PRODUCT GUIDE | AUREOMYCIN



INDICATIONS FOR USE IN CATTLE:

- Treatment and control of bacterial pneumonia caused by *Pasteurella* spp.
- Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by *Escherichia coli*
- Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by *Anaplasma marginale*
- Reduction of liver condemnations due to liver abscesses

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:

- Type A Medicated Article
- Antibacterial containing 50, 90, or 100 grams of chlortetracycline per pound of premix
- For use in the manufacture of medicated feeds

FDA STATUS:

- Category I drug
- Does not require a feedmill license for manufacture of medicated feeds
- Combination use allowed with BOVATEC[®], DECCOX[®], or CATTLYST[®]

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD:

• No withdrawal is required prior to slaughter

EXPIRATION PERIOD:

• 24-36 months from the date of manufacture (package indicates expiration date)

PACKAGING:

• 50-pound, multiwall paper bag with protective barrier ply

STORAGE:

 Store below 25°C (77°F), excursions permitted to 37°C (99°F). Keep package closed to avoid contamination.

KEY POINTS:

- Broad spectrum, effective against respiratory and enteric diseases
- Effectively controls Pasteurella spp
- Readily absorbed, delivering high blood and lung tissue concentrations
- Approved for use in combination with BOVATEC[®], DECCOX[®], or CATTLYST[®]
- Can be incorporated into a complete ration or applied as a top-dress
- Versatile product with applications in all phases of beef production, excluding veal
- Convenient treatment option when individual animal handling is not practical
- The tetracycline option with more label claims and combination approvals than competitive CTC or oxytetracycline products
- Available in both granular and meal form
- Reduces incidence of liver abscesses
- Zero-day withdrawal
- Wide margin of safety

CAUTION: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

See reverse side for complete use directions, product claims, and additional information on this product.

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Aureomycin®

50 Granular A

Chlortetracycline Type A Medicated Article

| Active Drug Ingredient | Chlortetracycline calcius | m complex equiv | alent to 50 g chlortetracycline hydrochloride per lb. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Ingredients | Aureomycin Granular Type A Medicated Article (Dried Streptomyces aureofaciens Fermentation Product and Calcium Sulfate) and Calcium Carbonate. | | | | | | | |
| For use in the manu For use in dry feed | | | | | | | | |
| Use directions | Mix sufficient Aureomycin 50 Granular A Medicated Article to supply desired concentration of chlortetracycline per ton with part of the feed ingredients to make a preblend. Add the remainder of the ingredients and mix thoroughly. For specific use levels, see Indications for use . | | | | | | | |
| Mixing directions | Level desired grams per ton | Amount of medicated article per ton [†] | | | | | | |
| | 10 50 100 200 400 500 | 1/5 lb 1 lb 2 lb 4 lb 8 lb 10 lb | T it is recommended that 1 pound of Aureomycin 50 Cara Medicated Article be diluted with 4 pounds of one of the to form a 5 pound working premix. Use 1 pound of the wo make a preblend (see Use directions) for a Type C feed Aureomycin chlorletracycline / ton of feed. | eed ingredients orking premix to | | | | |
| Indications for use | | Chlortetr mg per l wt pe | Indications for use | In com Chlorte 9 P | nplete fe etracyci per ton | | | |
| Cattle Beef Cattle (over 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: As an aid in the control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by <i>Anaplasma</i> <i>marginale</i> susceptible to chloretracycline when delivered in a free-choice feed. Free-choice feed must be manufactured under a medicated feed mill icense utilizing an FDA approved formulation. Calves, Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: Treatment of bacterial ententis caused by <i>Escherichia</i> coil and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pastsurale multicoida</i> organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed for not more than 5 days. The appropriate amount of Aureonycin-containing feed supplement may be mixed in the cattle s dairy ration or administered as top-dress. If the Aureomycin-containing feed supplement is administered as a top-dress, it must be spread uniformly on to of the ration and sufficient space must be | | 0. ∍to | Swine Reduction in the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jowl abscess caused by Group E Streptococci susceptible to chlortetracycline. | | -100 | | | |
| | | na | Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira port</i> susceptible to chiotetracycline. Feed continuously for not more than 14 days. | | 400 | | | |
| | | 1 | Ducks Control and treatment of fowl cholera caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> <i>mullocida</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed in complete ra provide from 8 to 28 mg per pound of body weight per day dep upon age and severity of disease. Feed for not more than 21 d | tion to ending | 0-400 | | | |
| | | feed | Chickens Control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synovial susceptible to chiortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | e 100 | 0-200 | | | |
| provided so that all cattle can eat at the same time. Swine Control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis) caused by <i>Lawsonia intraclularis</i> susceptible to chloretracycline. Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Escherichia</i> coli and Salmonella choleraesuis and bacterial operumonia caused by <i>Pasteurala mutocida</i> susceptible to chloretracycline. (Note: this drug level is equivalent to approximately 400 grams per ton, depending on feed consumption and body weight.) Feed for not more than 14 days. Support Control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible ententis, coronaviral entertils) susceptible | | d by 1 | Control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infect caused by Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Escherichia coli susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | ion 200 | 0-400 | | | |
| | | and | Reduction of mortality due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections susce to chlortetracycline. Feed for 5 days. | ptible 5 | 500 | | | |
| | | | Turkeys Control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | 2 | 200 | | | |
| | | ptible 25 | Control of hexamitasis caused by <i>Hexamita meleagridis</i> suscep chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | 400 | | | |
| to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. Indications for use | | | Turkey Poults not over 4 weeks of age: Reduction of mortality di paratyphoid caused by Salmonella typhimurium susceptible to chlortetracycline. | ue to 4 | 400 | | | |
| Cattle Growing cattle (over 400 lbs): For the reduction of the incidence of liver abscesses. Beef Cattle and Dairy Replacement Heifers: Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> sp. susceptible to chlortetracycline. Beef Cattle (under 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Sheep Breeding Sheep: Reduction in the incidence of (vibrionic) abortions caused by <i>Campylobacter fetus</i> infection susceptible to chlortetracycline. | | | Indications for use | mg pe | ng per g fee | | | |
| | | erial 35 | Psittacine birds Warning: Psittacosis, avian chlamydiosis, or ornithosis is reportable communicable disease, transmissible between and domestic birds, other animals and man. Contact appr public health and regulatory officials. | wild opriate | | | | |
| | | to 35 | Caution: Aspergilliosis may occur following prolonged reatme Treatment of psittacine birds (parots, macaws, cockatoos) su or known to be infected with psittacosis caused by <i>Chlamydia</i> sensitive to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 45 days. E bird should consume an amount of medicated feed equal to or | spected <i>psittaci</i> ach | | | | |
| | | tible 8 | of its body weight daily. During treatment, parrots, macaws, an cockatoos should be kept individually or in pairs in clean cages | d | | | | |
| Withdrawal Perio and Residue War | ds No withdrawal perio 20 months of age or nings to these cows. A with be processed for ve | od is required whe r older, including o thdrawal period ha eal. Do not feed to | used according to labeling. This drug is not approved for use in female d y dairy cows. Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in milk and/or s not been established for this product in pre-numinating calves. Do not us lucks or turkeys producing eggs for human consumption. | airy cattle in calves born se in calves to | 4 | | | |
| Restricted Drug (Ca | 77°F), excursions permitted Ilifornia) - Use only as direct Inder NADA # 048-761 | | humans. Keep out of reach of children. | | | | | |
| Active Ingredient Prr Further Processed in Distributed by: Zoetis Inc. Kalamazoo, MI 4900 | n the U.S. | 0 | FPO: UPC | Take Tir Observe L Directio |) Labe | | | |
| | | Net | rt 50 LB (22.68 kg) | 400292 | 56 | | | |

Aureomycin®

90 Granular

40029225

Chlortetracycline Type A Medicated Article

| A otivo Dru-r | Chladater | | alou on the total | 00 a ablastation office to the state | nor lh | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Active Drug Ingredient | Chlortetracycline | e calcium com | plex equivalent to | 90 g chlortetracycline hydrochloride | per lb. | | |
| Ingredients | | | | Product and Calcium Sulfate. | | | |
| For use in the manuf For use in dry feed of | | | | d feeds. | | | |
| Jse directions Mix sufficient Aureomycin 90 Granular Type A Medicated Article to supply desired concentration of chloretracycline per ton with part of the feed ingredients to make a preblend. Add the remainder of the ingredients and mix thoroughly. For specific use levels, see Indications for use | | | | | | | |
| Mixing directions | Level desire grams per to | n article per ton [†] | | † It is recommended that 1 pound 2 ounces of Aureomycin 90 Granular Type A Medicated | | | |
| | 50 100 | | 9 oz Article be diluted with 2 pounds 1 1 lb 2 oz one of the feed ingredients to form working premix. Use 2 pounds of | | a 4 pound | | |
| | 200 400 | | 2 lb 4 oz 4 lb 8 oz | premix to make a preblend (see Use directions) for a Type C feed contain | | | |
| | 500 | | lb 9 oz chlortetracycline / ton of feed. | | - | | |
| ndications for use | | Chlortetracycline mg per lb body wt per day | Chlortetracycline mg per lb body wt per day | | In complete fee Chlortetracyclin g per ton | | |
| Cattle Beef Cattle (over 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale generatible to ablercherge wine paper | | 0.5 | Swine Reduction in the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jo abscesses) caused by Group E Streptococci susceptib to chlortetracycline. | | 50-100 | | |
| susceptible to chloretrarcycline. Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: As an aid in the control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chloretrarcycline. For use in free-choice feeds A medicated feed mill license is required when the free-choice feed to manufactured using a proprietary formula and/or specifications. Free-choice feed formulations must be FDA-approved. Calves, Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>Eschorichia</i> coli and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pastuurilla multicold</i> organisms susceptible to chloretrarcycline. Freed for nd more than 5 days. The appropriate amount of Aureomycin-containing feed supplement may be mixed in the cattle's daily ration or administered as a top-dress, if the Aureomycin-containing feed supplement is administered as a top-dress, it must be spread uniformy on top of the ration and sufficient space must be provided so that all cattle can eat at the same time. | | 0.5-2.0 | Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for not more than 14 days. | | 400 | | |
| | | 10 | Pasteurella multor Feed in complete pound of body we | nent of fowi cholera caused by cida susceptible to chlortetracycline. ration to provide from 8 to 28 mg per ight per day depending upon age and e. Feed for not more than 21 days. | 200-400 | | |
| | | | synoviae suscepti | Chickens Control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | | |
| | | | Control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | 200-400 | | |
| Swine Control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (lieitis) caused by Lawsonia intracellularis susceptible to chlortetracycline. Treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by Escherichia coli and Salmonella choleraesuis and bacterial pneumonia caused by Pasteurella multocida susceptible to chlortetracycline. (Note: this drug level is equivalent to approximately 400 grams per ton, depending on | | 10 | Reduction of mortality due to <i>Escherichia coli</i> infections susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed for 5 days. | | 500 | | |
| | | | Turkeys Control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chiortetracycline. Feed continuous/for 7 to 14 days. | | 200 | | |
| | | | Control of hexamitiasis caused by <i>Hexamita meleagridis</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | 400 | | |
| feed consumption and body weight.) Feed for not more than 14 days. Turkeys Control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis; coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to chloretrarycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | mortality due to pa | | over 4 weeks of age: Reduction of aratyphoid caused by Salmonella eptible to chlortetracycline. | 400 | | |
| | | 25 | Indications for use | | mg per g fee | | |
| Indications for use | | mg per head per day | Psittacine birds Warning: Psittacosis, avian chlamydiosis, or | | | | |
| Cattle Growing cattle (over 400 lbs): For the reduction of the incidence of liver abscesses. Beef Cattle and Dairy Replacement Heifers: Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurella</i> spp. susceptible to chilotteracycline. Beef Cattle (under 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by <i>Anaplasma</i> <i>marginale</i> susceptible to chilotteracycline. Breeding Sheep: Reduction in the incidence of (withoring) abores: Reduction in the incidence of (withoring) abores: Reduction in the incidence of susceptible to chilotteracycline. | | 70 | omthosis is a reportable communicable disease, transmissible between wild and domestic birds, other animals and man. Contact appropriate public health and regulatory officials. Caution: Aspergilliosis may occur following prolonged treatment. Treatment of psittacine birds (parrots, macaws, cockatoos) suspected or known to be infected with psittacosis caused by <i>Chamydia psittact</i> sensitive to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 45 days. Each bird should consume an amount of medicated feed equa to one-fifth of its body weight daily. During treatment, individually or in pairs in clean cages. | | 10 | | |
| | | 350 | | | | | |
| | | 350 | | | | | |
| | | 80 | | | | | |
| Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warni | No withdrawal cattle 20 month in calves born Do not use in c consumption. | period is required is of age or older, to these cows. A w alves to be proces | when used according to li including dry dairy cows. ithdrawal period has not ised for veal. Do not feed | abeling. This drug is not approved for use in femal Use in these cattle may cause drug residues in mi been established for this product in pre-ruminating to ducks or turkeys producing eggs for human | le dairy lk and/or g calves. | | |
| Store below 25°C (77°) Restricted Drug (Califo Approved by FDA und | ornia) - Use only as | s directed. No | C (99°F) t for use in humans | . Keep out of reach of children. | | | |
| Active Ingredient Produ Further Processed in th Distributed by: Zoetis Inc. Kalamazoo, MI 49007 | | 0 872 | PO: UPC | Obs | ke Time | | |
| | | Net wt 5 | 0 LB (22.68 kg) | | | | |

Aureomycin®

100 Granular

40029226

Chlortetracycline Type A Medicated Article

| Active Drug Ingredient | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Ingredients | Ingredients Dried Streptomyces aureofaciens Fermentation Product and Calcium Sulfate. | | | | | | | | |
| For use in the manu For use in dry feed | | | | d feeds. | | | | | |
| Use directions | Mix sufficient Aureomycin 100 Granular Medicated Article to supply desired concentration of chlortetracycline per ton with part of the feed ingredients to make a preblend. Add the remainder of the ingredients and mix thoroughly. For specific use levels, see Indications for use . | | | | | | | | |
| Mixing directions | Level desired grams per tor | n article per ton [†] † It is r | | † It is recommended that 1 pound of | is recommended that 1 pound of | | | | |
| | 50 100 200 400 500 | | 1/2 lb 1 lb 2 lb 4 lb 5 lb | Aureomycin 100 Granular Type A Medicated Article be diluted with 3 pounds of one of the feed ingredients to form a 4 pound working premix. Use 2 pounds of the working premix to make a preblend (see Use directions) for a Type C feed containing 50 ga/Aureomycin chlortetracycline / ton of feed. | | | | | |
| Indications for use | | Chlortetracycline mg per lb body wt per day | Indications | for use | In complete feed Chlortetracycline g per ton | | | | |
| Cattle Beef Cattle (over 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chlortetracycline. Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: As an aid in control of active infection of anaplasmosis caused by Anaplasma marginale susceptible to chlortetracycline when delivered in a free-choice feed. Free-choice feed must be manufactured under ar medicated feed mill theoree utilizing an FDA approved formulation. Calves, Beef and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle: Treatment of bacterial entertits caused by Escherichia col' and bacterial pneumonia | | | Swine Reduction in the incidence of cervical lymphadenitis (jow abscesses) caused by Group E Streptococci susceptible to chlortetracycline. Breeding Swine: Control of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by Leptospira pomona susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for not more than 14 days. | | | | | | |
| | | 0.5 0.5-2.0 | | | 50-100 400 | | | | |
| | | 10 | Pasteurella multo Feed in complete pound of body we | ment of fowl cholera caused by cida susceptible to chlortetracycline. ration to provide from 8 to 28 mg per sight per day depending upon age and e. Feed for not more than 21 days. | 200-400 | | | | |
| caused by Pasteurella multocic susceptible to chlortetracycline | la organisms . Feed for not | | | e. Feed for not more than 21 days. | | | | | |
| more than 5 days. The appropriate amount of Aureomycin-containing feed supplement may be mixed in the cattle's daily ration or administered as a top-dress. If the Aureomycin-containing feed supplement is administered as a top-dress, it must be spread uniformly on top of the ration and sufficient space must be provided so that all cattle can eat at the same time. | | | Chickens Control of infectious synovitis caused by Mycoplasma synoviae susceptible to chlortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. | | 100-200 | | | | |
| | | | infection caused Escherichia coli s | c respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac by <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and susceptible to chlortetracycline. ly for 7 to 14 days. | 200-400 | | | | |
| Swine Control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (ileitis); caused by <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. Treatment of bacteriai enteritis caused by <i>Escherichia coli</i> and <i>Salmonella cholerasusia</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline. (Note: this drug level is equivalent to approximately 400 grams per ton, depending on feed consumption and body weight.) Feed for not more than 14 days. | | 10 | Reduction of mor | tality due to Escherichia coli infections lortetracycline. Feed for 5 days. | 500 | | | | |
| | | | synoviae suscept continuously for 7 | | 200 | | | | |
| | | | susceptible to chl to 14 days. | itiasis caused by Hexamita meleagridis lortetracycline. Feed continuously for 7 | 400 | | | | |
| Turkeys Control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible entertits; coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to chloretracycline. Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. Indications for use Cattle Growing cattle (over 400 lbs): For the reduction of the incidence of liver abscesses. Bed Cattle and Dairy Replacement Heifers: Control of bacterial pneumonia associated with shipping fever complex caused by <i>Pasteurolla</i> sp. susceptible to chloretracycline. Bed Cattle (under 700 lb): Control of active infection of anaplasmosic caused by Anaplasman marginale susceptible to chloretracycline. Sheep Breeding Sheep: Reduction in the incidence of (vibrionic) abscheretorian caused by Campyboacter | | 25 | mortality due to p typhimurium susc | t over 4 weeks of age: Reduction of varatyphoid caused by Salmonella ceptible to chlortetracycline. | | | | | |
| | | | Indications Psittacine b | | mg per g feed | | | | |
| | | mg per head per day 70 350 350 | Warning: Petitacosis, avian chlamydiosis, or ornithosis is a reportable communicable disease, transmissible between wild and domestic birds, other animals and man. Contact appropriate public health and regulatory officials. Caution: Aspergilliosis may occur following prolonged treatment. Treatment of petitacine birds (parrots, macaws, cockatoos) supected or known to be infected with petitacosis caused by Chlamydla psitad's ensitive to chloretracycline. Feed confluencys for 45 days. Each bird should consume an amount of medicated feed equal to one-fitth of its ody weight daily. During treatment, parrots, macaws, and cockatoos should be kept individually or in pairs in clean cages. | | 10 | | | | |
| | | 80 | | | | | | | |
| Withdrawal Periods and Residue Warnings Novikidness provide provide a required when used according to baking. This drug is not septored for use in female septore and the sector of the se | | | | | | | | | |
| enter treotecter treotings and the second se | | | | | | | | | |
| Active Ingredient Product of Further Processed in the U.S Distributed by: Zeetis Inc. Kalamazoo, MI 49007 | China | 0 8721 | D: UPC | > Ob T | Take Time | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | |