

Copper deficiency may occur as a simple or primary deficiency when concentrations of copper in the diet are deficient.

Secondary copper deficiency may occur in situations due to antagonism with other dietary mineral, especially where the copper: molybdenum relationship is abnormal (as may occur when copper is marginal and molybdenum normal, or copper normal and molybdenum high). The uptake of copper can also be affected when sulphur or iron levels are high, and also when high levels of zinc are administered for facial eczema prevention.

Symptoms of copper deficiency in cattle include growth depression, coat depigmentation in advance cases especially around the eyes, scouring and even death.

Symptoms in sheep are poor wool production with loss of pigmentation and crimp. Enzootic ataxia in lambs and deer.

DIRECTIONS - Shake well before use

Administer **ONLY** by subcutaneous (under the skin) injection into the anterior half of inoculation, as copper will cause pain the neck. Do not inject intramuscularly. Pinch skin between finger and thumb and inject into the pinched skin ensuring severe tissue damage leading to necrosis. underlying muscle is not penetrated before completion of the injection.

DOSAGE

Cattle: 2mL (over 4 months of age)

Sheep: 1mL (adult only)

Deer: 1mL (per 50kg bodyweight)

Dosage in cattle may be increased to a maximum of 4mL if a severe copper deficiency has been confirmed through clinical symptoms or liver biopsy. With consultation with your vet.

PRECAUTION

Take care to avoid accidental selfand an inflammatory response. Copper also has the potential to cause Seek urgent medical advice.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in conjunction with any other form of copper supplement.

Do not use at the same time as any other treatment, e.g. drenching, vaccination, castration.

Do not use on animals suffering from liver disease, e.g. facial eczema. WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Milk and Meat: Nil

STORAGE

Store below 30°C. Protect from light. Once opened product must be used with in 3 months after first administration.

Avoid all stress producing situations when using this product.

Swellings may occur at the site of injection, especially in young deer. These will normally disappear within 12 -14 days.

Allergic reactions have been known to occur in rare cases in certain predisposed animals and may require veterinary treatment.

Excess copper is toxic, and fatalities have been reported following administration of high doses of copper in animals having high liver copper levels. Sheep, especially some breeds, are more susceptible to copper poisoning.

