

PROTECT YOUR HERD'S PERFORMANCE

Research shows internal parasites can cost a producer over \$190 per head over the lifetime of each animal in lost performance¹.

Safe-Guard goes straight to the gut to kill internal parasites where they live.



ADD SAFE-GUARD – ADD POUNDS

Choose Safe-Guard Because:

- Internal parasites threaten performance
 - Reduce average daily gain (ADG)
 - Reduce feed intake
 - Can impair the immune system of cattle
- Safe-Guard features broad-spectrum activity against internal parasites
- *Cooperia* is now confirmed as the most prevalent internal parasite in U.S. cattle herds (NAHMS 2009, 2010)
- Internal parasite (*Cooperia*) resistance to macrocyclic lactone compounds (endectocides) was confirmed in 2004 and continues to grow²
- In a peer-reviewed published study, calves infected with macrocyclic lactone-resistant *Cooperia* had 7.4% less average daily gain and 5.4% less feed intake³
- Safe-Guard eliminates these resistant parasites³ (98.1% effective)

PROPER PARASITE MANAGEMENT IS THE CORNERSTONE OF YOUR ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM

safe-guard®
(fenbendazole)

Important Safety Information:

Safe-Guard EN-PRO-AL Molasses Block:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 11 days following last treatment.

A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves.

Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Safe-Guard Protein Block:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 16 days following last treatment.

A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves.

Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Safe-Guard mineral, feed through products and liquid feed:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 13 days following last treatment. For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

Safe-Guard drench and paste:

RESIDUE WARNING: Cattle must not be slaughtered within 8 days following last treatment. For dairy cattle, the milk discard time is zero hours. A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

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

¹Economic analysis of pharmaceutical technologies in modern beef production, John D. Lawrence and Maro A. Ibarburu, Iowa State University, 2007.

²Gasbarre, L.C., Smith, L.L., Lichtenfels, J.R., Piliitt, P.A., 2004. The identification of cattle nematode parasites resistant to multiple classes of anthelmintics in a commercial cattle population in the US. Proceedings of the 49th American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists, Philadelphia, July 24-28 (Abstract 44).

³Stromberg, B.E., et al., *Cooperia punctata*: Effect on cattle productivity? Vet. Parasitol. (2011), doi: 10.1016/j.vetpar.2011.07.030