





ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:  
Each mL contains COPPER (as Calcium Copper Edetate) 50mg



For the treatment and control of copper deficiency in sheep, cattle and deer.

Chelated EDTA Injection

**Coppermax<sup>TM</sup> NF**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY  
RESTRICTED VETERINARY MEDICINE

**WARNING**

**WARNINGS:**

**Seek** veterinary advice before using any other animal remedy at the same time as this product. Use only on animals in good health. 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.

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:** Milk and Meat: NIL

**STORAGE:** Store below 30°C. Protect from light. Discard 28 days after opening.

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. A011685

See [www.foodsafety.govt.nz](http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz) for registration conditions.

Registered in New Zealand by:

**BioCell Corporation Ltd.**

19 Laureston Ave, Manukau, Auckland, New Zealand. Phone: 09 2700755

Distributed by:

**Elanco New Zealand.**

106 Wiri Station Road, Manukau, Auckland 2104.

BATCH / EXPIRY



**CUSTOMER INFO LINE:** 0800 446 121

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**200mL**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE**

Administer **ONLY** by subcutaneous (under the skin) injection into the anterior half of the neck. Do not inject intramuscularly. Pinch skin between finger and thumb and inject into the pinched skin ensuring underlying muscle is not penetrated before completion of the injection.

**DOSAGE:**

<b>Cattle:</b> Over 4 months of age:	2mL
<b>Adult Sheep:</b>	1mL
<b>Deer:</b>	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.

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

**Secondary copper deficiency** may also occur in situations due to antagonism with other dietary minerals, 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 and iron levels are high, and also high levels of zinc when administered for facial eczema prevention.

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

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

**WARNING:** Where copper deficiency is suspected but not previously recognised, confirm the diagnosis by laboratory investigation of copper levels in blood and feed. Excess copper is toxic, and fatalities have been reported following administration of high doses in animals having high liver copper levels. Sheep especially some breads, are more susceptible to copper poisoning.

**PRECAUTION:** Take care to avoid accidental self-inoculation, as copper will cause pain and an inflammatory response. Copper also has the potential to cause severe tissue damage leading to necrosis. 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.