

RUMENSIN 113- monensin granule
Elanco US Inc.

Elanco™

AF2113

Rumensin™ 113

Net Weight: 25 kg
(55.12 lbs)

Net Weight: 600 kg
(1322.77 lbs)

Net Weight: 900 kg
1984.16 lbs

Do Not Feed Undiluted

(monensin Type A medicated article)

Without Microtracer®

For Animal Feed Only

Growing beef steers and heifers 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 beef steers and heifers on pasture (stocker, feeder, and slaughter) or in a dry lot:

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

Replacement beef and dairy heifers:

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

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 maintained in confinement except reproducing or lactating goats:

- A. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria christenseni*, and *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*.

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 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.

Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings

No milk discard time and no withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling. 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 feed to lactating goats.

User Safety Warnings:

Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children. When mixing and handling Rumensin 113, 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 1-800-428-4441.

Store at or below 25°C (77°F). Excursions permitted to 37°C (99°F). Not to be used after date printed on bag.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed

Approved by FDA under NADA # 095-735

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Manufactured for: Elanco US, Inc., Indianapolis, IN 46221, USA

Directions for use Read All Directions Carefully Before Mixing and Feeding

Active Drug Ingredients: Monensin USP, 113.4 g per pound.

I. Growing beef steers and heifers fed in confinement for slaughter:

- A. **For improved feed efficiency.** Feeding Directions: Thoroughly mix **Rumensin 113** to make one ton of complete feed that provides 5 to 40 g/ton monensin on a 90% dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed (5 to 40 g/ton) continuously to growing beef steers and heifers in confinement to provide not less than 50 nor more than 480 mg monensin per head per day. No additional improvement in feed efficiency has been shown from feeding monensin at levels greater than 30 g/ton (360 mg monensin per head per day).
- B. **For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*.**
Feeding Directions: Feed continuously (10 to 40 g/ton) to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg per pound of body weight per day, depending upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 480 mg of monensin per head per day.

II. Dairy Cows:

- A. **For increased milk production efficiency (production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake).**

Feeding Directions:

Total Mixed Rations (“complete feed”): Feed continuously to dry and lactating dairy cows a total mixed ration (“complete feed”) containing 11 to 22 g/ton monensin on a 100% dry matter basis (Table 2).

Component Feeding Systems (including top dress): Feed continuously to dry and lactating dairy cows a Type C Medicated Feed containing 11 to 400 g/ton monensin (Table 3). The Type C Medicated Feed must be fed in a minimum of 1 pound of feed per cow per day to provide 185 to 660 mg/head/day monensin to lactating cows or 115 to 410 mg/head/day monensin to dry cows. This provides cows with similar amounts of monensin they would receive by consuming total mixed rations containing 11 to 22 g/ton monensin on a 100% dry matter basis.

III. Growing beef steers and heifers on pasture (stocker, feeder, and slaughter) or in a dry lot: and

Replacement beef and dairy 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 5th 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 to provide 0.14 to 0.42 mg per pound 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 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.
- C. **Type C free-choice medicated feeds.**
All Type C free-choice medicated feeds containing **Rumensin** must be manufactured according to an FDA-approved formula/specification. When using a formula/specification published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), a Medicated Feed Mill license is not required. Use of **Rumensin** in a proprietary formula/specification not published in the CFR requires prior FDA approval and a Medicated Feed Mill license.

IV. Beef Cows:

- 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 **Rumensin**) 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 silage, haylage, ammoniated straw, hay or equivalent feedstuffs should be fed in order to meet NRC recommendations for beef cows to gain 0.25 to 0.75 pounds per head per day. Standing, dried winter range forage may not be of adequate quality to result in improved efficiency when supplemented with **Rumensin**. 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 maintained in confinement except reproducing or lactating goats:

- A. **For prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria christensenii* and *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*.**

Feeding Directions: Feed complete feed (20 g/ton) continuously to goats as the sole ration (Table 1).

VI. Calves (excluding veal calves):

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

Feed at a 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 10 and 200 g/ton (Table 1).

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

A. Dry or Liquid

Thoroughly mix the following amounts of **Rumensin 113** to make one ton of Type B or C Medicated Feed to provide the levels shown in Table 1.

Dry Only - **An Intermediate blending step should be performed to ensure an adequate mix.**

B. Liquid Limitations

1. The supplement pH must be between 4.3 - 7.1.
2. Stored liquid Type B Medicated Feeds containing **Rumensin**: 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 contents per minute from the bottom of the tank to the top. Recirculate daily as described even when not used. • For liquid feeds stored in mechanical, air or other agitation-type tank systems: Agitate immediately prior to use for not less than 10 minutes creating a turbulence at the bottom of the tank that is visible at the top. Agitate daily as described even 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

| Desired monensin concentration in Type C medicated feed ^a | | Amount of Rumensin 113 Needed per ton | |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| grams/ton | mg/lb feed | lbs. | grams |
| 5 | 2.5 | 0.04 | 20.00 |
| 20 | 10 | 0.18 | 80.00 |
| 30 | 15 | 0.26 | 120.00 |
| 40 | 20 | 0.35 | 160.00 |
| 200 | 100 | 1.76 | 799.99 |

| | | | |
|-----|-----|------|---------|
| 400 | 200 | 3.53 | 1599.97 |
|-----|-----|------|---------|

^a 90% dry matter basis

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

| Amount of Rumensin 113 needed per ton of Type B medicated feed, lb ^b | Desired monensin concentration in Type B medicated feed, g/ton; as-fed basis ^c | Dry matter of TMR, % | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton in TMR ^d | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|-------|-------|
| | | | 11 | 15 | 22 |
| lb of Type B (as-fed) needed per ton of TMR | | | | | |
| 4.41 | 500 | 50 | 22.00 | 30.00 | 44.00 |
| | | 60 | 26.40 | 36.00 | 52.80 |
| 12.70 | 1440 | 50 | 7.64 | 10.42 | 15.28 |
| | | 60 | 9.17 | 12.50 | 18.33 |
| 70.55 | 8000 | 50 | 1.38 | 1.88 | 2.75 |
| | | 60 | 1.65 | 2.25 | 3.30 |

^a Amount of Type B (as-fed basis) needed to produce the TMR with desired level of monensin is as follows:

$((\text{Desired level of monensin in TMR g/ton}) \times (\% \text{ dry matter of TMR}) / \text{g/ton of monensin in Type B}) \times 2000$

Example Diet: Desire 11 g/ton monensin in TMR (dry matter basis), TMR contains 50% dry matter, & Type B contains 500 g/ton of monensin.

Example Solution: $((11 \text{ g/ton}) \times (0.50 \text{ dry matter of TMR}) / 500 \text{ g/ton monensin in Type B}) \times 2000 = 22 \text{ lb of Type B needed per ton of TMR}$

^b $(\text{Desired concentration of monensin in Type B feed, g/ton}) / 113.4 \text{ g/lb}$. Example: $500 \text{ g/ton} / 113.4 \text{ g/lb} = 4.41 \text{ lb Rumensin 113 per ton of Type B}$

^c It is recommended that Type B feeds containing more than 1440 g/ton be further diluted before mixing into the TMR.

An example of further dilution would be a ratio of 1:10 of Type B Medicated Feed:Unmedicated Feed.

^d 100% dry matter basis

Table 3: Mixing Directions for Dairy Cows in Component Feeding Systems (Including Top Dress)^a

| Amount of Rumensin 113 needed per ton of Type B medicated feed, lb ^b | Desired monensin concentration in Type B medicated feed, g/ton; as-fed basis ^c | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton in Component Feed | | |
|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| | | 50 | 200 | 400 |
| | | lb of Type B (as-fed) needed per ton of component feed | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4.41 | 500 | 200.00 | 800.00 | 1600.00 |
| 14.99 | 1700 | 58.82 | 235.29 | 470.59 |
| 35.27 | 4000 | 25.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| 70.55 | 8000 | 12.50 | 50.00 | 100.00 |

^a 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 Top Dress: Desire 50 g/ton monensin in component, & Type B contains 500 g/ton of monensin.

Example Solution: (50 g/ton / 500 g/ton monensin in Type B) X 2000 = 200 lb of Type B needed per ton of Top Dress

^b (Desired concentration of monensin in Type B feed, g/ton)/ 113.4 g/lb.

Example: 500 g/ton / 113.4 g/lb = 4.41 lb Rumensin 113 per ton of Type B

^c It is recommended that Type B feeds containing more than 1440 g/ton be further diluted before mixing into Top Dress.

An example of further dilution would be a ratio of 1:10 of Type B Medicated Feed: Unmedicated Feed.



BG104195A
YL104193B
YL104194B



Elanco™

AF2113

Rumensin™ **113**

Peso neto: 25 kg
(55.12 libras)

Peso neto: 600 kg
(1322.77 libras)

Peso neto: 900 kg
1984.16 libras

No brindar como alimento sin diluir

(monensina tipo A artículo medicado)

Sin Microtracer®

Solo para alimentar animales

Cría de novillos y vaquillonas alimentados en condiciones de encierro para faenar:

- A. Para una mejor eficacia de la alimentación.
- B. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Vacas lecheras:

- A. Para una mejor eficacia en la producción de leche (producción de leche corregida por sólidos comerciales por unidad de consumo de alimento).

Cría de novillos y vaquillonas con pastura (animal de cría, de engorde y para faena) o en un lote seco:

- A. Para una mayor tasa de aumento de peso.
- B. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Reses de reemplazo y vacas lecheras:

- A. Para una mayor tasa de aumento de peso.
- B. Para la prevención de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Vacas para consumo:

- A. Para una mejor eficacia de la alimentación al recibir suplementos.
- B. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Cabras que estén encerradas, excepto las cabras lactantes o para reproducción:

- A. Para la prevención de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria christenseni* y *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*

Terneros (sin incluir los que se sacrifican para carnear):

- A. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

PRECAUCIÓN: No permita que caballos u otros equinos accedan a piensos que contiene monensina. La ingesta de monensina en caballos ha sido mortal. Los alimentos medicados con monensina para ganado y para cabras es seguro para el uso en ganado y cabras solamente. El consumo en especies no aprobadas puede provocar reacciones tóxicas. Errores de mezcla o de falta de dilución en el alimento que derivan en concentraciones elevadas de monensina han sido mortales para el ganado y podrían

serlo también para las cabras. Debe mezclarse bien con los alimentos antes de usar. No superar los niveles de monensina que se recomiendan en las instrucciones de alimentación, ya que pueden producirse menores aumentos diarios promedio. No brindar como alimento a las cabras lactantes. Si los alimentos rechazados con monensina se ofrecen a otros grupos de ganado, la concentración de monensina en dichos alimentos y la cantidad de estos deben tenerse en cuenta a fin de evitar sobredosis de monensina.

PUEDE NOTARSE LO SIGUIENTE:

- Menor ingesta voluntaria de alimentos en las vacas lecheras alimentadas con monensina. Esta reducción aumenta al incrementar la dosis de monensina. Descartar que la monensina haya sido la causa de la menor ingesta de alimentos antes de atribuirla a otras causas, como enfermedades, control de los alimentos o el medioambiente.
- Menor porcentaje graso en la leche de las vacas lecheras alimentadas con monensina. Esta reducción aumenta al incrementar la dosis de monensina.
- Mayor incidencia y tratamiento de los ovarios quísticos y de la metritis en las vacas lecheras que reciben monensina.
- Menores tasas de concepción, aumento de los servicios por animal y prolongación de los días fértiles y de los correspondientes intervalos de parto en las vacas lecheras que reciben monensina.

Se implementa un programa sanitario nutricional, reproductivo y ganadero integral y continuo al alimentar a las vacas lecheras con monensina.

Períodos de retiro y advertencias de residuos

No se requiere ningún tiempo de descarga de leche ni ningún período de retiro cuando se usa de acuerdo con el etiquetado. No se ha establecido un período de retiro para este producto en terneros pre-rumiantes. No usar en terneros para ser procesados para carne de ternera. No lo use como alimento para cabras lactantes.

ADVERTENCIAS DE SEGURIDAD PARA EL USUARIO:

No usar en humanos. Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños. Cuando mezcle y manipule Rumensin 113, use ropa protectora, guantes impermeables y una máscara antipolvo. Los operadores deben lavarse las manos a fondo con agua y jabón después de la manipulación. Si entra en contacto con los ojos, enjuáguelos inmediatamente con agua.

Para informar sobre efectos adversos, acceder a información médica u obtener más información sobre el producto, llame al 1-800-428-4441.

Almacenar a una temperatura igual o inferior a 25 °C (77 °F). Se permiten desviaciones de hasta 37 °C (99 °F).

No debe usarse después de la fecha impresa en la bolsa.

Fármaco restringido (California). Usar únicamente según las instrucciones.

Aprobado por la FDA bajo NADA # 095-735.

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Elanco US, Inc., Indianapolis, IN 46221 EE.UU.

Instrucciones de uso Lea atentamente todas las instrucciones antes de mezclar y ofrecer como alimento

Principios farmacológicos activos: Monensina USP; 113.4 g por libra.

I. Cría de novillos y vaquillonas alimentados en condiciones de encierro para faenar:

- A. **Para una mejor eficacia de la alimentación.** Instrucciones de alimentación: Mezclar bien **Rumensin 113** hasta formar una tonelada de alimento completo que brinde de 5 a 40 g/tonelada de monensina sobre una base de materia seca al 90 % (Tabla 1). Ofrecer el alimento completo (de 5 a 40 g/tonelada) en forma continua a las crías de novillos y vaquillonas hasta proporcionar no menos de 50 ni más de 480 mg de monensina por cabeza por día. No se demostró otra mejora en la eficacia de la alimentación por ofrecer monensina en los alimentos en niveles superiores a los 30 g/tonelada (360 mg de monensina por cabeza por día).
- B. **Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.** Instrucciones de alimentación: Alimentar en forma continua (de 10 a 40 g/tonelada) hasta brindar de 0.14 a 0.42 mg por libra de peso corporal por día, según la gravedad del caso, hasta un máximo de 480 mg de monensina por cabeza por día.

II. Vacas lecheras:

- A. **Para una mejor eficacia en la producción de leche (producción de leche corregida por sólidos comerciales por unidad de consumo de alimento).** Instrucciones de alimentación:
Total de raciones mezcladas ("alimentación completa"): Ofrecer como alimento en forma continua a vacas lecheras lactantes y secas una ración mezclada total ("alimentación completa") con 11 a 22 g/toneladas de monensina sobre una base de materia seca del 100 % (Tabla 2).
Sistemas de alimentación en componentes (incluso agregados): Ofrecer como alimento en forma continua a vacas lecheras lactantes y secas un alimento medicado de tipo C con 11 a 400 g/tonelada de monensina (Tabla 3). El alimento medicado de tipo C debe ofrecerse en un mínimo de 1 libra de alimento por vaca por día hasta brindar de 185 a 660 mg/cabeza/día de monensina a vacas lactantes o de 115 a 410 mg/cabeza/día de monensina a vacas secas. Esto brinda a las vacas cantidades de monensina similares a las que recibirían si consumieran un total de raciones mezcladas con de 11 a 22 g/toneladas de monensina sobre una base de materia seca del 100 %.

III. Cría de novillos y vaquillonas con pastura (animal de cría, de engorde y para faena) o en un lote seco; y

Reses de reemplazo y vacas lecheras:

- A. **Para una mayor tasa de aumento de peso.** Instrucciones de alimentación:

Alimentar a una tasa de no menos de 50 ni de más de 200 mg por cabeza por día en no menos de una libra de alimento medicado de tipo C, o, después del 5.º día, alimentar día por media a una tasa de 400 mg por cabeza por día con no menos de 2 libras de alimento medicado de tipo C. La concentración de monensina en el alimento medicado de tipo C debe ser de entre 15 y 400 gramos por tonelada. Durante los primeros 5 días, el ganado debe recibir no más de 100 mg por día en no menos de 1 libra de alimento. No ofrecer para autoalimentación.

B. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Instrucciones de alimentación: Alimentar a una tasa de 0.14 a 0.42 mg por libra de peso corporal por día, según la gravedad del caso, hasta un máximo de 200 mg por cabeza por día. La concentración de monensina en el alimento medicado de tipo C debe ser de entre 15 y 400 gramos por tonelada. Durante los primeros 5 días, el ganado debe recibir no más de 100 mg por día en no menos de 1 libra de alimento.

C. Piensos medicamentosos de elección libre de tipo C. Todos los piensos medicamentosos de elección libre de tipo C que contengan Rumensin deben fabricarse según una especificación/fórmula aprobada por la FDA. Si se usa una especificación/fórmula publicada en el Código de Reglamentos Federales (Code of Federal Regulations, CFR), no es necesaria una licencia de molienda para piensos medicamentosos. El uso de Rumensin en una especificación/fórmula patentada no publicada en el CFR exige aprobación previa por parte de la FDA y una licencia de molienda para piensos medicamentosos.

IV. Vacas para consumo:

A. Para una mejor eficacia de la alimentación al recibir suplementos.

Instrucciones de alimentación: Alimentar en forma continua a una tasa de 50 a 200 mg por cabeza por día. Mezclar con un mínimo de 1 libra de alimento medicado de tipo C, y ofrecer con la mano o mezclar con la ración total. La alimentación (excepto los alimentos medicados de tipo C que contengan **Rumensin**) puede limitarse al 95 % (de los requisitos normales) al alimentar con 50 mg de actividad de monensina y al 90 % con 200 mg. Las vacas con pastura o en lote seco deben recibir un mínimo de 1 libra de alimento medicado de tipo C por cabeza por día. Asimismo, debe ofrecerse un mínimo de 16 libras (base seca de aire) de forraje, como ensilaje, henolaje, paja con amonio, heno o piensos equivalentes, para poder cumplir con las recomendaciones del Consejo de Investigación Nacional (National Research Council, NRC) para vacas para carne maduras respecto de aumentar de 0.25 a 0.75 libras por cabeza por día. Puede que la búsqueda de comida de pie en zonas invernadas secas no tenga la calidad adecuada para mejorar la eficacia al brindarse con suplementos de **Rumensin**. Durante los primeros 5 días, el ganado con pastura debe recibir no más de 100 mg por día en no menos de 1 libra de alimento. No ofrecer para autoalimentación.

B. Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.

Instrucciones de alimentación: Alimentar a una tasa de 0.14 a 0.42 mg por libra de peso corporal por día, según la gravedad del caso, hasta un máximo de 200 mg por cabeza por día. Durante los primeros 5 días, el ganado con pastura debe recibir no más de 100 mg por día en no menos de 1 libra de alimento.

V. Cabras que estén encerradas, excepto las cabras lactantes o para reproducción:

A. **Para la prevención de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria crandallis*, *Eimeria christenseni* y *Eimeria ninakohlyakimovae*.**

Instrucciones de alimentación: Brindar el alimento completo (20 g/tonelada) en forma continua a las cabras como única ración (Tabla 1).

VI. **Terneros (sin incluir los que se sacrifican para carnear):**

A. **Para la prevención y el control de la coccidiosis a causa de *Eimeria bovis* y de *Eimeria zuernii*.**

Alimentar a una tasa de 0.14 a 1.00 mg por libra de peso corporal por día, según la gravedad del caso, hasta un máximo de 200 mg de monensina por cabeza por día. La concentración de monensina en el alimento medicado de tipo C debe ser de entre 10 y 200 g/tonelada (Tabla 1).

VII. **Instrucciones para mezclar alimento medicado de tipo B o de tipo C (seco y líquido):**

A. **Seco o líquido**

Mezclar bien las siguientes cantidades de **Rumensin 113** hasta formar una tonelada de alimento medicado de tipo B o de tipo C y hasta alcanzar los niveles que se muestran en la Tabla 1. Seco solamente: **Debe realizarse un paso intermedio de mezcla para garantizar una mezcla adecuada.**

B. **Limitaciones líquidas**

1. El pH del suplemento debe ser de 4.3-7.1.
2. Alimentos medicados de tipo B líquidos almacenados con **Rumensin**: Para alimentos líquidos almacenados en sistemas de tanques de recirculación: Recircular inmediatamente antes de usar durante no menos de 10 minutos, y trasladar no menos de 1 % del contenido del tanque por minuto desde el fondo hasta la parte superior del tanque. Recircular a diario como se describe, aun cuando no se usa. • Para alimentos líquidos almacenados en sistemas de tanques mecánicos, aéreos o con otro tipo de agitación: Agitar inmediatamente antes de usar durante no menos de 10 minutos hasta generar una turbulencia en el fondo del tanque que sea visible en la parte superior. Agitar a diario como se describe, aun cuando no se usa.

PRECAUCIÓN: La mezcla inadecuada (recirculación o agitación) de alimentos medicados de tipo B o de tipo C líquidos con **monensina** produjo un aumento de la concentración de **monensina** que fue mortal para el ganado y que podría serlo también para las cabras. • Si los alimentos rechazados con monensina se ofrecen a otros grupos de ganado, la concentración de monensina en dichos alimentos y la cantidad de estos deben tenerse en cuenta a fin de evitar sobredosis de monensina.

Instrucciones de uso: Lea atentamente todas las instrucciones antes de mezclar y ofrecer como alimento

Tabla 1: Instrucciones de mezcla para alimentos de ganado (sin incluir las vacas lecheras), cabras y terneros

| | |
|---|---|
| Concentración deseada de monensina en el alimento medicado de tipo C ^a | Cantidad de Rumensin 113 necesaria por tonelada |
|---|---|

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------|---------|
| gramos/tonelada | mg/libra de alimento | libras | gramos |
| 5 | 2.5 | 0.04 | 20.00 |
| 20 | 10 | 0.18 | 80.00 |
| 30 | 15 | 0.26 | 120.00 |
| 40 | 20 | 0.35 | 160.00 |
| 200 | 100 | 1.76 | 799.99 |
| 400 | 200 | 3.53 | 1599.97 |

^a base de materia seca del 90 %

Tabla 2: Instrucciones de mezcla para raciones combinadas totales (total mixed rations, TMR) en vacas lecheras^a

| Cantidad de Rumensin 113 necesaria por tonelada del alimento medicado de tipo B, libra ^b | Concentración deseada de monensina en alimento medicado de tipo B, g/tonelada; base alimentaria ^c | Materia seca de las TMR, % | Concentración deseada de monensina, g/tonelada en TMR ^d | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| | | | 11 | 15 | 22 |
| libra de tipo B (base alimentaria) necesaria por tonelada de TMR | | | | | |
| 4.41 | 500 | 50 | 22.00 | 30.00 | 44.00 |
| | | 60 | 26.40 | 36.00 | 52.80 |
| 12.70 | 1440 | 50 | 7.64 | 10.42 | 15.28 |
| | | 60 | 9.17 | 12.50 | 18.33 |
| 70.55 | 8000 | 50 | 1.38 | 1.88 | 2.75 |
| | | 60 | 1.65 | 2.25 | 3.30 |

^a La cantidad de tipo B (base alimentaria) necesaria para producir TMR con un nivel deseado de monensina es la siguiente:

$((\text{Nivel deseado de monensina en TMR g/tonelada}) \times (\% \text{ materia seca de TMR}) / \text{g/tonelada de monensina en tipo B}) \times 2000$

Ejemplo de dieta: Deseada de 11 g/tonelada de monensina en TMR (base de materia seca); las TMR contienen 50 % de materia seca, y el tipo B contiene 500 g/tonelada de monensina.

Ejemplo de solución: $((11 \text{ g/tonelada}) \times (0.50 \text{ materia seca de TMR}) / 500 \text{ g/tonelada de monensina en el tipo B}) \times 2000 = 22 \text{ libras de tipo B necesarias por tonelada de TMR}$

^b $(\text{Concentración deseada de monensina en alimento de tipo B, g/tonelada}) / 113.4 \text{ g/libra}$.

Ejemplo: $500 \text{ g/tonelada} / 113.4 \text{ g/libra} = 4.41 \text{ libra Rumensin 113 por tonelada de tipo B}$

^c Se recomienda que los alimentos de tipo B que contengan más de 1440 g/tonelada continúen diluyéndose antes de mezclar con las TMR. Un ejemplo de dilución adicional sería una proporción de 1:10 de alimento medicado de tipo B: Alimento no medicado.

^d base de materia seca del 100 %

Tabla 3: Instrucciones de mezcla para vacas lecheras en sistemas de

alimentación por componente (incluso agregados)^a

| Cantidad de Rumensin 113 necesaria por tonelada del alimento medicado de tipo B, libra ^b | Concentración deseada de monensina en alimento medicado de tipo B, g/tonelada; base alimentaria ^c | Concentración deseada de monensina, g/tonelada en alimentación por componente | | |
|---|--|---|--------|---------|
| | | 50 | 200 | 400 |
| | | libra de tipo B (base alimentaria) necesaria por tonelada de alimentación por componente | | |
| 4.41 | 500 | 200.00 | 800.00 | 1600.00 |
| 14.99 | 1700 | 58.82 | 235.29 | 470.59 |
| 35.27 | 4000 | 25.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| 70.55 | 8000 | 12.50 | 50.00 | 100.00 |

^a La cantidad de tipo B (base alimentaria) necesaria para producir la porción por componente de la ración con un nivel deseado de monensina es la siguiente: (Nivel deseado de monensina en componente, g/tonelada/g/tonelada de monensina en tipo B) X 2000

Ejemplo de agregado: Ideal de 50 g/tonelada de monensina en el componente, y el tipo B contiene 500 g/tonelada de monensina.

Ejemplo de solución: $(50 \text{ g/tonelada} / 500 \text{ g/tonelada de monensina en el tipo B}) \times 2000 = 200$ libras de tipo B necesarias por tonelada de agregado

^b $(\text{Concentración deseada de monensina en alimento de tipo B, g/tonelada}) / 113.4 \text{ g/libra}$.

Ejemplo: $500 \text{ g/tonelada} / 113.4 \text{ g/libra} = 4.41$ libra Rumensin 113 por tonelada de tipo B

^c Se recomienda que los alimentos de tipo B que contengan más de 1440 g/tonelada continúen diluyéndose antes de mezclar con el agregado.

Un ejemplo de dilución adicional sería una proporción de 1:10 de alimento medicado de tipo B: Alimento no medicado.



BG104195B
YL104193D
YL104194D



(monensin Type A medicated article)

Without Microtracer®

For Animal Feed Only

LOT NO:
EXP. DATE:

Elanco™ AF2113

Rumensin™ 113 TM

Net Weight: 600 kg (1322.77 lbs)

Do Not Feed Undiluted

(monensin Type A medicated article)

Without Microtracer®

For Animal Feed Only

Growing beef steers and heifers fed in confinement for slaughter:

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

Dairy Cows:

- For increased milk production/efficiency (production of marketable solids)-corrected milk per unit of feed intake.
- For increased rate of weight gain.

Growing beef steers and heifers on pasture (pasture, heifer, and slaughter) or as a dry lot:

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

Replacement beef and dairy heifers:

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

Beef Cows:

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

Goats maintained in confinement except reproducing or lactating goats:

- For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria orientalis*, *Eimeria christianseni*, and *Eimeria striatolobulosa*.

Calves (including wild calves):

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

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equine species 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 undiluted or mixing errors resulting in high concentrations of monensin have 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 rations containing monensin are fed to other groups of cattle, the concentration of monensin in the rations and amount of rations 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. Falls out monensin as the cause of reduced feed intake before attributing to other causes such as stress, 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 service 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.

Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings

No milk discard time and no withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-maturing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not feed to lactating goats.

Use Safety Warnings:

Not for use by humans. Keep out of reach of children. When mixing and handling Rumensin 113, use protective clothing, gloves, shoes 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 1-800-421-4441.

Store at or below 25°C (77°F). Excursions permitted to 37°C (98°F). Not to be used after date printed at top of bag.

Restricted Drug (California) - Use Only as Directed

Approved by FDA under NDA 140-777

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Manufactured for: Elanco US, Inc., Indianapolis, IN 46221, USA

YL104182D

Directions for Use Read All Directions Carefully Before Mixing and Feeding

Active Drug Ingredients: Monensin 113, 113.4 g per pound

I. Growing beef steers and heifers fed in confinement for slaughter:

- For improved feed efficiency (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to growing beef steers and heifers in confinement to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day. An additional 100 mg/ton of monensin in feed efficiency has been shown. But feeding monensin at levels greater than 20 g/ton may increase feed efficiency. Feed efficiency is dependent upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 100 mg/ton of monensin per head per day.

II. Dairy Cows:

- For increased milk production/efficiency (production of marketable solids)-corrected milk per unit of feed intake. Feeding Directions (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to lactating dairy cows in confinement to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day. An additional 100 mg/ton of monensin in feed efficiency has been shown. But feeding monensin at levels greater than 20 g/ton may increase feed efficiency. Feed efficiency is dependent upon severity of challenge, up to a maximum of 100 mg/ton of monensin per head per day.

III. Growing beef steers and heifers on pasture (pasture, heifer, and slaughter) or as a dry lot:

- For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to *Eimeria bovis* and *Eimeria zuernii*. Feeding Directions (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to growing beef steers and heifers on pasture to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day.

IV. Replacement beef and dairy heifers:

- For increased rate of weight gain. Feeding Directions (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to replacement beef and dairy heifers on pasture to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day.

V. Beef Cows:

- For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed. Feeding Directions (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to beef cows on pasture to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day.

VI. Goats maintained in confinement except reproducing or lactating goats:

- For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria orientalis*, *Eimeria christianseni*, and *Eimeria striatolobulosa*. Feeding Directions (feeding Directions). Thoroughly mix Rumensin 113 to make one unit of complete feed that provides a 10 to 20 g/ton monensin on a new dry matter basis (Table 1). Feed complete feed to a group continuously to goats on pasture to provide one unit of complete feed per head per day.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other equine species 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 undiluted or mixing errors resulting in high concentrations of monensin have 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 rations containing monensin are fed to other groups of cattle, the concentration of monensin in the rations and amount of rations 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. Falls out monensin as the cause of reduced feed intake before attributing to other causes such as stress, 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 service 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.

Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings

No milk discard time and no withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-maturing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not feed to lactating goats.

Use Safety Warnings:

Not for use by humans. Keep out of reach of children. When mixing and handling Rumensin 113, use protective clothing, gloves, shoes 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 1-800-421-4441.

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Manufactured for: Elanco US, Inc., Indianapolis, IN 46221, USA

YL104182D

Table 1. Mixing Directions for cattle (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 2. Mixing Directions for dairy cows in confinement (lactating and dry)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 3. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 4. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 5. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 6. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 7. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 8. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 9. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 10. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 11. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 12. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 13. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 14. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 15. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 16. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 17. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 18. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 19. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 20. Mixing Directions for goats (dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67.5 | 135.0 |
| 18.04 | 40.0 | 90.0 | 180.0 |
| 22.55 | 50.0 | 112.5 | 225.0 |
| 27.06 | 60.0 | 135.0 | 270.0 |

Table 21. Mixing Directions for goats (beef steers, heifers, and dairy cows)

| Amount of Rumensin 113 (g) | Amount of Rumensin 113 (lb) | Desired monensin concentration, g/ton of DM ¹ | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------|
| | | 10 | 20 |
| 4.51 | 10.0 | 22.5 | 45.0 |
| 9.02 | 20.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 |
| 13.53 | 30.0 | 67. | |

LOT NO:
EXP. DATE:

Elanco™ AF2113

Rumensin™ 113

TM
Net Weight: 900 kg
1984.16 lbs
Do Not Feed Undiluted

(monensin Type A medicated article)
Without Microtracer®
For Animal Feed Only

Growing beef steers and heifers fed to confinement for slaughter:

- A. For improved feed efficiency.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.
C. For increased milk production efficiency (production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake).
D. For improved rate of weight gain.
E. For increased rate of weight gain, and increased rate of weight gain, and increased rate of weight gain.

Replacement beef and dairy heifers:

- A. For improved feed efficiency.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.
C. For increased rate of weight gain.
D. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.
E. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.

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 zurnii.
C. For increased rate of weight gain.
D. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.
E. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.

Goats maintained in confinement through reproductive or lactating goats:

- A. For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by Eimeria crandalli, Eimeria christensen, and Eimeria ruminantium/akmeae.

Cattle (excluding feed calves):

- A. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.
B. For improved feed efficiency.
C. For increased rate of weight gain.
D. For improved feed efficiency when receiving supplemental feed.
E. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.

CAUTION: Do not allow horses or other animals 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 unapproved 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 rations containing monensin are fed to other groups of cattle, the concentration of monensin in the rations and amount of rations fed should be taken into consideration to prevent monensin overdosing.

YOU MAY NOTICE:

- *Medicated voluntary feed intake in dairy cows fed monensin. This reduction increases with higher doses of monensin fed. Rate 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.
*Increased conception rates, increased service per animal, and extended days open and corresponding calving intervals in dairy cows fed monensin.

Use a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows. No milk discard time and no withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-maturing calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. Do not feed to lactating goats.

User Safety Warnings:

Not for use in humans. Keep out of reach of children. When mixing and handling Rumensin 113, use protective clothing, respiratory 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 1-800-455-4441.

Store at or 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. Approved by FDA under NADA # 059-732.

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Directions for Use

Read All Directions Carefully Before Mixing and Feeding

- 1. Growing beef steers and heifers fed to confinement for slaughter.
A. For improved feed efficiency.
B. For the prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and Eimeria zurnii.
C. For increased milk production efficiency (production of marketable solids-corrected milk per unit of feed intake).
D. For improved rate of weight gain.
E. For increased rate of weight gain, and increased rate of weight gain, and increased rate of weight gain.
2. Replacement beef and dairy heifers.
3. Beef Cows.
4. Goats maintained in confinement through reproductive or lactating goats.
5. Cattle (excluding feed calves).
6. User Safety Warnings.
7. YOU MAY NOTICE.
8. Use a comprehensive and ongoing nutritional, reproductive and herd health program in place when feeding monensin to dairy cows.
9. No milk discard time and no withdrawal period is required when used according to labeling.
10. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-maturing calves.
11. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.
12. Do not feed to lactating goats.

Directions for Use (continued)

Table 1: Mixing Directions for Dairy Cows - Total Mixed Ration (TMR)
Table 2: Mixing Directions for Dairy Cows in Complete Feeding Systems (Including Top Dressing)
Table 3: Mixing Directions for Goats in Complete Feeding Systems (Including Top Dressing)

Elanco™
AF2113
Rumensin™ 113
Peso neto: 900 kg
1984.16 libras
No brindar como alimento sin diluir
(monensina tipo A artículo medicado)
Sin Microtracer®
Solo para alimentar animales

| Category | Citation | Date | Date |
|----------|------------|------------|------|
| NADA | NADA095735 | 03/10/2026 | |

Labeler - Elanco US Inc. (966985624)

Revised: 4/2026

Elanco US Inc.