Fact Sheet: Emergency Use Authorization of Bimectin (ivermectin) Injection for New World Screwworm (NWS)

Bimectin (ivermectin) injection is a parasiticide provided as an injectable solution for subcutaneous administration. This product contains 10 mg/mL of ivermectin.

Original EUA Authorized Date: 08/27/2026

Emergency Use Authorization of Bimectin (ivermectin) Injection for NWS

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the emergency use of the approved product Bimectin (ivermectin) injection for the prevention of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) when administered within 24 hours of birth, at the time of castration, or at the appearance of a wound in cattle, except for female dairy cattle producing milk for human consumption and calves that will be processed for veal.[1] Bimectin (ivermectin) injection is not approved for this use.

Bimectin (ivermectin) injection (ANADA 200-447) is approved for other uses in cattle, swine, reindeer, and American bison. Please refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for the currently approved indications.

Limitations of Authorized Use

Bimectin (ivermectin) injection is not authorized for use in female dairy cattle producing milk for human consumption and calves that will be processed for veal.

Bimectin (ivermectin) injection is authorized for this use only for the duration of the declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of the emergency use of Bimectin (ivermectin) injection under Section 564(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3(b)(1), unless the declaration is terminated or the authorization is revoked sooner.

Product Description

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Product Description** information.

Directions

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Dosage and Administration** information specific for cattle.

For the prevention of infestations caused by NWS in newborn calves, administer Bimectin injection within 24 hours of birth. For the prevention of scrotal myiasis, administer Bimectin injection at the time of castration. For the prevention of wound myiasis, administer Bimectin injection at the time of wound appearance. Monitor the wound for signs of myiasis. If a wound is

[1] Hereinafter, “cattle, except for female dairy cattle producing milk for human consumption and calves that will be processed for veal” will be referred to as "certain cattle”.

already infested, or if an infestation develops after Bimectin injection administration, alternative treatment is necessary. Bimectin injection is not authorized for the treatment of infestations of NWS.

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

Information Supporting Emergency Use Authorization

Based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, including summaries of dose confirmation studies and published scientific literature, it is reasonable to believe that Bimectin (ivermectin) injection may be effective for the prevention of infestations caused by New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) larvae (myiasis) when administered within 24 hours of birth, at the time of castration, or at the appearance of a wound in certain cattle, and when used under the conditions described in this authorization, the known and potential benefits of Bimectin (ivermectin) injection outweigh the known and potential risks.

Four dose confirmation studies conducted in Brazil and Argentina in 1991 and 1992 evaluated the effectiveness of ivermectin injection for the prevention of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle. These studies included beef calves of various breeds treated subcutaneously with a single dose of 200 mcg ivermectin/kg body weight (BW), immediately following castration or within 24 hours of birth, and untreated control calves. Calves were housed on pastures where they were exposed to natural infestations of NWS. No myiasis requiring rescue treatment developed in the first week after castration or birth in the calves treated with ivermectin injection, while myiasis was observed in 30% to 90% of the untreated control calves.

Studies published in the scientific literature evaluated the effectiveness of a single subcutaneous dose of 200 mcg ivermectin/kg BW for the prevention of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) in cattle:

- Twelve studies conducted in Argentina and Brazil in the 1990s reported that ivermectin injection given in the first 24 hours after birth, at the time of creation of an artificial wound, or at the time of castration, prevented myiasis in over 97% of the calves exposed to natural infestations of NWS[2,3].

- A study conducted during the rainy season in Brazil in 2019 reported that the effectiveness of ivermectin injection for prevention of navel NWS myiasis when given on the day of birth was 28.5% on Day 3, and 13.5% on Day 7, when compared to the control group[4].

There are several limitations of the data supporting the benefits of ivermectin injection for the prevention of infestations caused by NWS myiasis in cattle. All the studies were conducted in

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[2] Anziani, O. S., & Loreficce, C. (1993). Prevention of cutaneous myiasis caused by screw worm larvae (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) using ivermectin. *Zentralblatt fur Veterinarmedizin. Reihe B. Journal of Veterinary Medicine. Series B*, *40*(4), 287-290.

[3] Benitez Usher, C., Cruz, J., Carvalho, L., Bridi, A., Farrington, D., Barrick, R. A., & Eagleson, J. (1997). Prophylactic use of ivermectin against cattle myiasis caused by *Cochliomyia hominivorax* (Coquerel, 1858). *Veterinary Parasitology, 72*(2), 215-220.

[4] de Aquino, L. M., Ferreira, L. L., Zapa, D. M. B., Heller, L. M., Trindade, A. S. N., de Morais, I. M. L., Salvador, V. F., Leal, L., Couto, L. F. M., de Mendonça, R. P., Costa, I. S., Soares, V. E., de Oliveira Monteiro, C. M., & Lopes, W. D. Z. (2022). Number of rainy days in a week influencing screwworm navel myiasis in beef calves and efficacies of injectable and topical antiparasitics. *Research in Veterinary Science*, *152*, 698-706.

Argentina and Brazil and, except for one study, were conducted prior to 2000. The susceptibility of current field isolates of NWS larvae to treatment with ivermectin injection may differ due to the widespread use of ivermectin and other macrocyclic lactones for the treatment of various internal and external parasites in cattle. Differences in the level of preventative effectiveness between studies may be the result of various factors including, but not limited to, larval susceptibility, antiparasitic resistance, wound factors, infestation pressure, and pharmacokinetic factors. The effectiveness of Bimectin (ivermectin) injection for the prevention of NWS infestations should be closely monitored.

The dose confirmation studies and published literature support the potential benefit of ivermectin injection in certain cattle for the prevention of infestations caused by NWS myiasis. The animal safety profile for cattle, including male and female reproducing cattle, is well-characterized, and the information provided support that the food products obtained from the treated animals are safe for human consumption when used under the conditions described in the authorization. Consultation with a veterinarian for assistance with the overall management of parasitism, including NWS larvae (myiasis), should mitigate risks associated with effectiveness limitations and antiparasitic resistance.

FDA evaluated relevant human food safety information and concluded that the food products obtained from treated animals are safe for human consumption when the conditions of use granted by the EUA are followed, including the withdrawal period and milk discard time listed below.

WARNINGS

Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings
Cattle must not be slaughtered for human consumption within 35 days of treatment. Because a milk discard time has not been established for this product, do not use in female dairy cattle producing milk for human consumption. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Treated calves and calves born to treated cows must not be processed for veal.

User Safety Warnings

Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children.

To obtain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), contact Bimeda, Inc. at 1-888-524-6332.

Precautions

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Precautions** information.

Environmental Warning

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Environmental Safety Warning** information.

Other Warnings

Widespread use of any antiparasitic product to prevent NWS myiasis could encourage the development of parasite resistance. When using Bimectin (ivermectin) injection for the prevention of infestations caused by NWS larvae (myiasis) when administered within 24 hours of birth, at the time of castration, or at the appearance of a wound, a veterinarian should be consulted for management of the overall parasite program in treated cattle, including the treatment and control of other internal and external parasites.

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Other Warnings** information related to antiparasitic resistance.

Reporting Side Effects

Reporting of side effects potentially related to Bimectin (ivermectin) injection use under this EUA is strongly encouraged.

Report side effects, lack of effectiveness, and product defects using any of these methods:

1. Contact Bimeda, Inc. at 1-888-524-6332,

2. Download and submit Form FDA 1932a available at https://www.fda.gov/reportanimalae, or

3. Contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS to request this form.

When reporting side effects on Form FDA 1932a, provide the following information when available:

- Age, species and breed, sex, and weight of animal(s)

- Overall health status, number of animals treated, and number of animals affected

- Write “Bimectin injection use for NWS under an EUA” in the section labeled “**Adverse Event/Product Problem/Product Use Error**.”

- Describe the signs you observed, when they started in relation to the medication, how long they lasted, any treatment given by you or your veterinarian, and whether/when the animal(s) recovered.

- Note any pre-existing health problems of the animal(s) and any other medications or treatments they are currently receiving.

- Provide details about the use of the product, including dose given, the route of administration, and lot number.

Justification for Emergency Use of Animal Drugs for NWS

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has:

- determined that there is a significant potential for a public health emergency that has a significant potential to affect national security or the health and security of United States citizens living abroad and that involves NWS (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*); and

- declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of animal drugs to treat or prevent NWS myiasis in animals.[5]

An EUA is an FDA authorization for the emergency use of an unapproved product or unapproved use of an approved product (i.e., drug, biological product, or device) in the United States under certain circumstances declared by the Secretary of HHS to justify emergency use authorization, including, among others, a determination that there is a public health emergency or a significant potential for a public health emergency that may affect national security and that involves a biological agent.[6]

Criteria for issuing an EUA include:

- The biological agent(s) can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition;

- Based on the totality of available scientific evidence (including data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials, if available), it is reasonable to believe that:

    - the product may be effective in diagnosing, preventing, or treating the serious or life-threatening disease or condition; and

    - the known and potential benefits of the product, when used to diagnose, prevent, or treat such disease or condition, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product; and

- There is no adequate, approved,[7] and available alternative to the product for diagnosing, preventing, or treating the serious or life-threatening disease or condition.[8]

Dispensing Status

Over the counter (OTC)

Storage Conditions

Refer to the Bimectin (ivermectin) injection package insert for full **Storage Conditions** information.

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[5] See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Declaration of Emergency Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for New World Screwworm, August 20, 2025: https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/08/20/2025-15918/declaration-of-emergency-pursuant-to-the-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act-for-new-world-screwworm

[6] Emergency Use Authorization of Medical Products and Related Authorities | FDA (https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/emergency-use-authorization-medical-products-and-related-authorities

[7] "Approved" products include conditionally approved products for purposes of EUAs issued under Section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360bbb-3.

[8] https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization

Manufactured for:
Bimeda, Inc.
Le Sueur, MN 56058

Rev. 08/27/2026

Bimectin®
(ivermectin)

Injection for Cattle and Swine

1% Sterile Solution

A Parasiticide for the Treatment and Control of Internal and External Parasites of Cattle and Swine

Consult your veterinarian for assistance in the diagnosis, treatment, and control of parasitism.

INTRODUCTION

Bimectin (ivermectin) is an injectable parasiticide for cattle and swine. One low-volume dose effectively treats and controls the following internal and external parasites that may impair the health of cattle and swine: gastrointestinal roundworms (including inhibited *Ostertagia ostertagi* in cattle), lungworms, grubs, sucking lice, and mange mites of cattle; and gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, lice, and mange mites of swine.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Ivermectin is derived from the avermectins, a family of potent, broadspectrum antiparasitic agents isolated from fermentation of *Streptomyces avermitilis.*

Bimectin Injection is a clear, ready-to-use, sterile solution containing 1% ivermectin, 40% glycerol formal, and propylene glycol, q.s. ad 100%. Bimectin Injection is formulated to deliver the recommended dose level of 200 mcg ivermectin/kilogram of body weight in cattle when given subcutaneously at the rate of 1 mL/110 lb (50 kg). In Swine, Bimectin Injection is formulated to deliver the recommended dose level of 300 mcg ivermectin/kilogram body weight when given subcutaneously in the neck at the rate of 1 mL per 75 lb (33 kg).

MODE OF ACTION

Ivermectin is a member of the macrocyclic lactone class of endectocides which have a unique mode of action. Compounds of the class bind selectively and with high affinity to glutamate-gated chloride ion channels which occur in invertebrate nerve and muscle cells. This leads to an increase in the permeability of the cell membrane to chloride ions with hyperpolarization of the nerve or muscle cell, resulting in paralysis and death of the parasite. Compounds of this class may also interact with other ligand-gated chloride channels, such as those gated by the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

The margin of safety for compounds of this class is attributable to the fact that mammals do not have glutamate-gated chloride channels, the macrocyclic lactones have a low affinity for other mammalian ligand-gated chloride channels and they do not readily cross the blood-brain barrier.

INDICATIONS

Cattle: Bimectin Injection is indicated for the effective treatment and control of the following harmful species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, grubs, sucking lice, and mange mites in cattle:

Gastrointestinal Roundworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae): *Ostertagia ostertagi* (including inhibited *O. ostertagi*), *O. lyrata*, *Haemonchus placei*, *Trichostrongylus axei*, *T. colubriformis*, *Cooperia oncophora*, *C. punctata*, *C. pectinata*, *Oesophagostomum radiatum*, *Bunostomum phlebotomum*, *Nematodirus helvetianus* (adults only), *N. spathiger* (adults only)
Lungworms (adults and fourth-stage larvae): *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
Cattle Grubs (parasitic stages): *Hypoderma bovis*, *H. lineatum*
Sucking Lice: *Linognathus vituli*, *Haematopinus eurysternus*, *Solenopotes capillatus*
Mites (scabies): *Psoroptes ovis* (syn. P. *communis* var. *bovis*), *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *bovis*

Persistent Activity

Ivermectin injection has been proved to effectively control infections and to protect cattle from reinfection with *Dictyocaulus viviparus* and *Oesophagostomum radiatum* for 28 days after treatment; *Ostertagia ostertagi*, *Trichostrongylus axei* and *Cooperia* punctata for 21 days after treatment; *Haemonchus placei* and *Cooperia oncophora* for 14 days after treatment.

Swine: Bimectin Injection is indicated for the effective treatment and control of the following harmful species of gastrointestinal roundworms, lungworms, lice, and mange mites in swine:

Gastrointestinal Roundworms: Large roundworm, *Ascaris suum* (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Red stomach worm, *Hyostrongylus rubidus* (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Nodular worm, *Oesophagostomum* spp. (adults and fourth-stage larvae), Threadworm, *Strongyloides ransomi* (adults)
Somatic Roundworm Larvae: Threadworm, *Strongyloides ransomi* (somatic larvae)
Sows must be treated at least seven days before farrowing to prevent infection in piglets.
Lungworms: *Metastrongylus* spp. (adults)
Lice: *Haematopinus suis*
Mange Mites: *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *suis*

DOSAGE

Cattle: Bimectin Injection should be given only by subcutaneous injection under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder at the recommended dose level of 200 mcg of ivermectin per kilogram of body weight. Each mL of Bimectin contains 10 mg of ivermectin, sufficient to treat 110 lb (50 kg) of body weight (maximum 10 mL per injection site).

Body Weight (lb)	Dose Volume (mL)
220	2
330	3
440	4
550	5
660	6
770	7
880	8
990	9
1100	10

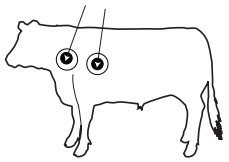
Swine: Bimectin Injection should be given only by subcutaneous injection in the neck of swine at the recommended dose level of 300 mcg of ivermectin per kilogram (2.2 lb) of body weight. Each mL of Bimectin contains 10 mg of ivermectin, sufficient to treat 75 lb of body weight.

	Body Weight (lb)	Dose Volume (mL)
Growing Pigs	19	1/4
	38	1/2
	75	1
	150	2
Breeding Animals (Sows, Gilts, and Boars)	225	3
	300	4
	375	5
	450	6

Do not underdose. Ensure each animal receives a complete dose based on a current body weight. Underdosing may result in ineffective treatment, and encourage the development of parasite resistance.

ADMINISTRATION

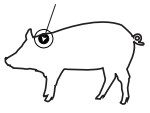
Cattle: Bimectin Injection is to be given subcutaneously only, to reduce risk of potentially fatal clostridial infection of the injection site. Animals should be appropriately restrained to achieve the proper route of administration. Use of a 16-gauge, ½ to ¾" needle is suggested. Inject under the loose skin in front of or behind the shoulder (see illustration).



When using the 50 mL, 250 mL, 500 mL or 1000 mL package size, use only automatic syringe equipment. Use sterile equipment and sanitize the injection site by applying a suitable disinfectant. Clean, properly disinfected needles should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

No special handling or protective clothing is necessary.

Swine: Bimectin (ivermectin) Injection is to be given subcutaneously in the neck. Animals should be appropriately restrained to achieve the proper route of administration. Use of a 16- or 18-gauge needle is suggested for sows and boars, while an 18- or 20-gauge needle may be appropriate for young animals. Inject under the skin, immediately behind the ear (see illustration).



When using the 50 mL, 250 mL, 500 mL or 1000 mL package size, use only automatic syringe equipment. As with any injection, sterile equipment should be used. The injection site should be cleaned and disinfected with alcohol before injection. The rubber stopper should also be disinfected with alcohol to prevent contamination of the contents. Mild and transient pain reactions may be seen in some swine following subcutaneous administration.

Recommended Treatment Program

Swine: At the time of initiating any parasite control program, it is important to treat all breeding animals in the herd. After the initial treatment, use Bimectin (ivermectin) Injection regularly as follows:

BREEDING ANIMALS

Sows: Treat prior to farrowing, preferably 7-14 days before, to minimize infection of piglets.

Gilts: Treat 7-14 days prior to breeding.
Treat 7-14 days prior to farrowing.

Boars: Frequency and need for treatments are dependent upon exposure. Treat at least two times a year.

FEEDER PIGS
(Weaners/Growers/Finishers)

All weaner/feeder pigs should be treated before placement in clean quarters.

Pigs exposed to contaminated soil or pasture may need retreatment if reinfection occurs.

NOTE:

(1) Bimectin Injection has a persistent drug level sufficient to control mite infestations throughout the egg to adult life cycle. However, since the ivermectin effect is not immediate, care must be taken to prevent reinfestation from exposure to untreated animals or contaminated facilities. Generally, pigs should not be moved to clean quarters or exposed to uninfested pigs for approximately one week after treatment. Sows should be treated at least one week before farrowing to minimize transfer of mites to newborn baby pigs.
(2) Louse eggs are unaffected by Bimectin Injection and may require up to three weeks to hatch. Louse infestations developing from hatching eggs may require retreatment.
(3) Consult a veterinarian for aid in the diagnosis and control of internal and external parasites of swine.

Special Minor Use

Reindeer: For the treatment and control of warbles (*Oedemagena tarandi*) in reindeer, inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described under ADMINISTRATION.

American Bison: For the treatment and control of grubs (*Hypoderma bovis*) in American bison, inject 200 micrograms ivermectin per kilogram of body weight, subcutaneously. Follow use directions for cattle as described under ADMINISTRATION.

RESIDUE WARNING: Do not treat reindeer or American bison within 8 weeks (56 days) of slaughter.

WARNING

NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.

The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) contains more detailed occupational safety information. To report suspected adverse drug events, for technical assistance, or to obtain a copy of the SDS contact Bimeda, Inc. at 1-888-524-6332. For additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, contact FDA at 1-888-FDA-VETS or www.fda.gov/reportanimalae.

RESIDUE WARNING: Do not treat cattle within 35 days of slaughter. Because a withdrawal time in milk has not been established, do not use in female dairy cattle of breeding age. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not treat swine within 18 days of slaughter.

PRECAUTIONS

Transitory discomfort has been observed in some cattle following subcutaneous administration. A low incidence of soft tissue swelling at the injection site has been observed. These reactions have disappeared without treatment. For cattle, divide doses greater than 10 mL between two injection sites to reduce occasional discomfort or site reaction. Use sterile equipment and sanitize the injection site by applying a suitable disinfectant. Clean, properly disinfected needles should be used to reduce the potential for injection site infections.

Observe cattle for injection site reactions. Reactions may be due to clostridial infection and should be aggressively treated with appropriate antibiotics. If injection site infections are suspected, consult your veterinarian.

This product is not for intravenous or intramuscular use.

Protect product from light.

Bimectin Injection for Cattle and Swine has been developed specifically for use in cattle, swine, reindeer, and American bison **only**. This product should not be used in other animal species as severe adverse reactions, including fatalities in dogs, may result.

Restricted Drug (California) - use only as directed.

When to Treat Cattle with Grubs

Bimectin effectively controls all stages of 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 fly) 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 *Hypoderma lineatum* when it is in the tissue surrounding the esophagus (gullet) may cause salivation and bloat; killing *H. bovis* when it is in the vertebral canal may cause staggering or paralysis. These reactions are not specific to treatment with Bimectin, but can occur with any successful treatment of grubs. Cattle should be treated either before or after these stages of grub development. Consult your veterinarian concerning the proper time for treatment. Cattle treated with Bimectin after the end of the heel fly season may be retreated with Bimectin during the winter for internal parasites, mange mites, or sucking lice without danger of grub-related reactions. A planned parasite control program is recommended.

OTHER WARNINGS:

Parasite resistance may develop to any dewormer, and has been reported for most classes of dewormers.

Treatment with a dewormer used in conjunction with parasite management practices appropriate to the geographic area and the animal(s) to be treated may slow the development of parasite resistance.

Fecal examinations or other diagnostic tests and parasite management history should be used to determine if the product is appropriate for the herd/flock, prior to the use of any dewormer. Following the use of any dewormer, effectiveness of treatment should be monitored (for example, with the use of a fecal egg count reduction test or another appropriate method).

A decrease in a drug's effectiveness over time as calculated by fecal egg count reduction tests may indicate the development of resistance to the dewormer administered. Your parasite management plan should be adjusted accordingly based on regular monitoring.

Environmental Safety

Studies indicate that when ivermectin comes in contact with soil, it readily and tightly binds to the soil and becomes inactive over time. Free ivermectin may adversely affect fish and certain aquatic organisms. Do not permit water runoff from feedlots to enter lakes, streams or ponds. 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, ivermectin 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.

HOW SUPPLIED

Bimectin Injection for Cattle and Swine is available in four ready-to-use sizes:

The 50 mL plastic bottle suitable for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 10 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 100 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 250 mL plastic bottle suitable for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 50 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 500 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 500 mL plastic bottle suitable for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 100 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 1000 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

The 1000 mL plastic bottle suitable for use with automatic syringe equipment. Each bottle contains sufficient solution to treat 200 head of 550 lb (250 kg) cattle or 2000 head of 38 lb (17.3 kg) swine.

STORAGE

Store at 20˚C to 25˚C (68˚F to 77˚F). Protect from light.

Approved by FDA under ANADA # 200-447

Manufactured for:
Bimeda, Inc.
Le Sueur, MN 56058
www.bimeda.com

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Bimeda®