospira* spp. are known zoonotic pathogens.

**SAFETY AND EFFICACY:** In safety studies of the fractions of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5, no significant adverse reactions to vaccination were observed and vaccinated pregnant cattle delivered normal, healthy calves. Transient local swelling was occasionally observed at the injection site.

The latency and subsequent excretion of the IBR virus fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 was determined in a safety study in which cattle were vaccinated intramuscularly with the attenuated, temperature-sensitive IBR virus component and subsequently given corticosteroid to reactivate latent herpesvirus. Vaccination resulted in a characteristic serological response that remained unaltered even after corticosteroid treatment, indicating a lack of viral reactivation. Also, no BHV1 was recovered from mucosal swabs collected postvaccination or postcorticosteroid treatment, nor was it transmitted to nonvaccinated sentinel calves commingled with the vaccines for the duration of the study. Further, no BHV1 DNA or latency-related RNA was detected in trigeminal or iliosacral spinal dorsal root ganglia collected after the administration of corticosteroid. Both nucleic acids were intraneural injection. BHV1 given by intramuscular (IM) injection could not be reactivated from trigeminal ganglia, the primary site of BHV1 latency, demonstrating a lack of efficient viral replication in those sensory neurons. Excluding possible injection into nervous tissue (from which reactivation was not observed), the IBR fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 given by the IM route showed no propensity to establish latent herpesvirus infections.

Efficacy of each fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 was demonstrated in challenge-of-immunity studies. Cattle vaccinated with any fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5, followed by challenge with a disease-causing strain of that fraction, had significantly fewer clinical signs than nonvaccinated control cattle.

Efficacy of the IBR and BVD Type 1 and 2 fractions of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 were additionally demonstrated in challenge-of-immunity, fetal protection studies. The effectiveness of the IBR fraction of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 in preventing IBR-induced abortion was demonstrated by vaccinating susceptible heifers approximately 5 and 2 weeks prior to breeding. The vaccinated heifers, along with a group of nonvaccinated controls, were challenged with virulent IBR virus (Cooper strain) at approximately 180 days postbreeding. Following challenge, > 90% of vaccinated cows gave birth to healthy calves whereas >90% of the nonvaccinated controls aborted.

A similar study design was used to demonstrate the effectiveness of CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 in preventing persistently infected calves with both BVD Types 1 and 2. In these studies, cows were challenged at approximately 82 days postbreeding using virulent strains of BVD. In nonvaccinated controls, challenge with BVD Type 1 resulted in 100% fetal infection, and challenge with BVD Type 2 resulted in greater than 85% fetal infection. Conversely, 100% of calves born to cows vaccinated with CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5 were protected from persistent infection following challenge by both BVD Types 1 and 2.

**DIRECTIONS:**

1. **General Directions:** Vaccination of healthy cattle, including pregnant cows, is recommended. Aseptically rehydrate the freeze-dried vaccine with the liquid component provided, shake well, and administer 5 mL subcutaneously.

2. **Primary Vaccination:** Healthy cattle should receive an initial 2 doses 3 weeks apart. As an aid in preventing IBR-induced abortion and BVD persistently infected calves, administer a 5-mL dose at approximately 5 and 2 weeks prior to breeding. Calves vaccinated before the age of 6 months should be revaccinated after 6 months of age.

3. **Revaccination:** Annual revaccination with a single dose is recommended.

4. Good animal husbandry and herd health management practices should be employed.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Store at 2°-7°C. Prolonged exposure to higher temperatures and/or direct sunlight may adversely affect potency. Do not freeze.

2. Use entire contents when first opened.

3. Sterilized syringes and needles should be used to administer this vaccine. Do not sterilize with chemicals because traces of disinfectant may inactivate the vaccine.

4. Transient local reactions may be observed at the injection site.
5. Burn containers and all unused contents.
6. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.
7. Contains gentamicin as preservative.
8. Routine handling of lactating dairy cattle, including administration of vaccines such as CattleMaster GOLD FP 5 L5, has been associated with transient reduction of milk production.
9. As with many vaccines, anaphylaxis may occur after use. Initial antidote of epinephrine is recommended and should be followed with appropriate supportive therapy.
10. This product has been shown to be efficacious in healthy animals. A protective immune response may not be elicited if animals are persistently infected with BVD virus or incubating an infectious disease, are malnourished or parasitized, are stressed due to shipment or environmental conditions, are otherwise immunocompromised, or the vaccine is not administered in accordance with label directions.

REFERENCES:

Technical inquiries should be directed to Zoetis Inc. Veterinary Services, (888) 963-8471 (USA), (800) 461-0917 (Canada).

For veterinary use only
U.S. Veterinary License No. 190
Zoetis Inc., Kalamazoo, MI 49007
75-0638-00

**Presentation:** 5 dose, 10 dose and 25 dose vials.

**CPN:** 3690219.3
MSD Animal Health

Brucella abortus

Indications:
For use in healthy female cattle as an aid in the prevention of infection and abortion caused by Brucella abortus.

Storage Instructions:
Protect from light. Store between 2°C and 8°C.

Composition:
This lyophilised vaccine contains the RB51 strain of Brucella abortus.

Warnings
Vaccination of pregnant animals may cause abortion.
Withdrawal period – do not slaughter within 3 weeks of administration.
If anaphylactoid reaction occurs administer adrenaline or equivalent.
In the case of accidental human exposure contact your physician.
Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and pets.
Although this vaccine has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder.

Warning to Medical Practitioners
This organism is Rifampicin resistant. Alternative antibiotic therapy will therefore be essential should a patient be infected.
An immunologic response to the RB51 strain is not detected on routinely available serological tests used for the diagnosis of Brucella abortus infections.
A reasonable interim course of post exposure prophylaxis for adults would be doxycycline 100 mg orally twice daily for 21 days, with the addition of other suitable antimicrobials if evidence of infection appears.

Precautions
Do not eat, drink or smoke during administration of the vaccine.
Wash and disinfect hands after vaccination.
Care should be taken to avoid direct contact and self-injection.
Use entire contents when first rehydrated.
Burn or sterilize the container and any remaining contents.

Directions For Use: Use only as directed.
For vaccination of female cattle only.
Rehydrate by adding the accompanying sterile diluent to the dried vaccine.
Mix well before use.
The diluent is a buffered solution specifically prepared for use with this vaccine.
Use only this diluent to assure viability of the vaccine.
Use immediately after rehydrating.

Proposed Dosing Schedule:
1. Brucella abortus negative herds:
   i) Herds which have not been vaccinated against Brucella abortus:
Vaccinate heifers 4 - 10 months of age with 2 mℓ administered subcutaneously. Revaccinate with full dose between 12 – 16 months of age.

Adult cows, non-pregnant – administer 2 mℓ subcutaneously.

ii) Herds with established immunity by previous vaccination against *Brucella abortus*:

Vaccinate heifers 4 - 10 months of age with 2 mℓ administered subcutaneously. Revaccinate with full dose between 12 – 16 months of age.

2. *Brucella abortus* positive herds:

Vaccinate heifers 4 - 10 months of age with 2 mℓ administered subcutaneously.

Revaccinate with full dose between 12 – 16 months of age.

Adult cows, non-pregnant – administer 2mℓ subcutaneously.

Yearly boosters can be administered if desired but it is not a prerequisite.

There is a risk of abortion if pregnant animals are vaccinated with RB-51.

**Presentation:**

5 dose (rehydrate to 10mℓ); 25 dose (rehydrate to 50 mℓ)

**Registration holder:**

Schering-Plough Animal Health

Co. Reg. No. 1934/005207/07
DECTOMAX®
Zoetis
(doramectin)
Pour-On
Antiparasitic
0.5% pour-on solution for cattle
5 mg/mL

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Dectomax Pour-On solution is a ready-to-use, systemically active, clear, light blue solution containing 0.5% w/v doramectin (5 mg/mL). It is formulated to deliver the recommended dosage of 500 mcg/kg (227 mcg/lb) of body weight when given by topical administration at the rate of 1 mL/22 lb (10 kg) of body weight.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS: Dectomax Pour-On solution is a highly active, broad-spectrum parasiticide for topical administration to cattle. It contains doramectin, a novel fermentation-derived macrocyclic lactone. Doramectin is isolated from fermentations of selected strains derived from the soil organism *Streptomyces avermitilis*.

A primary mode of action of macrocyclic lactones is to modulate chloride ion channel activity in the nervous system of nematodes and arthropods. Macrocyclic lactones bind to receptors that increase membrane permeability to chloride ions. This inhibits the electrical activity of nerve cells in nematodes and muscle cells in arthropods and causes paralysis and death of the parasites. In mammals, the neuronal receptors to which macrocyclic lactones bind are localized within the central nervous system (CNS), a site reached by only negligible concentrations of doramectin.

One dose of Dectomax Pour-On solution effectively treats and controls a wide range of roundworm and arthropod parasites that impair the health and productivity of cattle.

Studies have demonstrated the safety margin of doramectin. In USA trials, no toxic signs were seen in cattle given up to 25 times the recommended dose of Dectomax Injectable solution. A study using Dectomax Injectable solution also demonstrated safety in neonatal calves treated with up to 3 times the recommended dose. In breeding animals (bulls, and cows during folliculogenesis, organogenesis, implantation, and through gestation), a dose 3 times the recommended dose of Dectomax Injectable solution had no effect on breeding performance. A pharmacokinetic study demonstrated that systemic exposure to doramectin from Dectomax Pour-On was less than systemic exposure to doramectin from Dectomax Injectable solution.

PRODUCT INDICATIONS: Dectomax Pour-On solution is indicated for the treatment and control of the following species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, eyeworms, grubs (see PRECAUTIONS), biting and sucking lice, horn flies, and mange mites in cattle. Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

Gastrointestinal roundworms
*Ostertagia ostertagi* (adults and L₄, including inhibited larvae)
*O. lyrata* (adults)
*Haemonchus placei* (adults and L₄)
*Trichostrongylus axei* (adults and L₄)
*T. colubriformis* (adults and L₄)
*Cooperia oncophora* (adults¹ and L₄)
*C. pectinata* (adults)
*C. punctata* (adults and L₄)
*C. surnabada* (adults)
*Bunostomum phlebotomum* (adults)
*Oesophagostomum radiatum* (adults and L₄)
*Trichuris* spp. (adults)

¹ Efficacy below 90% was observed against adult *C. oncophora* in some clinical studies.
Lungworms (adults and fourth stage larvae)

*Dictyocaulus viviparus*

Eyeworms

*Thelazia gulosa* (adults)
*T. skrjabini* (adults)

Lice

Biting Lice

*Bovicola (Damalinia) bovis*

Sucking Lice

*Haematopinus eurysternus*

*Linognathus vituli*

*Solenopotes capillatus*

Grubs

*Hypoderma bovis*

*H. lineatum*

Horn Flies

*Haematobia irritans*

Mange Mites

*Chorioptes bovis*

*Sarcoptes scabiei*

Dectomax Pour-On solution has been proved to effectively control infections and to protect cattle from reinfection with *Cooperia oncophora*, *Dictyocaulus viviparus*, *Ostertagia ostertagi*, and *Oesophagostomum radiatum* for 28 days; and *Cooperia punctata* and *Haemonchus placei* for 35 days after treatment. Dectomax Pour-On solution has been proved to effectively control infestations and to protect cattle from reinfection with *Bovicola (Damalinia) bovis* for 77 days and *Linognathus vituli* for 42 days after treatment.

**Management Considerations for Horn Flies**

Dectomax Pour-On solution provides 7 days of persistent activity against horn flies. The product should be used as part of an integrated control program and be combined with other methods for extended horn fly control. For optimal horn fly control, consult with your veterinarian or a livestock entomologist.

**DOSAGE:** Administer Dectomax Pour-On solution to cattle topically at a dosage of 500 mcg doramectin per kg (227 mcg/lb) of body weight. Each mL contains 5 mg of doramectin, sufficient to treat 22 lb (10 kg) of body weight. For the best results, Dectomax Pour-On solution should be a part of a parasite control program for both internal and external parasites based on the epidemiology of these parasites. Consult a veterinarian or an entomologist for information regarding the most effective timing of applications.

**ADMINISTRATION:** Dectomax Pour-On solution should be applied topically along the mid-line of the back in a narrow strip between the withers and tailhead.

**Dosing Cup (250-mL and 1-L bottles)**

A dosing cup is provided for use with Dectomax Pour-On solution supplied in 250-mL and 1-L bottles. The Dectomax Pour-On solution dosing cup should be installed by rotating the cup on the bottle neck until tight. When installed correctly, the spout is aligned at the mid-point on the wide side of the bottle.

The curved end of the dosing cup tube should be positioned at the bottom of the bottle on the side opposite the spout. When the dosing cup is in the closed position (“zero” at set dosage mark on screw), product does not enter the cup reservoir. Select a dose [1 mL per 22 lb (10 kg) of body weight] by twisting the dosing screw on the top of the dosing cup to the desired position. The first complete turn of the dosing screw will set the dose at 10 mL (“10” shows on the screw at set dose mark). Each additional turn increases the dose in 5 mL increments until a maximum dose of 50 mL (“50” is the
bottom number showing on screw at the set dose mark) is reached. When body weight is between weight markings on the
dosing cup, use the higher dose volume.  

To fill the dosing reservoir, hold the bottle upright and squeeze it until a slight excess has been delivered as indicated by
the calibration lines. Release the pressure and excess will automatically drain from the reservoir and return to the bottle.

Tilt the bottle to deliver the dose. Dectomax Pour-On solution should be delivered to cattle on the back in a single pass
from the withers to the tailhead.  

**Applicators (2.5-L and 5-L bottles)**

Applicators are available for use with Dectomax Pour-On solution supplied in 2.5- and 5-L backpacks. Directions for 2
recommended applicators are provided below. Some applicators may be incompatible with this formulation.  

**Phillips Pour-on Applicator System**

1. Replace the shipping cap on 2.5- or 5-L backpack with the draw-off cap provided and tighten firmly.  
2. Thread the draw-off tubing through the anti-kink spring. Attach the tube to the draw-off cap. Screw the spring counter
clockwise over the tubing and draw-off spigot.  
3. Invert the backpack.  
4. Set the dose to maximum (50 mL). Gently prime the applicator, checking for leaks. To prime, place the nozzle into a
clean, dry receptacle and depress lever fully. Pump 3-4 short strokes ensuring that the piston reaches the end of the
cylinder, and then release the lever completely to fill the cylinder. A small air bubble may appear within the cylinder.
This will not affect the dosing accuracy.  
5. Set the required dose and administer.  
6. To disconnect the system, proceed as follows:
   a) Set backpack in upward position.  
   b) Discharge residual material from the applicator and draw-off tubing into a separate, clean, dry receptacle.  
7. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for care and maintenance of the dosing applicator.  
8. Remove the draw-off cap. Replace with the original cap and tighten firmly.  

**Syrvet Pour-on Applicator System**

1. Replace the shipping cap on the 2.5- or 5-L backpack with the draw-off cap provided and tighten firmly.  
2. Thread the draw-off tubing through the anti-kink spring. Attach the tube to the draw-off cap. Screw the spring clockwise
over the tubing and draw-off spigot.  
3. Invert the backpack.  
4. Set the dose at the maximum (50 mL) by unscrewing the adjuster at the base of the handle. Gently prime the
applicator, checking for leaks. To prime, point the nozzle into a clean, dry receptacle and gently pump the lever back
and forth to expel air from the system. When the barrel completely fills after every priming stroke, set the dose.  
5. Set the dose as follows:
   a) Use the handle to align the middle of the blue plunger ring with the chosen mark on the barrel. Tighten the adjuster
      screw against the handle.  
   b) Secure the dose with the adjuster screw locknut.  

**Note:** Dose accuracy can be checked by dispensing a known number of set doses into a measuring cylinder. Correct any
inaccuracy by adjusting the dose setting screw. Repeat this procedure until desired accuracy is achieved.  
6. Administer each dose by fully depressing the handle so that the plunger travels its entire set length. Release the
handle and the applicator will automatically refill.  
7. To disconnect the system proceed as follows:
   a) Set backpack in upward position.  
   b) Discharge residual material from the applicator and draw off tubing into a separate, dry receptacle.  
8. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for care and maintenance of the dosing applicator.  
9. Remove the draw-off cap. Replace with the original cap and tighten firmly.
WARNING: Flammable! Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, and other sources of ignition. Not for human use. Keep out of reach of children. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report adverse effects in users, to obtain more information, or to obtain an MSDS, call 1-888-963-8471.

Dectomax Pour-On solution for cattle may be irritating to human skin and eyes, and users should be careful not to apply it to themselves or to other persons. Operators should wear protective clothing including a long-sleeved shirt, protective gloves, and boots with a waterproof coat when applying the product. Protective clothing should be washed after use. If accidental skin contact occurs, wash the affected area immediately with soap and water. If accidental eye exposure occurs, flush the eyes immediately with water and get medical attention.

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered for human consumption within 45 days of treatment. Not for use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

PRECAUTIONS:
Dectomax Pour-On solution has been developed specifically for use in cattle only. This product should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.
This product is to be applied to skin surface only. Do not administer orally or parenterally.
Do not apply to areas of skin which are caked with mud or manure.
Wash hands after use.
Do not smoke or eat while handling the product.
Cloudiness in the formulation may occur when Dectomax Pour-On solution is stored at temperatures below 0°C (32°F). Allowing to warm to room temperature will restore the normal appearance without affecting efficacy.
Dectomax Pour-On solution is highly effective against cattle grubs. However, proper timing of treatment is important. For most effective results, cattle should be treated as soon as possible after the end of the heel fly (warble) season. Destruction of Hypoderma larvae (cattle grubs) at the period when these grubs are in vital areas may cause undesirable host-parasite reactions including the possibility of fatalities. Killing H. lineatum when it is in the tissue surrounding the gullet may cause bloat; killing H. bovis when it is in the vertebral canal may cause staggering or paralysis. These reactions are not specific to treatment with Dectomax Pour-On solution, but can occur with any successful treatment of grubs. Cattle should be treated either before or after the migratory phase of grub development. Consult your veterinarian concerning the proper time for treatment.
Cattle treated with Dectomax Pour-On solution after the end of heel fly season may be re-treated with Dectomax Pour-On during the winter for internal parasites, mange mites, or biting and sucking lice, without danger of grub-related reactions. A planned parasite control program is recommended.

USE CONDITIONS: Varying weather conditions, including rainfall, do not affect the efficacy of Dectomax Pour-On.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY: Studies indicate that when doramectin comes in contact with the soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time. Free doramectin may adversely affect fish and certain aquatic organisms. Do not permit cattle to enter lakes, streams or ponds for at least 6 hours after treatment. Do not contaminate water by direct application or by the improper disposal of drug containers. Dispose of containers in an approved landfill or by incineration. As with other avermectins, doramectin is excreted in the dung of treated animals and can inhibit the reproduction and growth of pest and beneficial insects that use dung as a source of food and for reproduction. The magnitude and duration of such effects are species and life-cycle specific. When used according to label directions, the product is not expected to have an adverse impact on populations of dung-dependent insects.

Store Below 30°C (86°F)
Protect From Light

HOW SUPPLIED: Dectomax Pour-On solution is available in 250-mL, 1-L, 2.5-L, and 5-L multi-dose containers.
NADA #141-095, Approved by FDA
Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.
Not for human use
Restricted Drug (CA) Use only as directed.
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