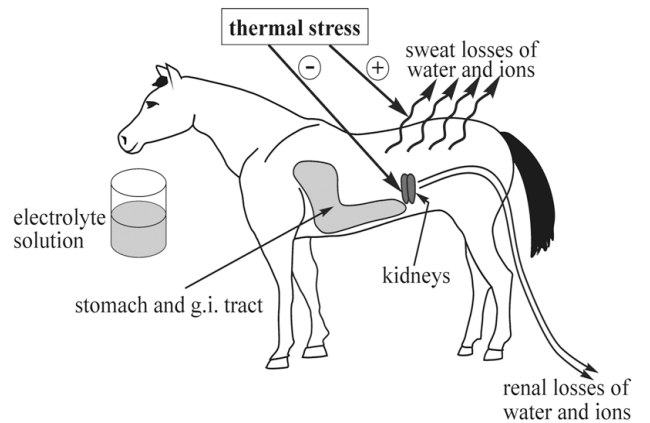


## Real Results For the complete horse

Dehydration (water and electrolyte depletion) has serious consequences. Every horse should use **CHARGED** daily, especially the performance horse, in order to maintain correct levels of hydration, and in turn maintain optimum levels of performance and good health.

Hay, pasture or fortified grains do not contain enough electrolytes to meet the needs of the performance horse during training, during transport and during competition.

**CHARGED** is scientifically formulated to replace -- in the proper balance -- the important mineral lost in sweat during exercise and transport: chloride, sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium, together with fuel for cells in the intestinal system that absorb water and minerals (dextrose, fructose). This concentrated product assists in metabolic balancing, providing targeted nutrition to meet your horses' needs.

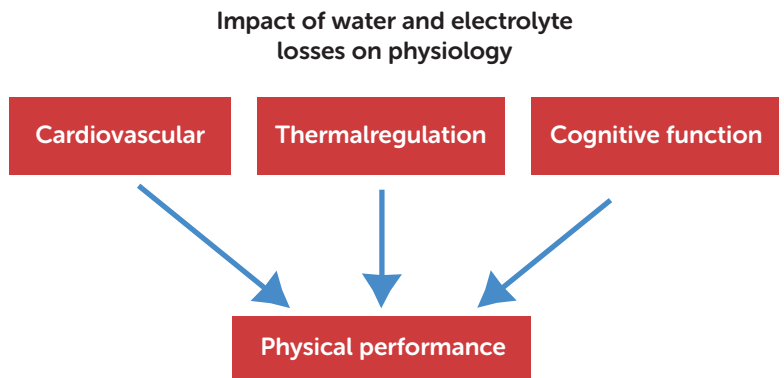


## Consequences of Dehydration & Electrolyte Depletion

Even 1% dehydration results in:

- Decrease in mental performance
- Decrease in physical performance

**Solution:**



Good Hydration Helps maintain Homeostasis



### Ingredients:

Sodium chloride  
Potassium chloride  
Calcium-citrate tribasic,  
Magnesium sulfate  
Dextrose  
Fructose  
Silicon dioxide  
Natural lemon flavour

### Serving Suggestions:

Three (3) level scoop (32 grams) per litre of fresh ambient water, or 12 scoops per gallon of water. Mix well and allow your horse to drink freely. Your horses sweating rate will be 1 – 2 gallons per hour during transport in warm conditions or per hour of moderate work. Best when provided 1 – 2 hours before transport, 1 – 2 hours before exercise / competition, and immediately after exercise. The horse may need to be trained to drink the solution: start with a dilute solution (1 / 10th strength and increase to full strength over 1 to 2 weeks. **Do not provide just a water alternative.**

## Other clinical effects of dehydration

- Impaired neuromuscular excitability
- Cellular dehydration
- Elevated cellular metabolism
- Decreased plasma volume
- Oxidative stress
- Progressively increased heart rate
- Mitochondrial ATP production
- Cellular redox potential
- Decrease in blood pressure