**DESCRIPTION**

Monovet® 90 is a monensin product that improves feed efficiency, increases milk production and prevents and controls coccidiosis in cattle.

- Improved feed efficiency in feedlot cattle
- Increased average daily gain. Monovet 90 (Monensin) helps cattle on high roughage rations, such as pasture or silage, get more energy from their ration and increase their rate of gain
- Increased weight gain among beef and dairy replacement heifers. Monovet 90 helps heifers reach breeding weight sooner, which offers heifers the potential to achieve production sooner along with increased potential to continue to breed earlier throughout their lifetimes.
- Improved energy metabolism among mature reproducing beef cows and lactating dairy cows. Helping cows get the most energy from their feed contributes to feed efficiency and can help reduce overall supplemental feed needs and decrease input costs.
- Effective prevention and control of coccidiosis among confined cattle, resulting in healthier, better performing cattle

**PACKAGING**

Monovet 90 - Net Weight 25 kg (55.12 lb) Bag

**INDICATIONS**

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).

Growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (stocker 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 Beef Cows:
- 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 of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria christenseni*, and *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae* in goats maintained in confinement.

Calves (excluding veal calves):
- A. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*.
STORAGE
Store at or below 25ºC (77ºF). Excursions permitted to 37ºC (99ºF).

MIXING DIRECTIONS AND USES
See label for full dosage and mixing directions

PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds 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 undiluted 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 the 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 overdosing.

YOU MAY NOTICE:
• Reduced voluntary feed intake in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed. Rule out monensin as the cause of reduced feed intake before attributing to other causes such as illness, feed management, or the environment.
• Reduced milk fat percentage in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed.
• Increased incidence and treatment of cystic ovaries and metritis in dairy cows fed monensin.
• Reduced conception rates, increased services per animal, and extended days open and corresponding calving intervals in dairy cows fed monensin.

Have a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

WARNING: 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 Monovet 90, use protective clothing, impervious gloves and a dust mask. Operators should wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. If accidental eye contact occurs, immediately rinse with water.
Monovet® 90
(monensin Type A medicated article)

For Animal Feed Only

Do Not Feed Undiluted

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).
Growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (stacker 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 Beef Cows:
A. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zuernii.

Calves (excluding veal calves):
A. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria crandallis, Eimeriachristenseni, and Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae in goats maintained in confinement.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equines access to feeds 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 undiluted 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 the 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 overdosing.

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• Reduced conception rates, increased services per animal, and extended days open and corresponding calving intervals in dairy cows fed monensin.

Have a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive, and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows.

WARNING: 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 Monovet 90, use protective clothing, impervious gloves and a dust mask. 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 1-877-626-7765.

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NET WEIGHT: 25 kg (55.12 lb)

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Monovet® 90 (monensin)

**Directions for use, continued**

**III. Growing cattle on pasture or in dry lot (steers and feeder and dairy and beef replacement heifers):**

A. For increased rate of weight gain. Feeding Directions: Feed at the rate of not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg per head per day in not less than one pound of Type C Medicated Feed; or after the 30th day, feed at the rate of 400 mg per head per day every other day in not less than 2 pounds of Type C Medicated Feed. The monensin concentration in the Type C Medicated Feed must be between 15 and 400 grams per ton. During the first 5 days, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed.

Do not self feed.

B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*. Feeding Directions: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg per pound of body weight per day, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 200 mg per head per day. The monensin concentration in Type C Medicated Feed must be between 15 and 450 grams per ton. During the first 5 days, cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed.

C. Free-Choice (Self-fed) Medicated Feeds. All free-choice medicated feeds must provide not less than 50 nor more than 200 mg monensin per pound per day. (1) Free-choice medicated feeds manufactured from a published formula and/or specifications do not require a Medicated Feed Mill License. (2) Other manufacturers of Type C free choice feeds with a proprietary formula and/or specifications require an FDA approved Medicated Feed Mill License.

**IV. Mature Reproducing Beef Cows (on pasture or in dry lot):**

A. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed. Feeding Directions: Feed continuously at a rate of 50 to 200 mg per head per day. Blend into a minimum of 1 pound of Type C Medicated Feed and either hand feed or mix into the total ration. Feed (other than the Type C Medicated Feed containing monensin) can be restricted to 95% of normal requirements when 50 mg of monensin activity is fed, and to 90% at 200 mg. Cows on pasture or in dry lot must receive a minimum of 1 pound of Type C Medicated Feed per head per day. Additionally, a minimum of 16 pounds (air-dry basis) of roughage such as sagebrush, haylage, ammoniated straw, hay or equivalent feedstuffs should be fed in order to meet NRC recommendations for mature reproducing beef cows to gain 0.25 to 0.75 pounds per head per day. Standing, winter range forage may not be of adequate quality to result in improved efficiency when supplemented with Monovet. During the first 5 days, pastured cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed. Do not self feed.

B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*. Feeding Directions: Feed at a rate of 0.14 to 0.42 mg per pound of body weight per day, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 200 mg per head per day. During the first 5 days, pastured cattle should receive no more than 100 mg per day contained in not less than 1 pound of feed.

**V. Goats:**

A. For prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria scarnalis*, *Eimeria christenseni*, and *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*. Feeding Directions: Feed complete feed (20 g/ton) continuously to goats as the sole ration (Table 1). Feed only to goats maintained in confinement.

B. For increased rate of weight gain.

B. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.

**VI. Calves (excluding veal calves):**

A. For increased rate of weight gain.

B. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.

C. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*. Feeding Directions: Feed at the rate of 0.14 to 1.00 mg per pound of body weight per day, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 200 mg of monensin per head per day. The monensin concentration in Type C Medicated Feed must be between 15 and 200 grams per ton (Table 1).

**VII. Type B or C Medicated Feed Mixing Directions (Dry and Liquid):**

A. Dry or Liquid

1. Thoroughly mix the following amounts of Monovet 90 to make one ton of Type B or C Medicated Feed to provide the levels shown in Table 1. Do Not – An Intermediate blending step should be performed to ensure an adequate mix.

**B. Liquid Variations:**

1. The supplement pH must be between 4.3 - 7.1

2. Stirred liquid Type B Medicated Feeds containing Monovet: For liquid feeds stored in recirculating tank systems recirculate immediately prior to use for not less than 10 minutes, moving not less than 1 percent of the tank content per minute from the bottom of the tank to the top. Recirculate daily as described even when not used. For liquid feeds stored in mobile tanks, mix for freshness, with or after agitation-type tank systems. Agitate immediately prior to use for not less than 10 minutes creating a turbulence at the bottom of the tanks that is visible at the top. Agitate daily as described when not used.

**CAUTION:** Inadequate mixing (recirculation or agitation) of monensin liquid Type B or C Medicated Feeds has resulted in increased monensin concentration which has been fatal to cattle and could be fatal to 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 overdosing.

**Directions for use: Read all Directions Carefully Before Mixing and Feeding**

**Table 1: Mixing Directions for Cattle (excluding Dairy Cows), Goat and Calf Feeds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Monensin Concentration in Medicated Feed*</th>
<th>Amount of Monovet 90 Needed per ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grams/ton</td>
<td>mg/lb feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*WARNING: dry matter basis

**Table 2: Mixing Directions for Dairy Cow Total Mixed Rations (TMR)***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Monovet 90 needed per ton of Type B, lb</th>
<th>Desired Monensin concentration in Type B feed, g/tan, as-fed basis</th>
<th>Dry matter of TMR, %</th>
<th>Desired monensin concentration, g/ton in TMR ***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.88</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>7.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amount of Type B (as-fed basis) needed to produce the TMR with desired level of monensin is as follows: (Desired level of monensin in TMR, g/ton) / (% dry matter of TMR) / (g/ton of monensin in Type B) x 2000 Example Solution (111 g/ton) / (50.0 dry matter of TMR) / (500 g/ton of monensin in Type B) x 2000 = 22 lb of Type B needed per ton of TMR

**Table 3: Mixing Directions for Dairy Cows in Component Feeding Systems (Including Trypt Dries)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Monovet 90 needed per ton of Type B, lb</th>
<th>Desired Monensin concentration in Type B feed, g/tan, as-fed basis</th>
<th>Desired monensin concentration, g/ton in Component Feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amount of Type B (as-fed basis) needed to produce the component portion of the ration with desired level of monensin is as follows: (Desired level of monensin in component, g/ton) / (g/ton of monensin in Type B) x 2000 Example Solution: (50 g/ton) / (500 g/ton of monensin in Type B) x 2000 = 0.1 lb of Type B Monovet per ton of component TMR

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