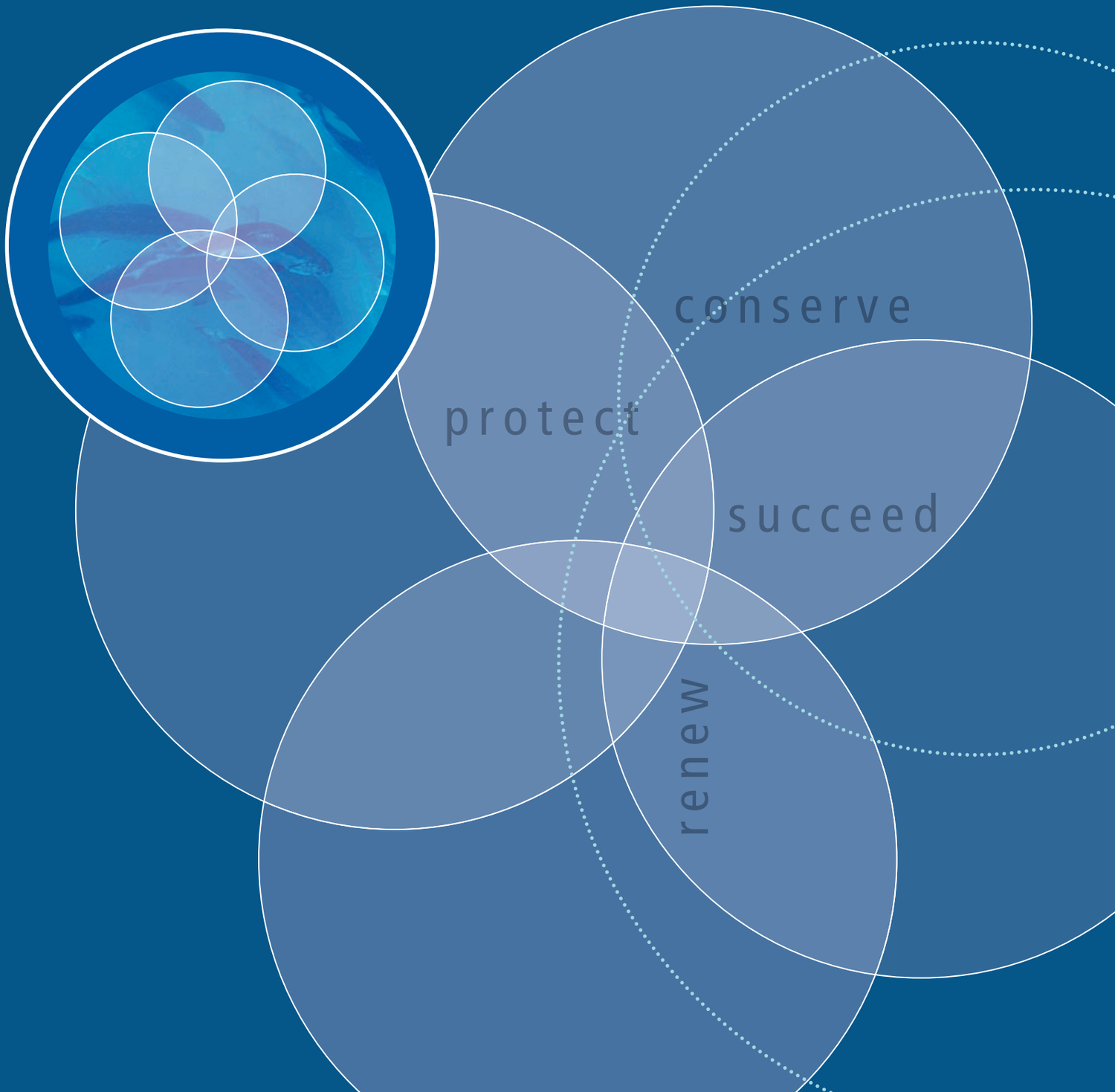
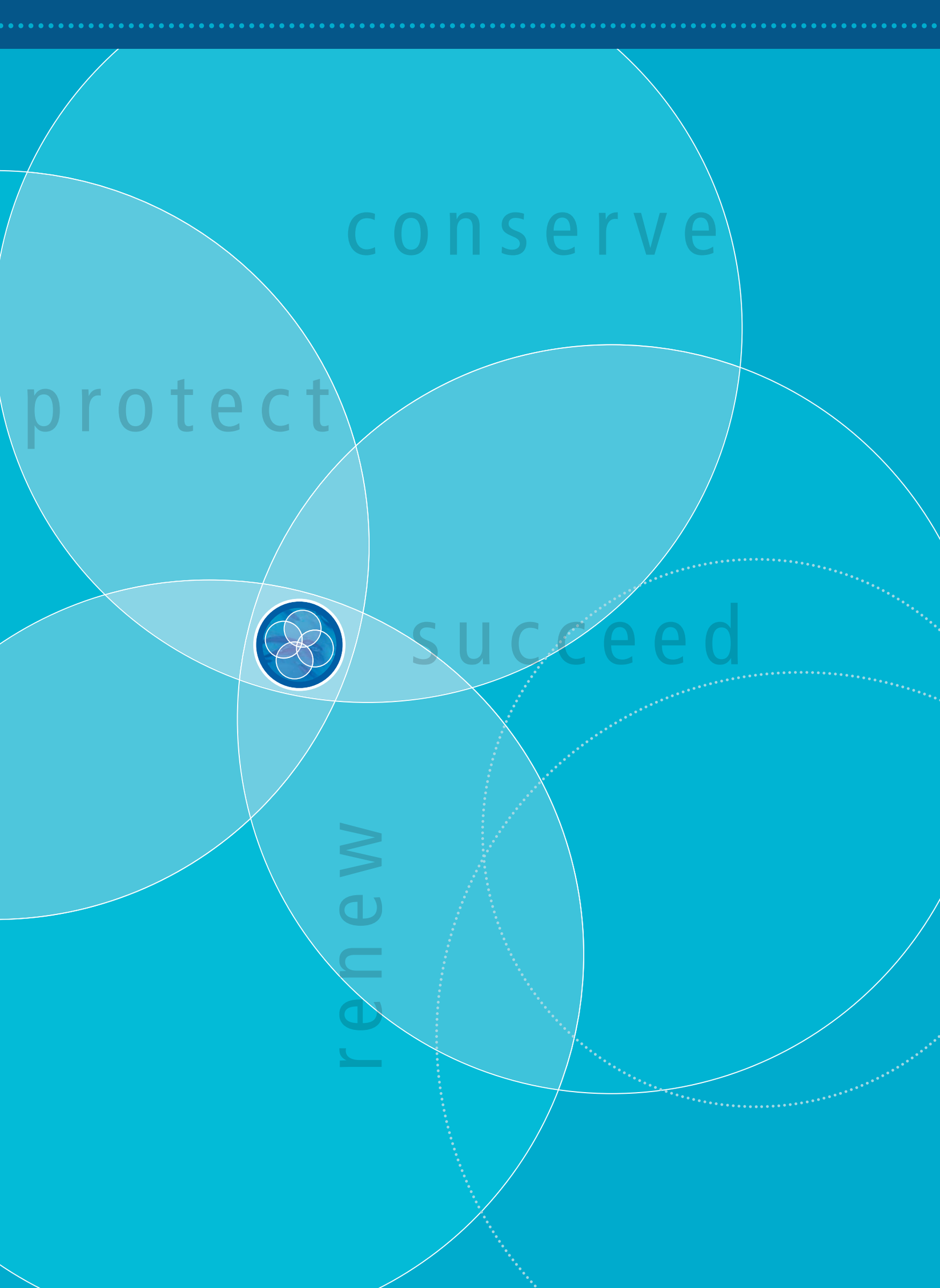
Introducing

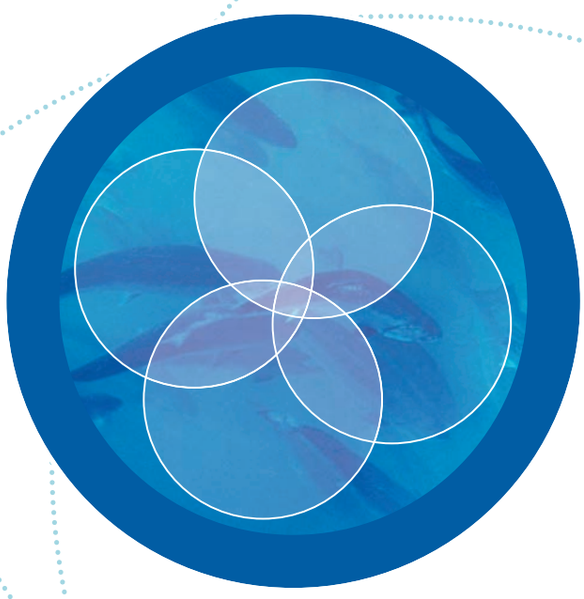
The SLICE® Sustainability Project

(parasiticide)




conserve
protect
succeed
renew

The SLICE® Sustainability Project is a global initiative by the Aquatic Animal Health business of Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, the world's leading animal health company for aquaculture.

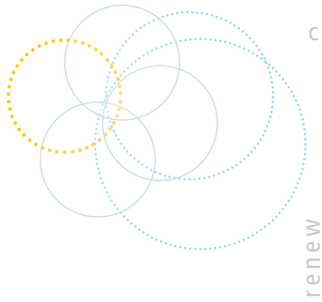


It is based on four core actions — **Protect, Conserve, Renew** and **Succeed** — that are essential for developing sustainable sea lice control programs for the world's salmon industry.

The SLICE Sustainability Project is backed by **Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health** and its network of global technical service specialists — consultants who are ready to take an active role in training farm personnel and developing science-driven programs aimed at optimizing product efficacy and longevity.

The program also involves a **global network of analytical laboratories**, which have been identified by Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health for conducting bioassays, feed and tissue analyses, and other tests needed to implement the program effectively.

protect



Protecting fish — and the world's salmon industry — from a costly and resilient parasite

Sea lice are naturally occurring parasites that live in the ocean and threaten the health and welfare of salmon. Poor sea lice control can lead to poor growth and feed efficiency, as well as high mortality. They can also stress fish and make them more susceptible **to bacterial and viral infections**.

Sea lice infestation levels vary with farm location, salinity levels, stocking rates, proximity to sources of sea lice, water temperature and the management practices used by farms in specific bay-management areas. If not effectively controlled, **they can cost the salmon industry tens of millions** of euros each year.

The launch of SLICE in 2000 and the more recent reintroduction of effective bath treatments have dramatically reduced the economic impact of sea lice on the global salmon industry. Despite these advances, the risk of sea lice infestation and related losses remains high as **some strains of the parasite become more tolerant** to the few therapeutics available.

Now more than ever, therapeutics such as SLICE are essential for successful salmon production — not only to **protect** salmon from sea lice but also to **protect** the economic viability and sustainability of the world's salmon industry. It is, therefore, imperative to follow best practices and maximize the impact of each treatment.

Strategic rotation programs, diagnostics, fallowing between production cycles, all-in/all-out single-year class stocking policies, coordinated area-wide treatments and biological controls (wrasse) will go a long way toward building sustainable sea lice control programs.

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

- **Always check the sensitivity** of sea lice before selecting a product for control. Bioassays can be used as an *in vitro* tool to monitor changes in sea lice susceptibility to parasiticides.

- Approved sea lice control products must be used at the recommended time, dose rate and duration to be, and also remain, effective.

- Other factors such as fish appetite, feed preparation and feeding method will affect the success and sustainability of in-feed sea lice treatments.

protect

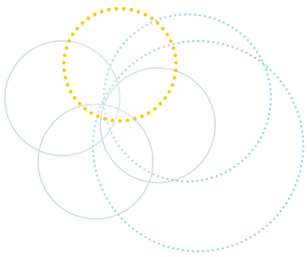
SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

- Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health continues to support SLICE in major salmon-producing countries — not only by providing innovative technical support but also by maintaining the product's regulatory compliance, licensure and continued availability.

- Recently, Health Canada's Veterinary Drugs Directorate issued a Notice of Compliance for SLICE to Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health in Canada. SLICE has been used effectively in Canada for 10 years under the EDR authorization process.

- To help meet the growing need for SLICE worldwide, Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health is pursuing registrations for the product in other major markets.

conserve



Conserving the efficacy of SLICE and other tools for effective sea lice control

conserve

protect

succeed

renew

More than a decade ago, Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health developed SLICE, which brought sea lice control to **unprecedented levels for efficacy** and dependability.

As revolutionary as SLICE was, however, scientists knew that sea lice — like any parasite that threatens animals in production agriculture — had the ***potential*** **to become less sensitive to the product over time**.

For this reason, when SLICE and its new-generation molecule were introduced to salmon producers in 2000, scientists at Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health published specific guidelines for sea lice resistance management to help **conserve the product's efficacy**.

Since then, integrated and sustainable sea lice management programs involving SLICE have **proved to be highly effective** in major salmon-producing countries — not only for controlling sea lice but also for conserving the effectiveness of SLICE and other valuable therapeutics used for sea lice control.

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health's **proactive educational initiatives and collaborative efforts** with farmers, feed companies and diagnostic laboratories are widely credited for the long-term success of SLICE on most of the world's salmon farms.

After 10 years, **SLICE remains the world's No. 1 product** for sea lice control.

renew

conserve

protect

succeed

Renewing the strength and dependability of a proven partner

Why participate in The SLICE Sustainability Project? Simply put, the world's salmon industry would be challenged to **raise healthy, profitable fish** without SLICE and other effective therapeutics.

Parasites threaten efficient, economic production of all farmed animals, not just salmon. Unfortunately, because of the technical challenges and high costs associated with product development, the animal health industry has **very few new anti-parasitic compounds** in the research pipeline. Even when new therapeutics do become available, it's likely that they could lose effectiveness over time if they are not used judiciously or if new strains of sea lice emerge.

It is, therefore, essential for producers, diagnostic laboratories, universities and allied industries to learn from past sea lice control efforts, protect the products that are available and, where necessary, take steps to **renew the efficacy of proven compounds**.

To help with this important effort, Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health is working closely with **feed companies and regional laboratories** to analyze feed samples and ensure that feed is prepared with the correct concentration of SLICE. The labs also analyze fish tissue samples to evaluate the intake of feed containing SLICE and the absorption of the active ingredient.

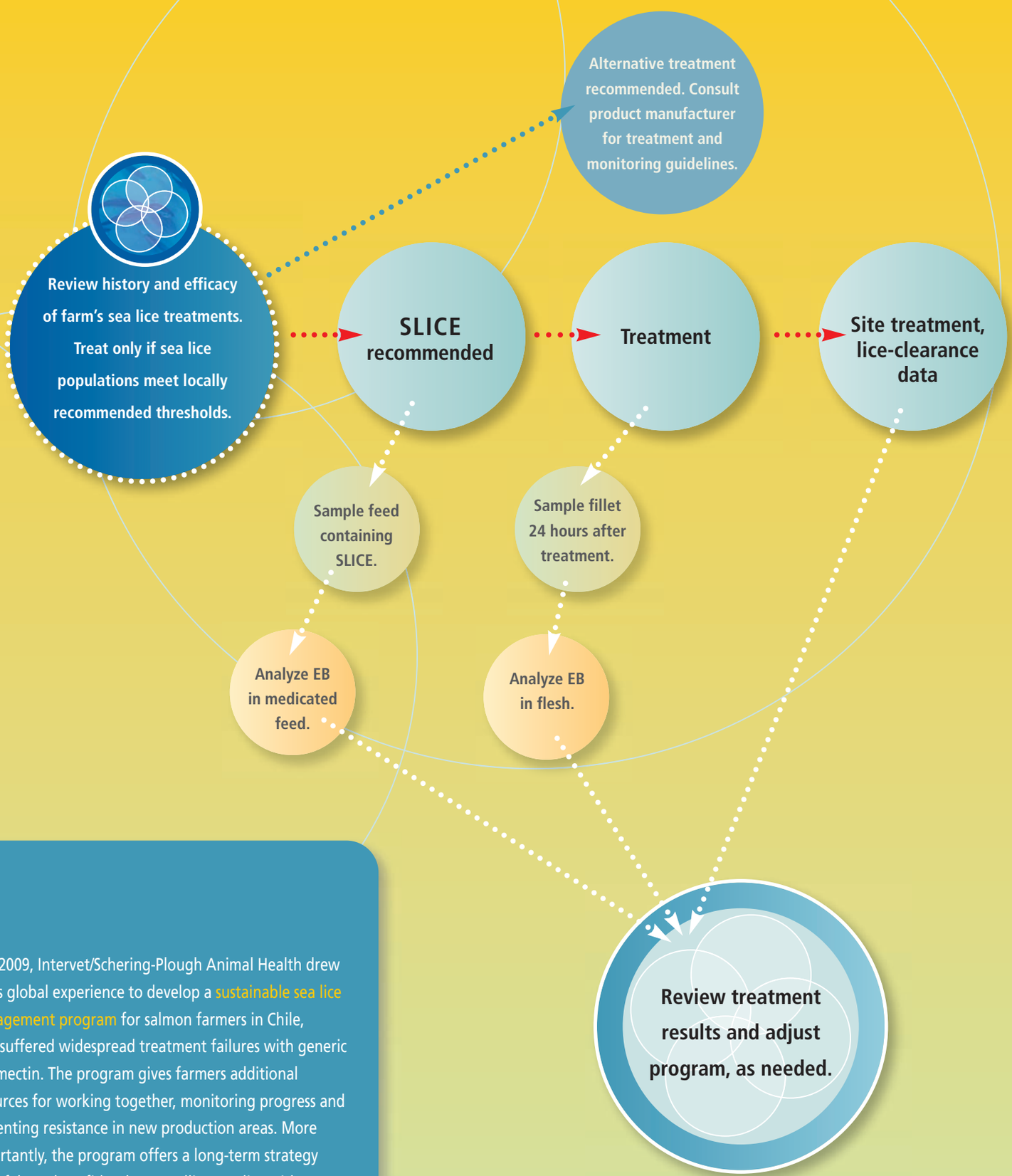
These efforts are designed to avoid or minimize the spread of sea lice resistance while **maximizing the effectiveness of SLICE** and other products needed for effective control.

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

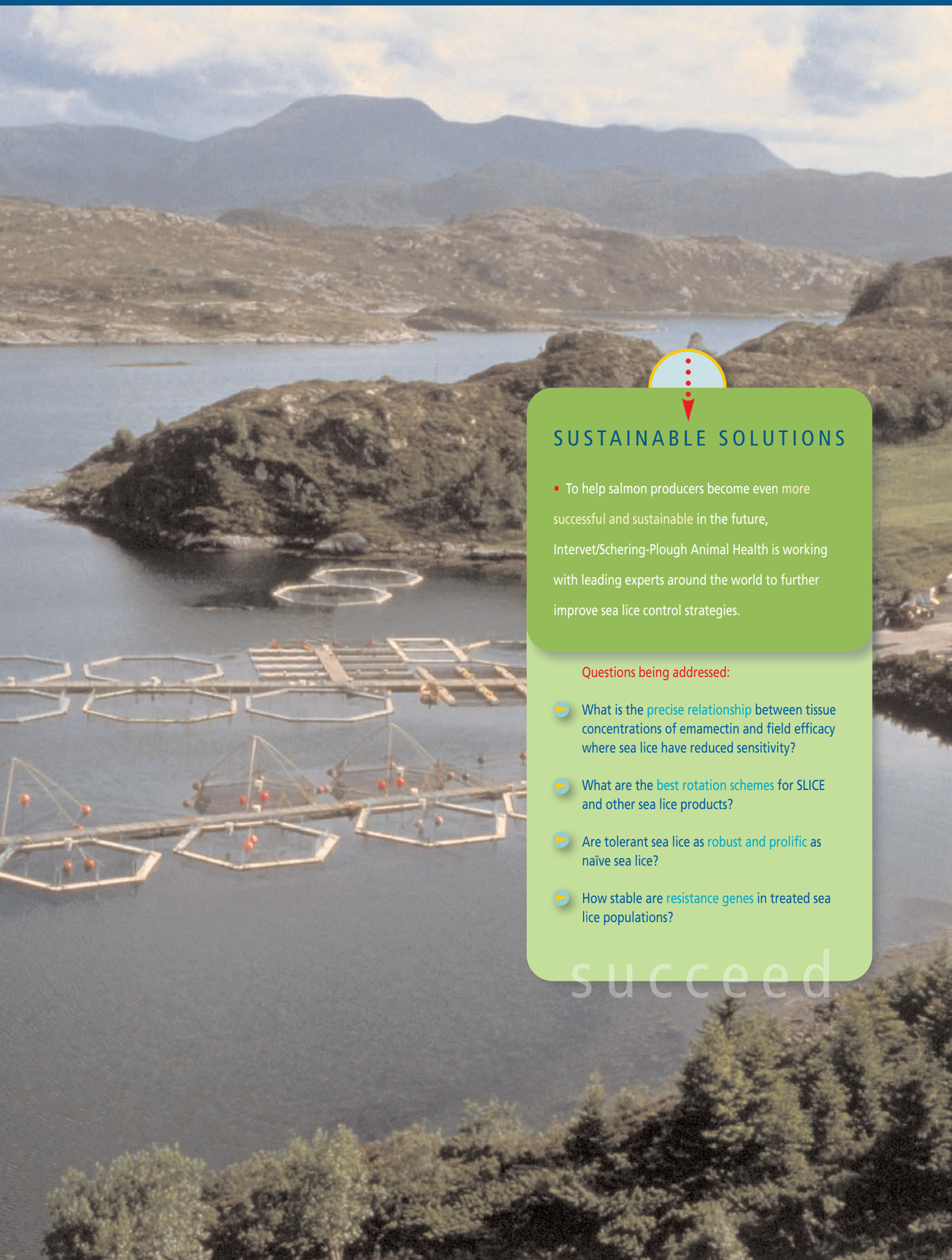
- Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health routinely works with salmon producers and veterinarians to conduct comprehensive reviews of their sea lice control programs to ensure that past and present strategies are providing optimum protection. The review includes bioassays to determine sea lice susceptibility, tissue and feed analyses, feeding practices and other variables that can affect the outcome of control programs. The company then works with customers to develop best practices and site-specific strategies for long-term, sustainable control of sea lice (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Example of successful sea lice monitoring program involving SLICE.

EB = emamectin benzoate, the active ingredient in SLICE



• In 2009, Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health drew on its global experience to develop a sustainable sea lice management program for salmon farmers in Chile, who suffered widespread treatment failures with generic emamectin. The program gives farmers additional resources for working together, monitoring progress and preventing resistance in new production areas. More importantly, the program offers a long-term strategy for safely and confidently controlling sea lice with high-quality products such as SLICE, which is produced under the highest GMP standards.



SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

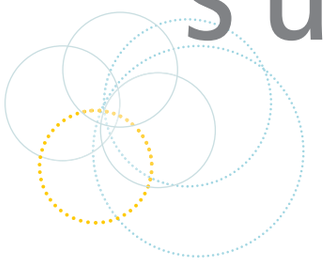
• To help salmon producers become even more successful and sustainable in the future, Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health is working with leading experts around the world to further improve sea lice control strategies.

Questions being addressed:

- What is the precise relationship between tissue concentrations of emamectin and field efficacy where sea lice have reduced sensitivity?
- What are the best rotation schemes for SLICE and other sea lice products?
- Are tolerant sea lice as robust and prolific as naïve sea lice?
- How stable are resistance genes in treated sea lice populations?

succeed

succeed



Succeeding through proactive, judicious sea lice control programs

There is no silver bullet for sea lice control. Whether it's a new farm with naïve sea lice populations or a well-established operation with a history of resistance, it is still possible to develop lasting, sustainable sea lice control programs with SLICE and other tools.

Keys to successful sea lice control:

- Continuously monitor sea lice populations.
- Measure and record sensitivity patterns on a site and regional basis.
- Make sure your staff is effectively trained and that all proper management procedures are in place for each product available.
- Recognize the full value of effective control programs — reduced treatment costs, reduced risk of failed treatments, no sub-lethal dosing (which can increase populations of tolerant sea lice).
- Restore and retain the efficacy of valuable therapeutics, which are increasingly hard to replace.
- Follow the six steps for success of The SLICE Sustainability Project (beginning on page 10).

Your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative will work with you to **customize a program** that meets the specific needs, challenges and objectives of your operation.

The SLICE Sustainability Project

A Six-step Strategy to protect, conserve, renew and succeed

one

COLLABORATE WITH OTHER FARMS

Effective sea lice control begins with a **strategic, integrated approach** — one that involves good planning plus the cooperation of farmers, feed suppliers and pharmaceutical companies.

Your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative can help coordinate these efforts and synchronize practices.

BEST PRACTICES

- Stock a defined area with a single-year class of fish. This will reduce the potential for transmission of sea lice from existing stocks to newly introduced, uninfected fish.

- Adopt an all-in/all-out stocking policy, where each and every site within the area is completely harvested and fallowed before being stocked with new fish.

- Synchronize fallowing with neighboring farms. Leaving whole sites and areas unstocked for a minimum of 6 weeks prior to restocking helps break the reproductive cycle of sea lice.

- Keep nets clean. This helps ensure a good water flow through the pens, which helps prevent the buildup of sea lice populations.

- Monitor sea lice populations. Early detection of sea lice numbers will let you treat before sea lice reach the more damaging motile stages. Conduct weekly lice counts.

ORGANIZING A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM

- Define the bay area to be managed, taking into account tide schedules, currents, depth, salinity, water temperature, seasonal wind patterns, management practices and other factors that can affect sea lice population and migration.

- Form a local management group involving area producers, veterinarians, feed suppliers and pharmaceutical company representatives.

- Follow previously agreed upon monitoring protocols.

- Follow established treatment thresholds (see insert or consult local recommendations) and agree on timing, product selection and rotation options for maximum effectiveness. Develop a written agreement so that everyone is clear about the protocols.

- Continue monitoring to maintain lice sensitivity and effective control.

- Share information on treatment challenges and successes to ensure a well-coordinated effort.

- Hold meetings to review progress and amend agreement points as necessary.

two

TEST OFTEN TO GUARD AGAINST RESISTANCE

Constant monitoring is the foundation of The SLICE Sustainability Project. Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health works with laboratories in your area* to provide reliable testing services to:

- Monitor your progress
- Guard against future resistance
- Maximize your return on investment.

An Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative can also work with you to **fine-tune sampling procedures** for a more accurate analysis.

BEST PRACTICES

- Use sea lice sensitivity monitoring (through bioassays) to determine which treatments will be effective.
- Monitor the efficacy of every treatment against the plan.
- Analyze feed to ensure correct levels of SLICE were included in the diet.
- Conduct tissue analysis on samples taken 24 hours after treatment to ensure proper drug uptake.
- Evaluate sea lice numbers 3 to 4 weeks post-treatment and compare against pre-treatment sea lice numbers.
- Analyze results and make adjustments as needed to the treatment plan.

*Ask an Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative for the list of laboratories participating in The SLICE Sustainability Project.

three

MAKE GOOD HUSBANDRY PART OF YOUR PLAN

As producers know, good basic husbandry will reduce stress and minimize the risk of infection from viruses, bacteria and parasites. Having basic husbandry at the core of your veterinary health plan will help provide the best **health status for your fish**. Fine-tuning these practices will help minimize losses.

BEST PRACTICES

- Biosecurity procedures should be in place at all times.
- Vaccinate fish against those diseases they are likely to encounter, to promote good health and minimize losses.
- Grade fish and thin out when required to reduce feeding competition and maintain optimum stocking densities to minimize stress.
- Remove mortalities, ideally on a daily basis, to reduce the risk from infection.
- Remove poor-performing or sick fish whenever practical. Sick fish generally don't eat and, as a result, fail to respond to medicated feeds. They can harbor high numbers of sea lice.
- Keep nets clean to promote good water flow and help prevent the buildup of sea lice populations.
- Employ feeding strategies to ensure fish are well fed to help optimize welfare and reduce the time spent near the surface where sea lice are most prevalent.
- Monitor growth and check the accuracy of the biomass.

BEST PRACTICES

- Check the correct dose rate against the manufacturers' recommendations and an accurate assessment of the biomass.

- Withholding feed for 24 hours before initiating treatment will help ensure adequate consumption of in-feed therapeutics. With SLICE, this practice has been shown to improve the uptake in the flesh of the fish, as well as the distribution of medication across the whole population.

four

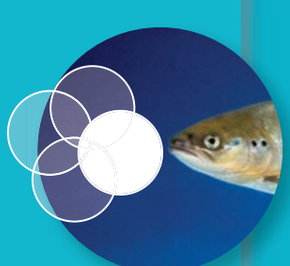
REVIEW FEEDING PROCEDURES

Good feed management can go a long way toward **optimizing treatment efficiency** and ensuring the correct administration of feeds containing SLICE.

It's important to keep in mind that **medicated feed must be managed differently** from feed formulated to maximize growth. For example, emphasis should be to ensure there is a uniform uptake of medicated feed across all fish, and **feed containing SLICE should be used as the sole ration** (100%) for the full 7-day treatment period.

Before even considering the use of an in-feed medication, be sure that the fish are feeding well.

BEST PRACTICES



- Treat all fish on the farm at the same time to avoid creating a reservoir of untreated sea lice.
- The total dosage of SLICE required should be distributed throughout the daily ration, based on the daily feed rate of the fish for the full 7 days of treatment.
- Conduct sea lice counts 3 to 4 weeks post-treatment. If efficacy is not satisfactory, consider immediate use of bath treatment with a product offering a different mode of action.

five

MAXIMIZE PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

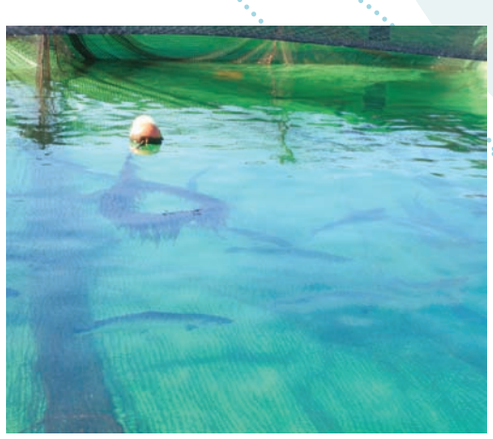
Finding new, effective, safe and environmentally friendly products to combat sea lice and other parasites is becoming **more costly and difficult with time**.

It is, therefore, essential to use **consistently reliable products** that meet stringent international standards for quality. These products need to be used properly, responsibly and judiciously to ensure long-term effectiveness.

To help maintain product performance, farms should carefully comply with **established trigger levels** for initiating treatment. This approach will help balance what's needed to control sea lice while keeping population levels of sea lice acceptable to the wild salmon and sea trout interests.

When planning a rotation strategy for SLICE and other parasiticides, consider the physical conditions of the site/area, the sensitivity of sea lice to the proposed treatment, the economics of treating and the potential for stress during different phases of the production cycle.

Your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative can help you manage your sea lice treatments **for optimum performance, safety and returns**.



BEST PRACTICES

- Insist on high-quality, branded therapeutics. Select products from pharmaceutical companies that adhere to Good Manufacturing Practices, which include rigorous testing for potency, purity, quality and safety.

- Don't take shortcuts. Always administer the correct dose rate and use the product for the full duration recommended on the label.

- Accurately determine the biomass of the fish you are treating. Underestimating population and weight may cause you to use less than the recommended dose rate for effective treatment — resulting in poor clearance and possibly allowing sea lice to develop resistance.

- Treat all fish in the area at the same time. This will help ensure effective treatment and reduce the chance of some fish being exposed to less than the recommended dose rate and the risk of re-infestation.

- Avoid cross-infestation of sea lice. Coordinating treatments with all farms in a bay-management area has been shown to reduce cross-infestation.

- Strategically rotate therapeutics with different modes of action to prolong the effectiveness of available tools for sea lice control.

six

REVIEW THE PERFORMANCE OF SLICE

SLICE has established a **strong track record** worldwide for controlling sea lice, both *Caligus* spp. and *Lepeophtheirus* spp., in farm-raised salmon.* Ask your Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative about the best ways to use SLICE in your operation.

ADVANTAGES OF SLICE

- Kills all stages of sea lice (motile and non-motile), including gravid adult females, and protects for 75 to 90 days. (See local product labels on page 20 for more specifications.)

- Protects fish from new infestations, thereby allowing fish to recover from existing damage.

- Effective under a wide range of environmental conditions (e.g., water temperatures of 5° C to 15° C in both freshwater and seawater).

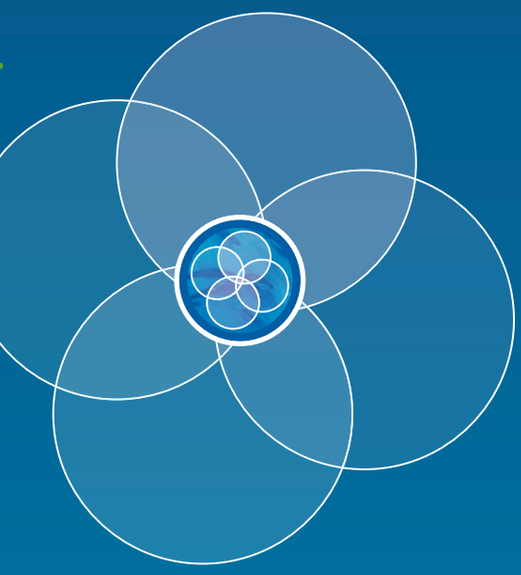
- Well tolerated by fish. In field trials, salmon receiving more than three times the recommended dose rate showed no mortality or significant reductions in feeding associated with treatment. SLICE is also well tolerated and effective when administered to smolts prior to transfer to sea.

- Proven safe to handlers and the environment when used according to label directions.

- Made according to Good Manufacturing Practices recognized by regulatory authorities in the US, Europe and other key markets.

- Backed by Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, the world's largest developer and marketer of pharmaceuticals and vaccines for aquaculture.

*Check your local package insert for details.



ABOUT INTERVET/SCHERING-PLOUGH ANIMAL HEALTH

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, based in Boxmeer, the Netherlands, is focused on the research, development, manufacturing and marketing of animal health products. The company offers customers one of the broadest, most innovative animal health portfolios, spanning products to support performance and to prevent, treat and control disease in all major farm and companion animal species.

In aquaculture, Intervet/Schering-Plough is the world's largest developer and marketer of pharmaceuticals and vaccines. Major products include the parasiticide SLICE® (emamectin benzoate), as well as the antibiotic AQUAFLOR® (florfenicol) and the vaccine ranges AQUAVAC® and NORVAX®.

Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health, subsidiaries of Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA. For more information, go to www.intervet.com.

ABOUT MERCK

Merck and Schering-Plough recently merged to create a stronger, more diverse and more truly global company. This not only benefits the company and its shareholders, but it also benefits the millions of people around the world who rely on the company's products and expect it to continue to deliver exceptional value.

Today's Merck is working to help the world be well. Through its medicines, vaccines, biologic therapies, and consumer and animal products, the company works with customers and operates in more than 140 countries to deliver innovative health solutions. Merck also demonstrates its commitment to increasing access to healthcare through far-reaching programs that donate and deliver products to the people who need them. For more information, visit www.merck.com.

Intervet
Schering-Plough Animal Health

Canada

SLICE® (emamectin)

0.2% Emamectin benzoate Premix FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY

Oral parasiticide for Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)*

Net Contents: 2.5 kg

DIN 02328216

Active Ingredient: Each kg of SLICE 0.2% Premix contains 2 grams of emamectin benzoate (0.2% w/w).

Indication: SLICE 0.2% Premix is indicated as an aid in the treatment of parasitic infestations caused by all parasitic stages (chalimus I – IV, pre-adult I – II and adult) of the sea louse (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*), on Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).

Dose Rate and Administration: SLICE 0.2% Premix is to be incorporated in feedstuff of the following type: cylindrical pellets of varying length and thickness, e.g., 2.4 to 11 mm. Administer medicated feed at a rate of 0.5% biomass/day (5 kg SLICE 0.2% Premix / tonne of feed) for 7 days which would yield a dose rate of 50 µg emamectin benzoate/kg biomass/day. If the feeding rate differs from 0.5%, then the concentration of SLICE 0.2% Premix in feed must be adjusted proportionately (see dosage chart). Do not feed undiluted.

Method of Incorporation: SLICE 0.2% Premix will be **coated onto** the surface of non-medicated pelleted fish feed.
a) A pre-determined amount of pellets are transferred to a mixer. b) The pellets are dry-mixed/coated with a predetermined amount of SLICE 0.2% Premix for up to 2 minutes. c) 0.5% to 1% fish or vegetable oil is added and mixing continued for up to 5 minutes (the added oil seals the premix powder to the feed pellet). d) At the completion of mixing, the product is transferred into sacks. Careful dispersion of the premix in the feed and longer mixing times should be considered when preparing medicated feed with low concentrations of SLICE 0.2% Premix.

RECOMMENDED SLICE (EMAMECTIN BENZOATE) 0.2% PREMIX INCLUSION RATES FOR PREPARATION OF MEDICATED FEED

Feeding Rate (% biomass)	Conc. emamectin benzoate in feed (ppm)	Amount of SLICE 0.2% Premix per unit of feed	Biomass of fish medicated per unit of feed (metric tonne) per 7-day-treatment period
		kg/metric tonne	Metric tonne/7 days
0.25	20	10	57.14
0.5	10	5	28.57
1.0	5	2.5	14.28
2.0	2.5	1.25	7.14
3.0	1.67	0.83	4.76
4.0	1.25	0.625	3.57

Stability: Emamectin benzoate will remain stable in the finished feed for at least 3 months.

Caution: Feed pellets medicated with SLICE 0.2% Premix are intended for use in Atlantic salmon only. The concurrent use of SLICE 0.2% Premix with other veterinary drugs has not been investigated. No data are available regarding the effects of SLICE 0.2% Premix on vitellogenesis and spermatogenesis in Atlantic salmon. Consequently, do not administer this product to broodstock. Do not dispose of this product where it may become accessible to fish not under treatment or to any other animal species, including wildlife. Do not feed undiluted.

Warning: No pre-slaughter withdrawal period is required when this drug product is used according to the label directions. To ensure tissue residues do not exceed the maximum residue limit, Atlantic salmon should not be treated more than once in the 60 days prior to the first fish being harvested for human consumption.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

User safety warnings:
Wear mask and goggles while incorporating the premix into the feed. Wear gloves and do not smoke or eat while handling the product or medicated feed. Wash hands with soap and water after use of the product or medicated feed. Thoroughly clean all equipment used in medicating feed.

Storage: SLICE 0.2% Premix should be stored at a temperature between 2 and 30 °C.

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Intervet Canada Corp.
Kirkland, Québec, H9H 4M7

Intervet

Chile

SLICE® (Chile)

Benzoato de Emamectina 0,2%
Polvo Oral

Premezcla Medicinal para Salmón y Trucha

2,5 kg

Composición:
Cada gramo del producto contiene:
Benzoato de Emamectina .....2 mg

Dosis y administración:
SLICE® debe mezclarse con el alimento previo a ser peleteado o usarse para cubrir la superficie del alimento ya peleteado. El producto debe agregarse al alimento en proporción adecuada para lograr una dosis diaria de 50 mcg de Benzoato de Emamectina por kg de peso durante 7 días.

Precauciones:
Debe evitarse la inhalación de polvo y el contacto con los ojos. Usar máscara, guantes y ropa adecuada. Debe lavarse las manos después de manipular este producto.

MANTENGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS.

Almacenamiento:
Almacene en lugar seco entre 2° y 30°C. Mantener separado de alimentos y comestibles.

LOTE:

VENCE:

Periodo de resguardo: Cero días
No es necesario mantener un tiempo de espera al usar esta droga. Para asegurar el límite máximo de residuo (MRL) de 100 mcg/kg, los peces no pueden ser tratados más de una vez dentro de los 60 días antes de la cosecha para el consumo humano.

VENTA BAJO RECETA MEDICO-VETERINARIA
Reg. S.A.G. N° 0655
Patente de Invención en Trámite N° 818-200
Fabricado por Schering-Plough Limited U.K.
Importado en Chile por:
Schering-Plough Cía. Ltda., Burgos 80, Las Condes; Santiago
Bajo licencia de Schering-Plough Animal Health Corporation, USA.

Ejemplo de la proporción de SLICE® en el alimento por Kilos de biomasa:

Proporción alimenticia (% peso corporal)	SLICE® por tonelada de alimento (kg)	Peces tratados por tonelada de alimento (kg)
0,5%	5	200000

Ireland and the United Kingdom

SLICE®

(0.2% Emamectin Benzoate Aquaculture Premix)

FOR ANIMAL TREATMENT ONLY
KEEP OUT OF REACH AND SIGHT OF CHILDREN

2.5kg

Each 2.5 kg pouch of SLICE® contains 5 g of emamectin benzoate and butylated hydroxyanisole 0.01% w/w as a preservative.

Premix for medicated feeding stuff.

Indications:
For the treatment and prevention at group level of infestations of all parasitic stages of sea lice (*Lepeophtheirus* sp. and *Caligus* sp.) on Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) ranging in size from smolts in freshwater (just prior to transfer to seawater) to market weight fish in seawater.

Dosage and method of administration: Administer medicated feed to fish at the recommended feeding rate of 0.5% biomass/day for 7 days which will yield a dose rate of 50 micrograms/kg biomass/day. If the feeding rate differs from 0.5% biomass/day, then the concentration of SLICE in feed must be adjusted proportionately. The following table is provided for reference.

Feeding rate (% biomass of fish)	Concentration of emamectin benzoate in feed medicated with SLICE (mg/kg)	Quantity of SLICE per 1,000 kg of medicated feed (kg)	Quantity of SLICE-medicated feed per 1,000 kg of fish per day (kg)
0.25	20.0	10.0	2.5
0.5	10.0	5.0	5.0
1.0	5.0	2.5	10.0
2.0	2.5	1.25	20.0
3.0	1.67	0.833	30.0
4.0	1.25	0.625	40.0

Directions for Use:
SLICE-medicated fish feed is to be prepared only at commercial fish feed mills and not at fish farms. SLICE is to be coated onto feedstuff of the following type: Extruded cylindrical pellets of varying thickness and length, e.g., 3.5 mm, 5.0 mm, 7.0 mm and 10.0 mm.

Recommended Method of Incorporation:
SLICE may be coated onto the surface of non-medicated fish feed in the following manner:
a. Standard feed is transported by a conveyor belt to a fractioning sieve where dust and fragments are sorted out.
b. The sorted pellets are transferred to an intensive mixer.
c. The pellets are dry-mixed/coated with a predetermined amount of SLICE for up to 2 minutes.
d. 0.5% to 1% fish or vegetable oil is added and mixing continued for up to 5 minutes. The added oil seals the premix powder to the feed pellet.
e. At the completion of mixing, the product is transferred to a feeder tank for packaging into sacks.

The recommended maximum number of marine treatments is 5 per 2 year growth cycle and not more than 3 per 12 month period.
Smolts should only be treated when raised either in tanks or in flowing waterways (see contra-indications).
Smolts should be transferred to seawater 1-2 days after the seven day treatment period has ended.
To reduce the possibility of resistance development in sea lice it is recommended that emamectin benzoate is used in integrated control programmes with the following considerations:
- Administration of the correct dosage rate over the full seven day period
- Medication of an appropriate amount of feed to ensure complete and homogeneous consumption
- Careful feeding practices to monitor feeding behaviour
- Use of the product in the absence of any intercurrent disease affecting appetite
- Simultaneous medication of all fish on a site
- Coordination of treatments of all farms in a loch or bay system to reduce cross-infestation
- Use of good management practices such as single age sites, all-in-all-out systems and fallowing between production cycles
- Use in rotation with other authorised therapeutic agents and/or in collaboration with other natural agents such as cleaner fish.

It is important that the level of infestation and the effectiveness of control measures are monitored by routine counting of sea lice stages on samples of representative fish. Counts should be conducted on at least five fish from each of 20% of cages on the farm at weekly intervals in summer and every second week in winter. Treatment should only be initiated when the number of sea lice per fish reach a level so that effective sea lice population control can be established.

Storage: No special storage conditions are required.

Contra-indications: Do not use in adult Atlantic salmon intended for broodstock. Do not use for treatment of smolts in freshwater cages due to potential environmental risks.

Warnings, Precautions etc.:
- Wear gloves, protective work clothing, dust mask and safety glasses with side shields when handling SLICE in the preparation of medicated fish feed.
- Wear gloves and do not smoke or eat while handling the medicated feed.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling the product or medicated feed and before eating or smoking.
- In IRL - it is essential to obtain a discharge consent from the local regional office of the Environment Agency or SEPA before using this product.
- Dispose of any unused product or waste materials in accordance with guidance from your local waste regulation authority.

As the recommended dose emamectin benzoate produced no undesirable effects in the clinical trials, apart from a slight reduction in appetite during the medication period in two trials. A change in the source and pellet size of the medicated diet may have contributed to this effect. Emamectin benzoate administered to Atlantic salmon smolts in freshwater at 5.4 times the recommended dose produced dark skin colouration and incoordination during the treatment period.
Emamectin benzoate administered to Atlantic salmon in seawater at seven times the recommended dose produced lethargy, dark skin colouration and incoordination commencing on the 6th day of medication and inappetance commencing two days after treatment.
Recovery was not evident in the week following treatment, in either fish treated in freshwater or in seawater. There is no known antidote.

Withdrawal Period:
No withdrawal period is necessary. To ensure that tissue residues do not exceed the MRL, Atlantic salmon must not be treated more than once in the 60 days prior to the first fish being harvested for human consumption.
In-use shelf life: 6 months after incorporation into feedstuff according to the directions for use.

POM-V (UK) POM (IE)

To be supplied only on veterinary prescription

Vm 00281/4153 (UK)
VPA 10271/103/1 (Ireland)

Marketing Authorisation holder
Schering-Plough Ltd.
Welwyn Garden City, Herts, AL7 1TW, UK

Manufacturer
Schering-Plough (Bray),
Boghall Road, Bray, Co.Wicklow, Ireland

Schering-Plough Animal Health

Norway

2,5 kg

SLICE® vet. 0,2 %

premiks til medisinert fôr

1. NAVN OG ADRESSE PÅ INNEHAVER AV MARKEDSFØRINGSTILLATELSE SAMT PÅ TILVIRKER SOM ER ANSVARLIG FOR BATCHFRIGIVELSE, HVIS DE ER FORSKJELLIGE

Innehaver av markedsføringstillatelse:
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Wim de Körverstraat 35
5831 AN Boxmeer
Nederland

Tilvirker ansvarlig for batchfrigivelse:
Schering-Plough (Bray)
Boghall Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow
Irland

2. VETERINÆRPREPARATETS NAVN
Slice® vet. 0,2 % premiks til medisinert fôr

3. DEKLARASJON AV VIRKESTOFF(ER) OG HJELPESTOFF(ER)
Virkestoff(er):
Emamectinbenzoat 2.0* mg/g
*Basert på 100 % renhet.

Hjelpestoff(er):
Butylhydroksyanisol
Propylenglykol
Maisstivelse
Maltodekstrin

4. INDIKASJON(ER)
Atlantisk laks og regnbueørret: Lakselus (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*) og skottelus (*Caligus* spp.).

5. KONTRAINDIKASJONER
Sikkerhet og effekt er ikke utprøvd hos stamfisk, og preparatet skal derfor ikke brukes til stamfisk.
Slice vet. skal ikke benyttes dersom en vesentlig del av populasjonen har et redusert fôropptak som følge av sykdom eller andre årsaker.

6. BIVIRKNINGER
Ved de anbefalte doseringer er det kun sett lettere reduksjon i appetitt i medisineringsperioden i to forsøk.
Hvis du merker noen bivirkninger eller andre virkninger som ikke er nevnt i dette pakningsvedlegget, bør disse meldes til veterinær.

7. DYREART(ER) SOM PREPARATET ER BEREGNET TIL (MÅLARTER)
Atlantisk laks og regnbueørret.

8. DOSERING FOR HVER DYREART, TILFØRSELSVEI(ER) OG -MÅTE
Doseringen er 50 µg av emamectinbenzoat pr. kg fisk daglig i 7 dager. Til en anbefalt 0,5 % utfôringsgrad blandes 5 kg av premiks (2 poser) pr. tonn fôr. Gi det medisinerte fôret i en utfôringsgrad på 0,5 % av biomassen/dag i 7 påfølgende dager. Det vil gi en dosering på 50 mikrogram/kg biomasse pr dag. Dersom utfôringsgraden avviker fra 0,5 % av biomassen må konsentrasjonen i fôret justeres proporsjonalt. Slice vet. skal coates på ekstrudert fôr av forskjellig tykkelse og lengde (2,5 – 11,0 mm). En behandling kan gi effekt i inntil ca. 60 dager.

9. OPPLYSNINGER OM KORREKT BRUK
Det anbefales begrensninger i behandlingshyppigheten på grunn av den lange halveringstiden. Det bør maksimalt utføres 3 behandlinger i løpet av 12 måneder og maksimalt 5 behandlinger i løpet av en 2 års produksjonssyklus.

10. TILBAKEHOLDELSESTID(ER)
175 døgngrader. Ved å dividere angitte døgngrader med gjennomsnittlig vanntemperatur etter avsluttet behandling får man tilbakeholdelsestiden i antall dager. Det er ikke gjort undersøkelser ved vanntemperatur lavere enn 5°C.

11. SPESIELLE FORHOLDSREGLER VEDRØRENDE OPPBEVARING
Skal ikke oppbevares over 25°C.
Oppbevares utilgjengelig for barn.

12. SPESIELLE ADVARSLER
Bruk hansker og ikke spis eller røyk når man er i kontakt med medisinert fôr.
Vask hendene grundig med såpe og vann etter å ha vært i kontakt med medisinert fôr.
Alt utstyr brukt ved håndtering av fôret vaskes grundig etter bruk.

13. SPESIELLE FORHOLDSREGLER FOR HÅNDTERING AV UBRUKT LEGEMIDDEL, RESTER OG EMBALLASJE
Ubrukt legemiddel, legemiddelrester og emballasje skal avhendes i overensstemmelse med lokale krav.

14. DATO FOR SIST GODKJENTE PAKNINGSVEDLEGG
08.03.2010

Intervet
Schering-Plough Animal Health

The SLICE® Sustainability Project

For more information about **The SLICE® Sustainability Project**, contact your local Intervet/Schering-Plough Animal Health representative or call:

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ISP-GA-2

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