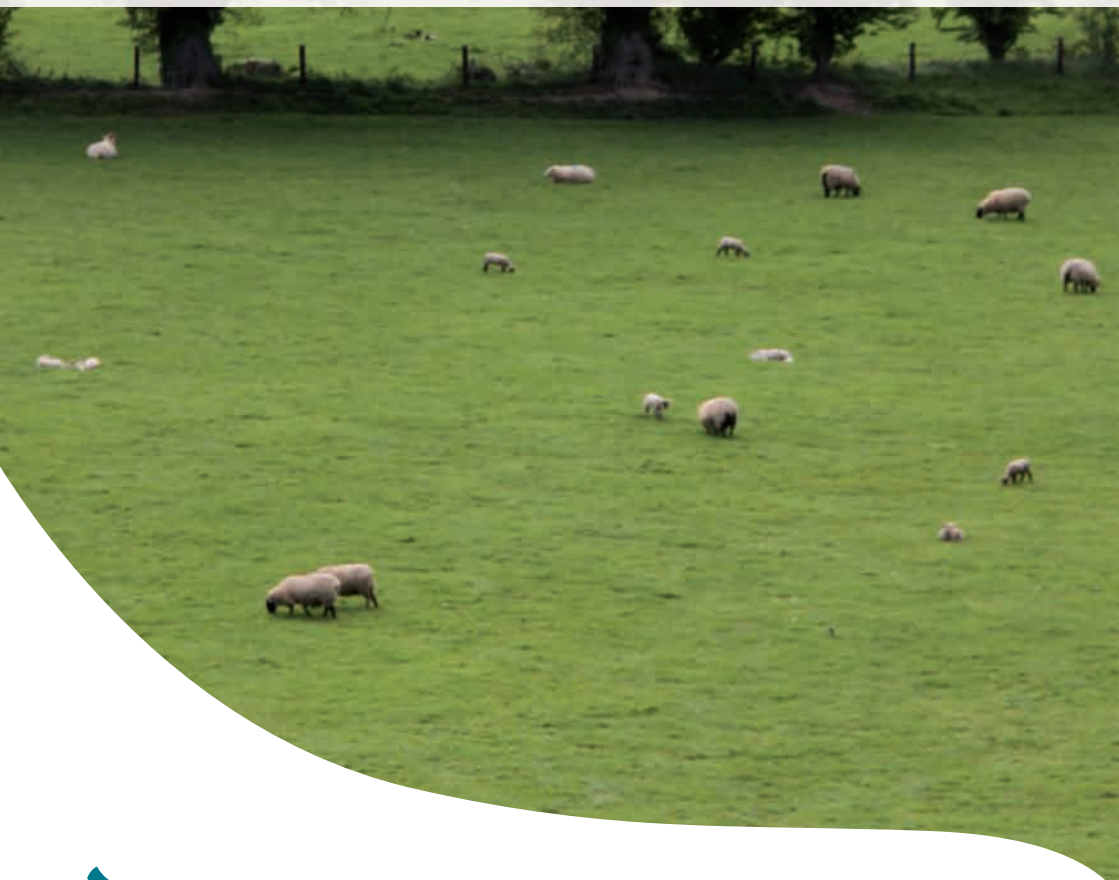


THE NATIONAL SHEEP IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NSIS)

A Step by Step Guide



Department of
**Agriculture,
Food and the Marine**

An Roinn
**Talmhaíochta,
Bia agus Mara**

www.agriculture.gov.ie

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Introduction

This booklet explains to flock owners the current rules that farmers must comply with for sheep identification and movement under the National Sheep Identification System (NSIS). The EU-wide system for the Identification and Registration of Sheep is set down by Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of 17 December 2003 (as amended) and these rules are implemented in respect of sheep in Ireland under the European Communities (Sheep Identification) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 309 of 2011) and set down in NSIS. Under NSIS, sheep flock keepers must be registered, sheep must be identified (with tags or boluses), the total numbers and details of all sheep on farms must be recorded annually and sheep movements on and off the farms must be fully recorded in an on-farm flock register.

Attention is drawn in particular to Sections B, C and D of this booklet which set out what tags or boluses to use, when to use them and what documentation is required. The booklet also gives useful information on the correct way to apply approved ear tags and boluses. The information has been presented in an open manner to ensure that the advantages of both methods of identification can be assessed and enable the farmer and/or breeder to decide on the most suitable product for his or her particular circumstances. One of the advantages of using boluses is that they have an extremely low loss-rate when correctly applied (typically less than 1 in 3,000) whereas the loss-rate of ear tags can be higher depending on local conditions.

The NSIS system, which encompasses all stages of the sheep sector through producers, marts, export assembly centres, slaughterhouses and others, provides that Ireland has full traceability for all sheep on an individual basis as required under both Irish and EU Law.

May 2012.

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

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Overview

Main elements of the National Sheep Identification System

There are 5 main elements of the National Sheep Identification System which all keepers of sheep are required to comply with. These are:

REGISTRATION - Any person who intends to hold or keep sheep in the State must first register their holding with the local District Veterinary Office of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine responsible for the area in which the holding is situated. Registered flock owners are issued with a flock number, a sheep designator, a sheep flock register and a book of personalised sheep dispatch/movement documents.

IDENTIFICATION - You must tag/identify all animals before they leave your holding or before they reach 9 months of age, whichever is the earlier. However sheep that are being reared in intensive conditions must be identified before 6 months of age or before they leave the holding, whichever is the earlier – however the vast majority of Irish sheep are reared under extensive conditions. All breeding sheep and live sheep being exported and that are born since 31st December 2009 must be electronically tagged.

One of the main changes to the National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) has been the introduction of a new requirement that all sheep born since 31st December 2009 must retain one tag number for their life from the holding of origin. The first tag number a lamb receives in its lifetime at the holding of origin will be the number that is recorded on all documentation for all movements throughout its life. The only exceptions to this are;

- 1) where tags are lost, or
- 2) where lambs are upgraded to EID status as they are being retained for breeding, or
- 3) where they are being upgraded to EID status for live export.

MOVEMENT - You must complete a dispatch/movement document in respect of all sheep being moved off of your holding and ensure that you receive a dispatch/movement document in respect of all sheep which move on to your holding. For movements to mart and slaughter premises, the movements are notified to the Department's Animal Identification and Movement (AIM) computer system, by the mart manager and the Food Business Operator. In the case of sheep purchased onto your farm directly from another farm (not through a mart) you must notify this movement to your local District Veterinary Office who will put the movement onto AIM.

RECORD KEEPING - You must maintain an up-to-date flock register. You are required to keep records including copies of dispatch/movement documents in respect of all sheep moved either on to or off of your holding for a period of 3 years.

CENSUS – You must complete and return an annual sheep census inventory to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and record that detail in your Flock Register. Failure to submit a census form in time or the submission of an inaccurate census can lead to penalties as a result of cross compliance inspections and can also hamper claims made under certain schemes.

Section A - Format of Tag Numbers and Tags at a Glance

A.1 Format of Tag Numbers

The format of the tag number on all NSIS approved sheep tags issued since 13th May 2010 is as follows:

First 2 letters (IE)	Country code for Ireland Will always be "IE"
First 2 digits (04)	Species code Will always be "04" for sheep and goats.
Next 5 digits -	Flock designator Will always be your new sheep/goat designator number which is unique to your holding unless you are buying a specific replacement tag for an animal born on another holding.
Final 5 digits -	Individual Animal Number This is the unique tag number for each sheep.
Check Letter -	Tags and boluses also include a check letter which is a security measure which can be used to verify the authenticity of any tag and bolus number.

Therefore all new sheep tags and boluses purchased since 13th May 2010 commence with **IE 04** followed by your 5 digit designator followed by the 5 digit individual animal ID followed by a check letter.

Examples of how number format can appear on new sheep tags.

Figure 1. Wraparound Tag Example

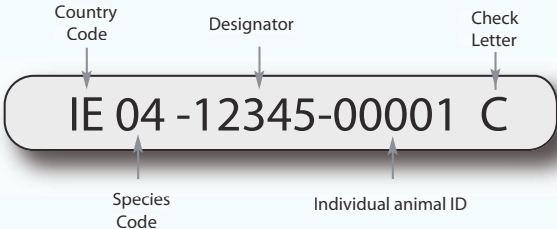


Figure 2. Leaf Tag Example

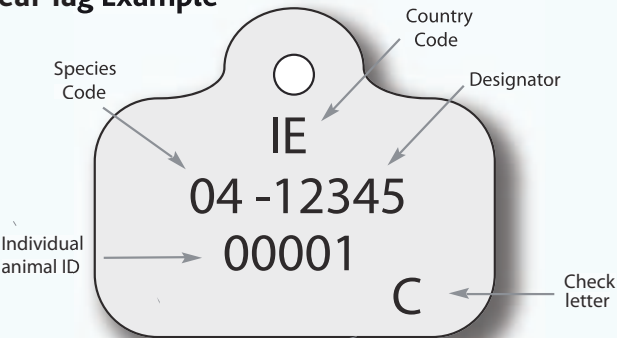
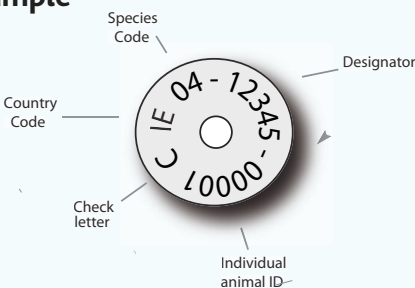


Figure 3. Button Tag Example



Note: Where a two part leaf or button tag is used (similar to figure 2 or 3 above) the NSIS number may be printed on either the male or female part of the tag. The remaining part will remain blank and can have management or pedigree information printed on it.

A.2 NSIS Tags at a Glance

In general, lambs must be tagged by 9 months of age (6 months if intensively reared) or on leaving the holding of origin whichever is earlier. Only approved tags or boluses from an approved tag supplier can be used as official ID markings under the National Sheep Identification System.

One of the main changes to the National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) has been the introduction of a new requirement that all sheep born since 31st December 2009 must retain one tag number for their life from the holding of origin. The first tag number a lamb receives in its lifetime at the holding of origin will be the number that is recorded on all documentation for all movements throughout its life.

• Single Conventional Slaughter Tag

Minimum requirement for lambs under 12 months old going direct for slaughter from the holding of origin is a single conventional slaughter tag in the left ear. **This is the only situation where slaughter tags can be used and they are not acceptable on lambs destined for marts or elsewhere.** As some farmers and marts are having difficulty distinguishing between slaughter tags and mart tags it has been decided that the colour of all slaughter tags produced from 1st June 2012 onwards will be changed from yellow to white in colour. Stocks of yellow slaughter tags can continue to be used on lambs being sent direct for slaughter after that date.

• Single Conventional Mart Tag

Minimum requirement for lambs under 12 months old being sold through a mart or to another farm or dealer is a single yellow conventional mart tag in the left ear. However, in the event that you are selling lambs through a mart there is a definite advantage in tagging them with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set when leaving the holding of origin. A single yellow conventional mart tag can also be used to send lambs direct to slaughter if you wish.

• EID Tag Set or Bolus Set

An EID Tag Set (conventional mart tag and a matching EID Tag) or EID Bolus Set (conventional mart tag and matching EID ruminal bolus) is required to identify breeding sheep born after 31st December 2009 when they reach 9 months old and all other sheep born since 31st December 2009 when they reach 12 months old. In addition all sheep for live export must also be fitted with either an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set prior to export regardless of age, if they have been born since 31st December 2009.

In the case of an EID Tag Set the mart tag goes in the sheep's left ear and the electronic tag goes in the right ear. In the case of a Bolus Set, a blue tag should go in the left ear.

Lambs tagged with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set can be slaughtered, retained for breeding or exported and require no further tagging to comply with EU or NSIS rules. They can be scanned electronically for the purpose of generating accurate tag lists for association with the relevant dispatch/movement document instead of the farmer having to write down the individual tag numbers. As a result these lambs are attractive to all buyers whether they are being purchased by slaughterhouses, fatteners, exporters or being retained for breeding.

• Single Electronic (EID) Tag

If you are selling lambs at a mart ideally they should be tagged with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set as pointed out above. However, if you do not wish to use an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set, it is recommended that you should at least use a Single EID Tag in the right ear.

Section B - What Tags or Boluses to Use

NSIS uses 5 main tag and bolus types.

B.1 Slaughter Tag

A slaughter tag can only be used where lambs are going directly for slaughter from the holding of origin to a factory or an abattoir. A slaughter tag goes in the sheep's left ear. **This is the only situation where slaughter tags can be used and they are not acceptable on lambs destined for marts or elsewhere. Lambs being presented for sale at marts with slaughter tags will not be permitted entry to sales.**

As some farmers and marts are having difficulty distinguishing between slaughter tags and mart tags it has been decided that the colour of all slaughter tags produced from 1st June 2012 will be white in colour. Any stocks of yellow slaughter tags can continue to be used as slaughter tags after the white slaughter tag has been introduced.



B.2 Mart Tag

A mart tag is a permanent tag for use for all movements of lambs under 12 months from the holding of origin to either a mart or to another holding. This tag can also be used to send lambs direct to slaughter if you wish. A mart tag is yellow in colour and goes in the sheep's left ear.



or



In the event that you are selling lambs through a mart there is a definite advantage in tagging them with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set when leaving the holding of origin as outlined at section B.3.3 below.

B.3 Electronic Tag Sets or Bolus Sets

An EID Tag Set or Bolus Set is required to identify breeding sheep born after 31st December 2009 when they reach 9 months old and all other sheep born since 31st December 2009 when they reach 12 months old. In addition, all sheep for live export must also be fitted with either an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set prior to export regardless of age, if they have been born since 31st December 2009. The mart tag goes in the sheep's left ear and the electronic tag goes in the right ear. In the case of a Bolus Set, the blue tag should go in the left ear..

The older animals born before 31st December 2009 do not have to be electronically tagged.

B.3.1 EID Tag Set – One electronic ear tag for insertion in the right ear and one mart tag for insertion in the left ear. Both are yellow and the tag number on each must match.



&



Or

B.3.2 EID Bolus Set

One electronic ruminal bolus to be inserted in the sheep's stomach and one mart tag in the left ear. The left ear tag will be blue to indicate that a bolus has been fitted. Lambs must be a certain weight before they can be given a bolus. The minimum lamb weight for each bolus is supplied by the bolus manufacturer.



B.3.3 Advantages of Using an EID Tag Set or EID Bolus Set

While the use of an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set is optional for lambs under 12 months of age there are significant benefits where lambs are tagged with an EID Tag Set. Animals so identified require no further tagging at any stage to comply with EU or NSIS rules and can be slaughtered, retained for breeding or exported and traceability is fully maintained.

Furthermore, sheep identified with electronic tags can be scanned electronically for the purpose of generating tag lists when the lambs are moving off the holding or on arrival at slaughterhouses and/or marts. In the case of farmers who have their own EID tag readers and suitable software the farmer could scan the sheep and print off his/her own tag list which can then be attached to a dispatch/movement document.

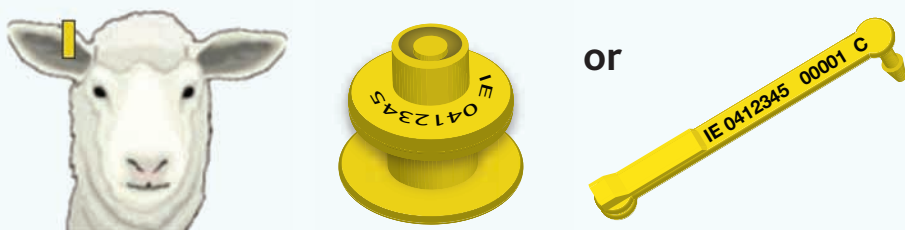
Under NSIS, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine will allow for the provision of a facility whereby slaughterhouses and marts that meet certain requirements can be approved as a Central Point of Recording (CPR)¹.

¹Slaughterhouses or marts must be approved as a Central Point of Recording (CPR) see Section D.8

B.4 Single Electronic Tag

If you are selling lambs at a mart ideally they should be tagged with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set as pointed out at Section B.3 above. However, if you do not wish to use an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set, it is recommended that you should at least use a Single Electronic Tag (EID) in the right ear. Sheep identified with electronic tags are more attractive to fatterner producers who buy in sheep from multiple holdings as they can be scanned electronically for the purpose of generating tag lists either when the lambs are moving off the holding or on arrival at slaughterhouses and/or marts which are approved CPR's.

Where farmers are using a tag list either generated by themselves or they intend to use a tag list generated by an approved CPR the dispatch/movement document must still be completed as normal with all information apart from the individual tag numbers and the tag list is then attached to the dispatch/movement document as set out in sections B.3.3 and B.3.4 above.



B.5 Replacement Tags

These tags should be used where an animal loses its tag(s) and traceability to the holding of origin cannot be established. The animal should be tagged with a red replacement tag(s) and when moved off the holding can only be moved for slaughter.



Where an animal that has been identified with a bolus loses both the blue bolus tag and the bolus itself and cannot be traced to its holding of origin, and the owner decides to re-tag with a new bolus set, the bolus tag should be pink.



Further details on replacement of lost tags is contained in Section G

B.6 Tag Readers

A reader is an electronic device, whether hand held or fixed, that is capable of scanning an electronic tag or bolus and recording the individual tag's or bolus's number. Flock-owners who are interested in purchasing readers should satisfy themselves that the reader is capable of reading all NSIS approved tags or boluses, is fit for purpose having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.21/2004 of 17 December 2003 (as amended) and is compliant with ISO Standards. Your tag supplier will advise on the most suitable reader for your needs should you wish to purchase a reader.

Sheep identified with electronic tags can be scanned electronically for the purpose of generating tag lists when the lambs are moving off the holding. This list can then be associated with the relevant dispatch/movement document which must still be completed as normal with all information apart from the individual tag numbers.

B.7 Management Information on Tags

In the case of leaf tags and button tags, either the male or female part of the tag may be left blank. Flock-owners ordering new or replacement tags can opt to have management information such as their flock number, pedigree identifier or any other information printed on the blank part of a tag.

Section C - When and How to Tag

C.1 Selling Sheep

C.1.1 Lambs going for slaughter directly from the holding of origin

In general, sheep being sold for slaughter must be identified with either a tag or a bolus by either **9 months** or when they leave the holding of birth, whichever is sooner. If going directly for slaughter to a factory they can be tagged with a single conventional slaughter tag in the left ear. For all other destinations, they must be tagged, at a minimum, with a **mart** tag in the left ear.

Sheep that are being reared in intensive conditions must be identified by either **6 months** of age **or before** they leave the holding, whichever is sooner.

C.1.2 Lambs that you are selling as store lambs for fattening

Farmers selling lambs at marts are again reminded that there is a definite advantage in tagging them with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set when leaving the holding of origin for the reason that such lambs require no further tagging to comply with EU or NSIS rules whether they are being purchased by slaughterhouses, fatteners, exporters or being retained for breeding. If you are selling store lambs for fattening, or lambs that could be kept on a second or subsequent holding prior to being sent for slaughter, before 12 months, it is recommended that you should at least use a Single Electronic Tag (EID) tag in the right ear as described at Section B.4. Sheep identified with electronic tags can be scanned electronically for the purpose of generating tag lists for record keeping purposes when the lambs are moving off the holding or on arrival at slaughterhouses and/or marts which are approved as CPR's. These tag lists can then be associated with the relevant dispatch/movement document which must still be completed as normal with all information apart from the individual tag numbers.

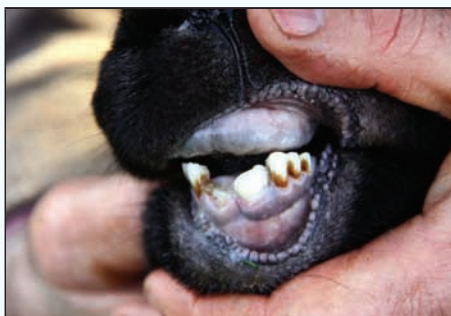
Under (NSIS) all sheep born since 31st December 2009 must retain one tag number for their life from the holding of origin. **Lambs going for slaughter cannot be retagged when moving from one holding to another.** The first tag number a lamb receives in its lifetime at the holding of origin will be the number that is recorded on all documentation for all movements throughout its life. Therefore if a lamb less than 12 months, that has been fattened on a second holding prior to being sent for slaughter, is not electronically identified the farmer will have to manually read all the tag numbers and record them individually on the dispatch/movement document when the lambs are leaving the holding which will be cumbersome in the case of large mixed consignments.

C.1.3 Lambs born since 31st December 2009 that you are selling and which will be retained as breeding animals or that are being exported live

EID Tag Sets or Bolus Sets must be used to identify breeding sheep born after 31st December 2009 when they reach 9 months old and all other sheep born since 31st December 2009 when they reach 12 months old. In addition all sheep for live export must also be fitted with either an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set prior to export regardless of age, if they have been born since 31st December 2009. The mart tag goes in the sheep's left ear and the electronic tag goes in the right ear. In the case of a Bolus Set, the blue tag should go in the left ear. Any sheep with two permanent incisors is deemed to be over 12 months old.



Picture of 11 month old lamb's mouth. All juvenile or temporary incisor teeth still present.



Picture of 12-15 month old lamb's mouth. Note two permanent incisor teeth erupting.

If you are selling a lamb less than 12 months of age that may or may not be bought for breeding or for live export it **must be tagged with at least a mart tag** in the left ear by 9 months or whenever it leaves the holding, whichever comes first. If a lamb is purchased for breeding or live export and it has not been electronically tagged the responsibility for electronically identifying the animal is passed to the buyer. In this case the animal can be upgraded to EID status by the means set out in Section C.2.1.

C.1.4 Sheep born before 31st December 2009 and identified under previous NSIS arrangements

Breeding sheep identified prior to 31st December 2009, with white tags under the old system can continue to be re-tagged when moving onto another holding. These animals do not need to be electronically tagged and can continue to be sold at marts with the original tags.

C.2 Buying Sheep

C.2.1 Sheep bought in for breeding

Depending on the age of the sheep all sheep bought at a mart for breeding will already have an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set, a single mart tag or a single EID Tag.

Already Tagged with EID Tag Set or Bolus Set

Sheep purchased for breeding that are already electronically identified with a yellow mart tag in its left ear and a matching EID Tag in the right – or a blue tag in the left ear do not need to be retagged and the sheep keeps the tags it has. However, where the animal has a blue tag in its ear which indicates that it has been identified with a bolus, you must check the animal with an EID reader to ensure that there is a bolus in its stomach. You can usually tell if a sheep is electronically tagged by checking if it has two yellow ear tags with **matching tag numbers**.

Bought in with One Mart Tag

If you have bought sheep at a mart that are tagged with a single mart tag in the left ear you can keep them for breeding by upgrading them to an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set. This must be done before they are **12 months** of age by either:

- (a) Ordering a matching electronic eartag for the right ear bearing the same tag number as the existing tag in the left ear; or
- (b) Re-tagging with a new EID Tag Set or Bolus Set and correlating the new tag number to the old tag number in the flock register. The old tag may- if you wish - be removed from the animal except where the animals are being exported. However where the first tag is electronic, it must be removed as an animal cannot have two EID tags. In cases where the farmer or purchaser decides to use EID boluses in preference to EID tags, a matching blue conventional tag must be put in the left ear.

Sheep born since 31st December 2009 and tagged with either white tags with the old numbering system or with slaughter tags are not permitted to be sold at marts. However, if you have an animal born since 31st December 2009 that is tagged in this manner you should re-tag the sheep as described above at (b) and remove the white tag or the slaughter tag.

Bought in with One EID Tag

While single EID Tags are aimed primarily at the store lamb trade it is permissible to purchase a lamb tagged with a single EID Tag and retain it for breeding. Such lambs must be upgraded to a full EID Tag Set or Bolus Set by 12 months of age using either of the following options:

- (a) Ordering a matching single conventional mart tag for the left ear bearing the same tag number as the existing EID Tag in the right ear; or
- (b) Re-tagging with a new EID Tag or Bolus Set and correlating the new tag number to the old tag number in the flock register.

However, as the first tag is electronic, it must be removed as an animal cannot have two EID Tags. In cases where the farmer or purchaser decides to use EID boluses in preference to EID Tags, a matching blue conventional tag must be put in the left ear.

Buying in Older Breeding Sheep

Breeding sheep identified prior to 31st December 2009, with white tags under the old system can continue to be sold at marts and can be re-tagged when moving onto another holding with a conventional mart tag. These animals do not need to be electronically tagged.

C.2.2 Sheep that you have bought in for fattening

All lambs born since 31st December 2009 must retain one tag number for their life from the holding of origin. The first tag number a lamb receives in its lifetime at the holding of origin will be the number that is recorded on all documentation for all movements throughout its life. **Retagging of lambs destined for slaughter including store lambs either on exit from a second or subsequent holding is not permitted.**

Where the store lamb producer opts for using a conventional mart tag instead of an EID Tag then the store lamb finisher must manually record all 12 digit-tag numbers of the tags that have been applied at the holding of birth on the dispatch/movement document which must accompany the sheep when the consignment goes to the slaughterhouse.

Therefore fatteners buying in store lambs for further fattening prior to slaughter are advised that electronically identified animals will be more attractive from a record keeping point of view. Where lambs bought in for fattening are identified with a single electronic tag as described in section B.4 or an EID Tag Set as described in section B.3, a fatterer can invest in some reading equipment which would automatically generate the tag list for him after the sheep are scanned. The once-off purchase of a reader would be particularly justified in the case of large scale store lamb finishers who could gain the most benefit from automation and who would no longer have any additional tagging costs. Fattener

producers generating their own tag lists must still complete a dispatch/movement document as normal with all information apart from the individual tag numbers and the tag list is then attached to the dispatch/movement document. This will save the farmer having to manually read and write down on the dispatch/movement document all the tag numbers of the sheep.

Electronically identified animals will also be more attractive from a factory viewpoint as the option of electronic scanning will speed up processing and ensure easy traceability. Where large mixed consignments of conventionally tagged animals are presented at the slaughterhouse this will result in slowing down of processing due to the need to manually read all the tag numbers of the sheep.

The factory for its part must ensure that the correct tag numbers from the holding of origin are recorded on the dispatch/movement document and that a copy of this document is held with the holding register at the slaughterhouse.

C.3 Home Bred Breeding Sheep

Generally, sheep born on your holding and intended to be retained for breeding must be identified with either an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set by **9 months** of age. The conventional tag should be inserted in the left ear and the electronic tag should be inserted in the right. In the case of a bolus set, the blue tag should go in the left ear.

Sheep that are being reared in intensive conditions must be identified by either **6 months** of age or before they leave the holding, whichever is sooner.

C.4 Tagging Sheep - Best Practice

While there is not a problem in general with sore and infected ears post tagging, the low observed rates can be further reduced by farmers following best practice for tagging sheep which includes the following: -

- Tagging should be carried out in good hygienic conditions with clean hands and suitable and appropriate equipment to minimise infection rates.
- Tagging at the correct time of year in order to avoid fly strike.
- Where possible it is best to tag on a dry day. At least the animal's ear(s) should be dry.
- Placing the tag in the correct part of the ear is very important for retention and low infection rates and to minimise trauma. The tagging site is approximately one third of the length of the ear from the head. This is generally the strongest and thickest part of the ear.
- Feel where the veins are and insert the tag midway in height of the ear, in the middle of the two main veins.
- The female part of the tag (section or button with the hole) must always be placed in the inner side of the ear.
- The disinfection of equipment and the sheep's ear prior to tagging each animal to minimise the transference of infection from sheep to sheep by the process.
- After tagging both sections of the tag should be twisted 360 degrees to loosen the tag and increase airflow.

Welfare issues relating to Sheep tagging

Farmers should not tag animals if there is a concurrent skin infection in the flock – for example Orf or Periorbital Eczema – but should wait until the infection has cleared. However where infection does arise the farmer should do the following: -

1. Contact his/her own Veterinary Surgeon for best advice and best practice on how to treat the infection.
2. If its deemed necessary to remove the tag(s) to allow the ear(s) to heal then the farmer should record the removal in his/her flock register and retain the removed ear tags in case of an inspection.
3. Retag the affected animal(s) as soon as possible after the ear has healed.

If the farmer follows this procedure outlined at 1-3 above there should be no issues on cross compliance for animals that have had their tags removed on animal welfare grounds.

Section D - Movement Documentation, Record Keeping, Inspections and Central Points of Recording

D.1 Dispatch/Movement Document

Every time a sheep leaves a holding, it needs to be accompanied by a completed dispatch/movement document. All dispatch/movement documents are pre-printed with the name, address, flock number, and flock designator of the holding's keeper. When a keeper is selling animals he/she must complete the dispatch/movement document by writing the number of animals in the batch, the tag and/or bolus numbers of the animals in the batch and details of the transporter and the destination. If a keeper is selling a batch of lambs that have been tagged in sequential order, i.e. tag numbers 00001 to 00100 it is enough to write the first and last tag number on the dispatch/movement document. The individual tag numbers of all other animals in the batch must be recorded on the dispatch/movement document.

All dispatch/movement documents must be signed to include the Food Chain Declaration on the front of the top white copy. It is **VERY** important that all flock keepers use the most up to date version of the dispatch/movement document. Unused outdated versions in your possession are no longer valid and must be destroyed.

All documents must be completed accurately. The inaccurate completion of dispatch/movement documents or the use of outdated versions of dispatch/movement documents can lead to penalties as a result of cross compliance inspections.

Copies of dispatch/movement documents in respect of all movements either on to or off of holdings must be retained for a period of three years.

Example: dispatch/movement document completed for 125 animals tagged in sequence.

Please enter the TAG NUMBERS of sheep leaving the holding																								
1	I	E	0	4	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	C		13							
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"								14							
3																	15							
4																	16							
5																	17							
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	0	1	2	5	K		18							
7																	19							
8																	20							
9																	21							
10																	22							
11																	23							
12																	24							

Please note that it is not compulsory to record the check letter at the end of the tag number on the dispatch/movement document.

D.2 Flock Register

Your flock register should contain a complete record of all events occurring to the sheep flock. The following events must be recorded in your flock register.

1. Date of tagging – (Event code T). The date on which lambs are tagged and/or identified with a bolus should be recorded in the flock register along with a list of the tag numbers and the year the animals were born. If lambs are tagged as they leave the holding for slaughter, a copy of the dispatch/movement document can double as this record but the serial number of the dispatch/movement document must be recorded in the register and a copy of the dispatch/movement document should be retained with the flock register. The year of tagging should be written in brackets after the event code in the second column.

2. Movements on to the holding – (Event code P). These should be recorded by noting the serial number of the incoming dispatch/movement document in your register.

3. Movements off the holding – (Event code S). These should be recorded by noting the serial number of the outgoing dispatch/movement document in your register.

4. Replacing Tags – (Event Code R). Any replacement tag numbers or details of correlation should be noted in the register. Where a sheep loses a tag and it is not possible to find out what the original tag number was then correlation is not required.

5. Deaths – (Event Code D). The death of any animal should be noted in the register.

6. Remarks Column - The remarks column of your register should contain the breed of the sheep and their Scrapie genotype if either of these details is known.

Example – Some commonly entered events in a sheep flock register.

Date	Event Code	Number of Sheep	Dispatch document serial number	Tag Number(s)*	Individual tag number replaced**	Remarks and/or Breed or Genotype (if known)
12/04/10	S (2010)	100	12345-123			TEXEL
01/09/10	T (2010)	25		00201 - 00225		TEXEL
15/09/10	P	4	67890-211			BELCLARE
12/12/10	R	2		0026 - 00227		TEXEL
14/12/10	D	1		00217		TEXEL

* complete where home-bred sheep are being tagged or where bought in sheep are being upgraded to breeding animals.

**complete only where tags have been lost, or where bought in sheep are being upgraded to breeding animals.

Event Codes:

T = tagging of sheep

P = purchases/movement onto holding

S = sales/movement off holding

R = replacements

D = deaths

Instructions and examples on how to complete your flock register are provided as part of the register.

D.3 Record Keeping for Store Lambs

Where sheep are tagged with a single mart tag, store lamb producers will have to manually record on the dispatch/movement document the 12 digit tag number for all sheep exiting the holding (example 1): This is not an issue at the holding of origin where the lambs can be tagged in sequence on exit in which case it is sufficient to record the first and last tag number in the batch. However, it is a problem at the second or subsequent holdings where mixed batches of lambs are being recorded.

Example 1: Sample dispatch/movement document showing individual tag numbers of 21 sheep from mixed holdings

Please enter the TAG NUMBERS of sheep leaving the holding																																
1	I	E	0	4	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	C	13				0	4	7	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	9	C
2	"	"	"	"	6	5	4	3	2	0	1	5	6	4	J	14						6	5	4	3	2	0	1	5	5	8	B
3	"	"	"	"	7	6	5	4	1	0	0	2	3	6	D	15						6	5	4	3	2	0	1	5	6	1	A
4					8	7	6	5	4	0	1	5	6	2	A	16						6	5	4	3	2	0	1	5	5	9	D
5					7	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	4	1	C	17						7	6	5	4	1	0	0	2	4	9	K
6					5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	D	18						8	7	6	5	4	0	1	5	7	3	J
7					5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	G	19						8	7	6	5	4	0	1	5	7	1	B
8					7	6	5	4	1	0	0	2	4	8	E	20						7	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	5	1	A
9					8	7	6	5	4	0	1	5	4	2	F	21						5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	B
10					7	6	5	4	1	0	0	2	3	9	A	22																
11					7	6	5	4	1	0	0	2	2	4	E	23																
12					7	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	A	24																

D.4 Electronically Identified Sheep

Where lambs bought in for fattening are identified with a single electronic slaughter tag, the fattener can invest in reading equipment which would automatically generate the tag list for him after the sheep are scanned when leaving the holding. The tag list should then be attached to the dispatch/movement document which should be completed as normal with details of the date of movement, number of sheep in the batch,

the place of destination etc. but it is not necessary to write down the individual tag numbers of the sheep in the batch.

Alternatively, where a premises is approved as a Central Point of Recording (CPR), the farmer need not invest in reading equipment and instead can have the tag list generated by the CPR after the sheep's arrival. In these circumstances, the keeper should complete the dispatch/movement document as normal with details of the date of movement, number of sheep in the batch, the place of destination etc. The keeper should then be provided with a list of the tag numbers by the factory/mart which should be associated with the keeper's copy of the dispatch/movement document.

D.5 Notification of Permanent Farm-to-Farm Movements

Where sheep are purchased directly from another flock keeper (not through a mart) the purchaser is required to notify this movement to the local office of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) within 7 days for recording on the AIM Sheep Movement Database.

Farm to farm movements should be notified as set out in the steps below.

1. Farmer A sells/moves sheep to Farmer B and presents him/her with the white and pink copies of the properly completed dispatch/movement document from his/her (Farmer A's) holding.
2. Farmer B (Purchaser or destination holding) enters his/her flock number in the proper place on the white and pink copies of the dispatch/movement document.
3. Purchaser sends pink copy to the local DVO.

D.6 Temporary Movements of Sheep for Short-term Grazing

D.6.1 Documentation for Temporary Movements of Sheep for short-term Grazing on a holding which is not registered to the flock-owner.

The movement notification requirements in relation to the temporary movement of sheep for short-term grazing on a holding not owned by the flock owner can differ depending on the circumstances as follows:

D.6.1.1 Temporary Movement to Tillage Land on a holding where there are no livestock.

In this instance the sheep can be moved to and from the temporary grazing without dispatch/movement documents and without notifying DAFM of the movements.

D.6.1.2 Temporary Movement to Mixed Farm on which there are livestock.

If there are any livestock on the temporary holding (even if housed separately) then the movement to and from the temporary holding must be notified to DAFM. However, as there is no change of ownership the responsibility for notifying these movements is with the owner of the sheep. Notification of the movement to the temporary holding is made by completing a dispatch/movement document and sending the pink copy to the local District Veterinary Office for recording. Notification of the movement back to the holding of origin can be made by the owner sending the white copy of the same dispatch/movement document set to the local office but the document must be clearly marked 'Return Movement from Temporary Grazing'. In the event that the number of sheep being returned to the original holding is less than the number sent in the first instance then this should also be indicated.

D.6.1.3 Temporary Movement to Fragment of Mixed Farm on which there are no livestock.

Some holdings consist of different fragments of land which are separated but which are all registered under the one holding/flock number. For example, the main fragment may consist of the homestead, farm buildings and adjacent fields but there may also be another fragment either leased or owned which is separate to the main fragment but is under the same holding/flock number e.g. could be a kilometre distance between both fragments. In this instance sheep can be temporarily moved to one fragment without the need for dispatch/movement documents and movement notifications provided there are no livestock on any part of the fragment that the sheep are being moved to.

D.6.1.4 Movement from Temporary Grazing Land direct to Mart/Factory/ Abattoir

The initial movement to the temporary grazing land is covered by the previous explanations and a dispatch/movement document and movement notification must be made where required. However in all cases where sheep are moved from the temporary holding directly to a mart/factory/abattoir (and not back to the holding of origin) then the normal National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) requirements apply. In this case, the owner of the sheep must complete a new dispatch/movement document to accompany the sheep and must also record this movement in the flock register. It is not necessary to notify DAFM of a movement to a mart/factory/abattoir as the movement will be notified to DAFM by those locations.

D.6.2 Tagging & Record Keeping in respect of Temporary Movements

In general, all sheep must be tagged in accordance with the National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) by either nine months of age (six months if intensively reared) or on leaving the holding of origin whichever is soonest. Accordingly, all sheep being moved to a temporary holding

must be fully tagged in accordance with NSIS prior to being moved off the holding of origin regardless of the destination. In the case of any temporary movements that need to be notified to DAFM then the flock owner is required to keep a copy of the relevant dispatch/movement document used to notify the movement in their records for a period of at least three years.

D.6.3 Application for credit under the Nitrates Regulations for the organic fertiliser produced by sheep being temporarily moved to a different holding for grazing.

To request a Nitrates adjustment for sheep moved to a holding without livestock a farmer should submit a completed Record 4 (Notification Of Temporary Movement of Cattle or Sheep) to Nitrates Section, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Johnstown Castle, Wexford prior to movement. Adjustments will apply to both holdings. If sheep are moved to a holding where there are sheep or other livestock then the normal identification and movement notification rules apply, i.e. completion of dispatch/movement documents and forward to local DAFM office. Dispatch/movement documents can be produced as documentary evidence in response to notifications of exceeding the Nitrate limits. (170kgs or 250kgs if a derogation is applicable). Adjustments will apply to both holdings.

D.7 Additional Requirements for Dealers

The NSIS requirements in relation to identification (tagging), flock registers, movement documentation, census etc. as set out in this booklet and which apply to flock owners/keepers also apply to sheep dealers. Dealers in particular should be aware that they cannot re-tag lambs at their own holding when sending these for slaughter and they must record the tag number applied at the holding of origin on the dispatch/movement document. There are however, additional statutory requirements which dealers must comply with, the primary obligation being that dealers must be registered as a dealer with the Department of

Agriculture, Food and the Marine. There are also limitations as to where a dealer can bring sheep that they have purchased or received and the requirements in relation to dispatch/movement documents can also differ slightly depending on the circumstance. The following sections of this booklet are only intended to give an overview of the requirements for dealers and it is the responsibility of dealers to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the National Sheep Identification System and the European Communities (Approval and Registration of Dealers of Ovine Animals) Regulations 2008 (S.I.100 of 2008).

D.7.1 Approval and Registration of Dealers

Under the European Communities (Approval and Registration of Dealers of Ovine Animals) Regulations 2008 (S.I.100 of 2008) all dealers engaged in the buying and selling of sheep must be registered. In the case of a flock keeper that deals in sheep a “dealer” is defined as a person who purchases sheep and sells them to another person within a period of 29 days. A person who buys and resells within 29 days less than 100 sheep in any 12 month period will be considered to be excluded from the requirements to be approved as a dealer.

All dealers engaged must be approved and registered by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. It is not permitted for a person to buy/acquire/source an animal from or sell/supply/dispose of an animal to a dealer unless the dealer is approved, registered and in possession of a current approval number under the aforementioned legislation. In addition, if a dealer is assembling/holding animals, he/she must have premises, which have been approved for that specific purpose.

However, the following exemptions apply:

- A person who resides outside the State, who buys animals in the State on his or her own account
- A person, who selects or bids for animals (on a commission or per head basis) exclusively on behalf of others (e.g. dealers, factories, or private individuals) but who does not buy and pay for the animals, is

excluded from the definition of a dealer and therefore, is not required to be approved as a dealer.

The legislation requires those who register as dealers to comply with arrangements relating to the welfare and transport of animals, standards and the upkeep of premises, keeping of records and compliance with animal notification and disease testing procedures. Each dealer must make a written application for approval and registration as a dealer in respect of each premises used for his/her dealing operations.

D.7.2 Dealers – Buying and Reselling an Animal

A dealer who buys an animal and has a registered dealer's premises must transport the animal directly from the first premises where he or she bought the animal directly to (a) his or her registered dealer's premises, or (b) the permitted premises to where it is being resold or relocated.

A dealer who buys an animal and does not have a registered dealer's premises must arrange to transport the animal directly from the first premises to the permitted premises to where it is being resold or relocated.

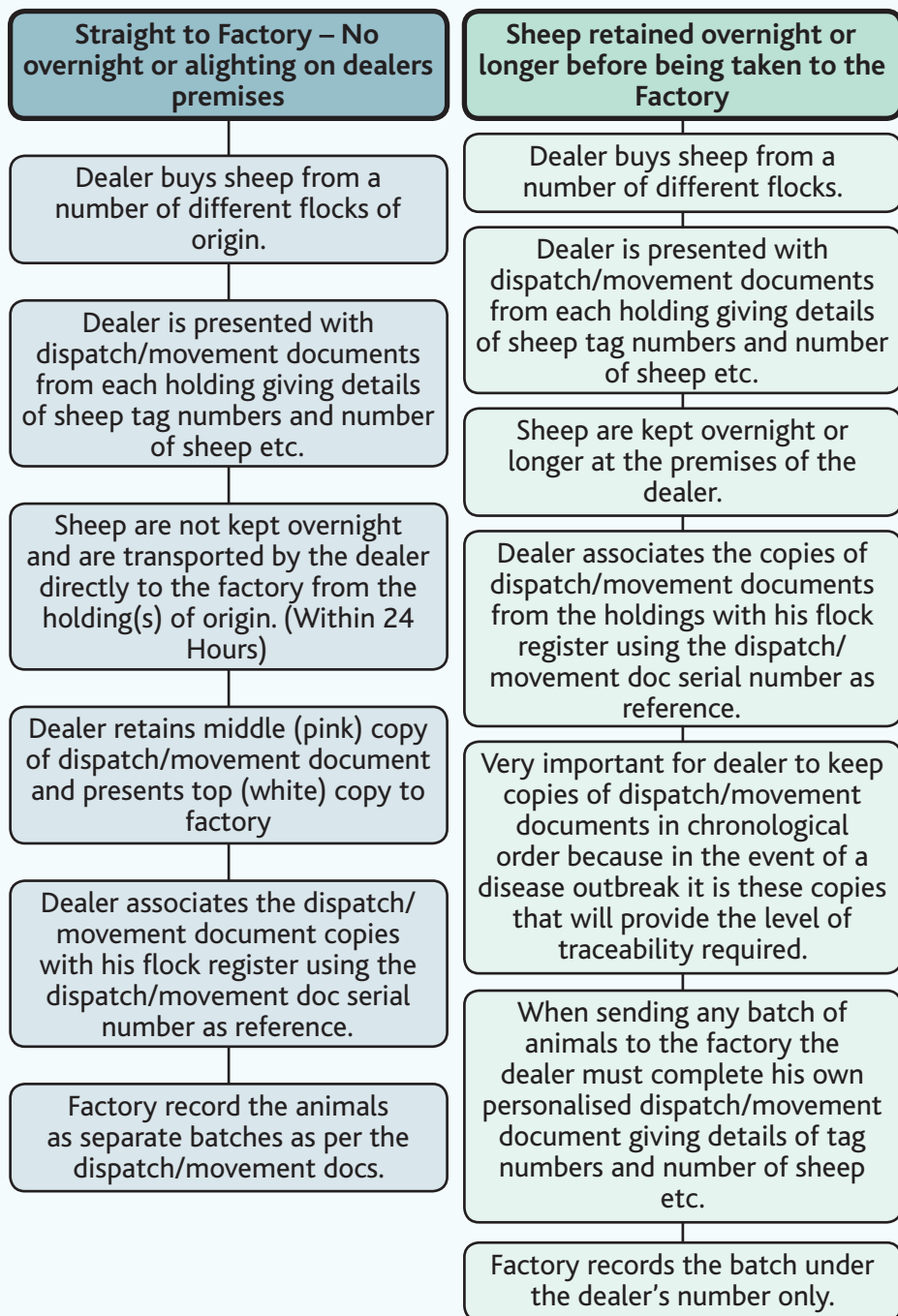
A person shall not knowingly buy an animal from a dealer, or sell an animal to a dealer, unless the dealer is approved.

A dealer shall not buy or resell an animal unless it comes from or is going to a permitted premises that has an official identification number and is not subject to movement restrictions specified in Community or national legislation, and is correctly identified with ear tags in accordance with the National Sheep Identification System.

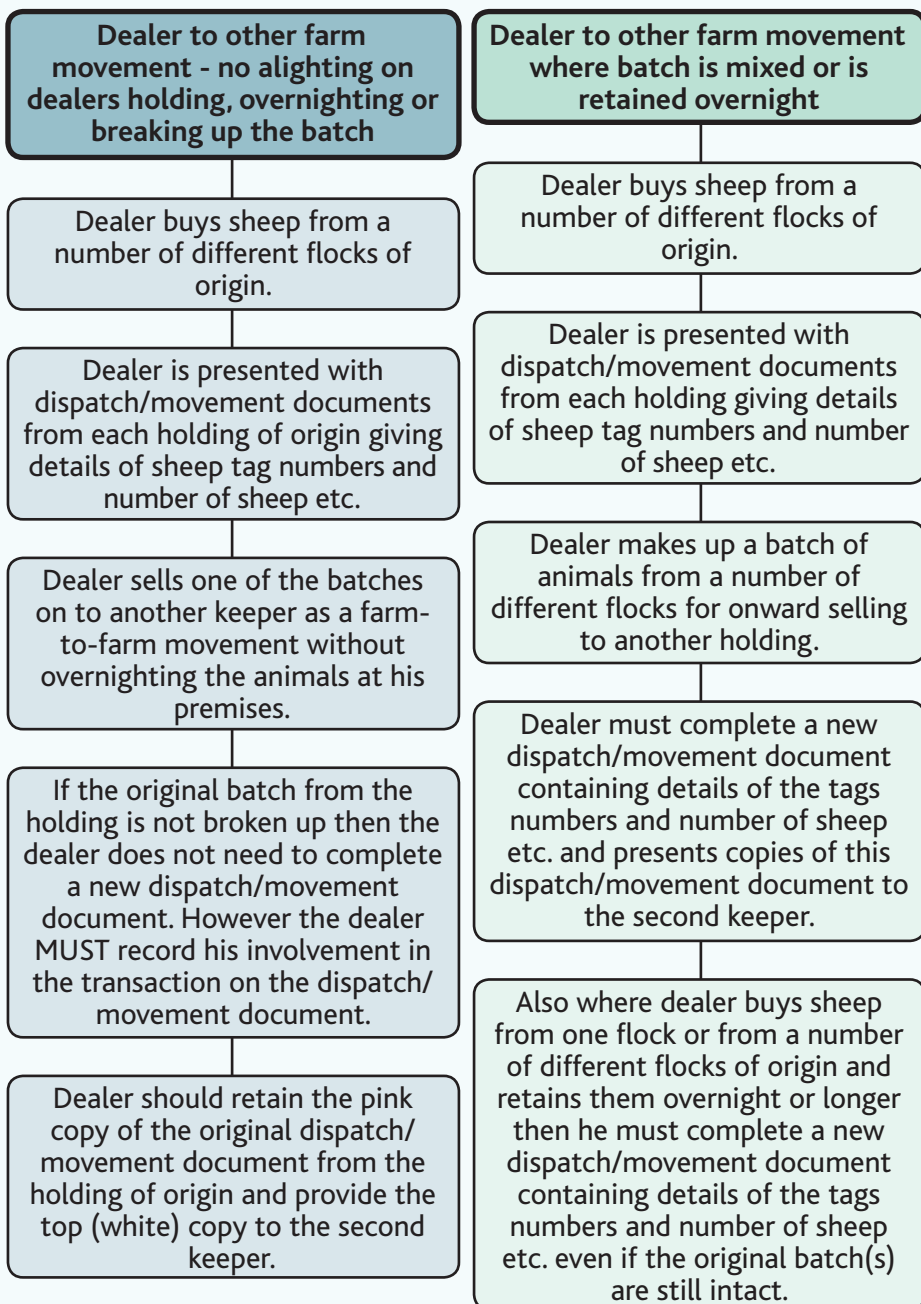
D.7.3 National Sheep Identification System (NSIS) Record Keeping and Documentation Requirements for Sheep Dealers

Under the NSIS, all sheep keepers including dealers must maintain a flock register in which every purchase and sale of sheep is recorded. In most cases each record will comprise the date of the purchase/sale, the number of sheep, the relevant dispatch/movement document serial number and also the breed and or genotype of the sheep if known. All records including copies of the relevant dispatch/movement documents and the flock register must be retained for a minimum period of 3 years. The following charts contain further details of the dispatch/movement document requirements for purchases and sales involving dealers.

Sheep Purchased by Dealer and Sold to Factory



Sheep Purchased by Dealer From a Farm and Sold to Another Farm



D.8 Central Points of Recording (CPRs)

Council Regulation (EC) No.21/2004 allows for the recording of individual tag numbers to be carried out on behalf of keepers by approved Central Points of Recording (CPR's). A CPR is a premises approved by DAFM to read and record tag numbers on behalf of keepers.

If you are moving a consignment of sheep that are electronically identified (either breeding animals tagged with an EID Tag Set or a Bolus Set or store lambs tagged with a Single EID Tag), to a premises that has been approved as a "Central Point of Recording" you will not need to manually write down individual tag numbers on your dispatch/movement document for movements to those premises. The dispatch/movement document must be completed as normal with all details including the total number of animals covered by each dispatch/movement document, movement date, destination etc. but it is not necessary to list the individual tag numbers of the sheep in the batch. After scanning the animals, the CPR will print off a list of the tag numbers. They must then attach a copy of this list to the dispatch/movement document for their records and provide a second copy to you the farmer. It is important that where electronic tags are being recorded by the CPR on behalf of the farmer/ supplier that the tag numbers of all animals in the consignment are recorded on this list and that the list is given to the farmer/supplier without delay. This relieves him/her of the burden of manually recording these tag numbers on the dispatch/movement document.

Central Points of Recording must be approved and comply with conditions set down by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The uptake of CPR's is a matter for industry itself.

The approval of CPR's will be subject to certain conditions which will be notified to CPR's at approval stage but will include the following;

- the animals concerned must be transported to the CPR in separate batches from animals not electronically identified.
- the batches of animals are physically segregated from each other by holding, and

- a procedure is put in place to ensure that the list of tag numbers in the consignment is given as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours, to the farmer from whose holding the animals have departed for association with their dispatch/movement document and flock register

D.9 Inspections

While it is important that sheep are tagged correctly, flock owners are reminded of the importance of maintaining an accurate flock register, completing and returning an accurate annual sheep census on time and retaining copies of dispatch/movement documents in relation to all sheep moved on or off the holding. It is a requirement under the National Sheep Identification System that these records be retained by you for a period of at least three years and it may also be necessary to produce them during the course of inspections. Failure to retain accurate records and submit a sheep census can also lead to sanctions as a result of cross compliance inspections and can also render you ineligible for certain scheme payments.

The Cross Compliance inspections are generally announced and all sheep in the flock must be penned and available for inspection within 48 hours of the inspection notice. Failure to have all sheep penned and available for inspection can lead to a cross compliance sanction. It is also important for you to notify your local DAFM office within 7 days when you purchase sheep directly from another flock keeper (not through a mart) as compliance with this requirement will also be examined during inspections. Further information and details of how to notify farm to farm movements are included in section D.5 of this booklet.

It should be noted that where you avail of an approved CPR (see section D.8) to provide you with a list of tag numbers for sheep that are electronically tagged, you will not in general be held responsible or penalised for inaccuracies due to electronic tags which cannot be scanned provided all other elements of your documentation are in order and correspond with the total number of sheep in the lot.

Section E - Dead Sheep and Movements to Knackeries

E.1 Dead Sheep

Where an animal dies on a holding, it should be sent to a knackery accompanied by a completed dispatch/movement document from the holding where it died or by a form provided for this purpose by the knackery.

The death of the animal should be recorded in the flock register by using the code "D" and inserting the month and year of death and the tag number where applicable. Where an animal has not yet been tagged, it is sufficient to record the death of an animal by inserting the month and year of death of the animal.

E.2 Other Movements to a Knackery

Live but sick/dying animals sent to a knackery must be tagged in accordance with NSIS rules and must also be accompanied by a properly completed dispatch/movement document.

Section F - Commonages

Optional Tagging or Marking

Where a flock keeper purchases a lamb with a single conventional tag at a mart and opts to upgrade it for breeding and keeps it on a commonage a number of measures can be taken to distinguish the sheep from the rest of the animals on the commonage

- Where the lamb has one tag, the flock owner has the option of re-tagging with his own EID Tag Set and correlating the old number to the new number in his flock register.

- If ordering a new EID Tag Set or Bolus Set, a flock keeper can have his/her flock number or flock designator printed on the blank part of the EID tag or blue bolus tag by his tag supplier.
- Spray the sheep with new markings

If a commonage farmer buys an animal that is already tagged with an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set, he/she can:

- Write their own flock number in permanent marker on the blank parts of the NSIS tags to show that it is his/her animal.
- Tag the sheep with a third management tag
- Spray the sheep with new markings

Section G - Lost Tags

G.1 Tags Lost While Sheep are on the Holding of Origin

(i) Slaughter sheep

Slaughter lambs are generally tagged on exit from the holding of origin. If a lamb arrives at a mart or factory and is missing a tag, the farmer from the holding of origin can just insert the next new tag.

(ii) Breeding Sheep

If a breeding sheep loses its EID Tag from its right ear while still on its holding of origin, the farmer can either:

- (a) Order a new EID Tag for the right ear bearing the same tag number as the tag in the left ear; or
- (b) Re-tag with a new EID Tag Set and correlating the new tag number to the old tag number in the flock register. The old tag can be removed from the animal.

If a breeding sheep loses both its eartags but the farmer knows that it is a home bred sheep and has not moved from the holding of origin, or he

can identify it as coming from a particular holding, he can re-tag with a new electronic tag set. The replacement tag number and the date of tagging should be noted in the flock register.

G.2 Tags Lost While Sheep are on a Second Holding

(i) Slaughter Sheep

Sheep intended for slaughter may be fattened on a second holding prior to being sent to the factory. Where such an animal loses its tag and traceability to the holding of origin cannot be established, the keeper on the second holding should tag the animal with a red tag from his own tag supply.

(ii) Breeding Sheep

If a bought-in breeding sheep loses **one** of its ear tags, the keeper has the option of ordering a matching tag or re-tagging with a new set.

However, where a breeding sheep loses **both** eartags and its holding of origin cannot be established, the keeper must re-tag the animal with a red EID replacement Tag Set.

Section H - Imports and Exports

H.1 Imports

Sheep born from 31st December 2009 and imported from an EU Member State should already be electronically identified and must not be re-tagged on arrival.

Any sheep imported from outside the EU must be re-tagged with approved import tags (either an EID Tag Set or Bolus Set) at the holding of destination within 14 days or whenever it leaves the holding whichever is earlier. You must correlate the old tag number with the new tag or bolus set in your flock register. Special Import tags are available from any approved sheep tag supplier and should be used when re-tagging any sheep imported from outside the EU.

H.2 Exports

Sheep born from 31st December 2009 and destined for live export should be identified with an electronic tag set or bolus set.

Exporters who buy lambs already identified with a single mart tag from their holding of origin can either:

- (a) Order a new electronic eartag for the right ear bearing the same tag number as the tag in the left ear; or
- (b) Re-tag with a new electronic tag set or bolus set from their own tag or bolus supply and correlate the new tag number to the old tag number in their flock register. Note in this case the tag originally applied to the animals left ear at the holding of origin should not be removed.

Note: In addition to the ID requirements, importers and exporters should satisfy themselves that they are also in compliance with all relevant animal health conditions in relation to live trade.

Section I - Annual Sheep Census

Under the European Communities (Sheep Identification) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 309 of 2011) all sheep keepers must carry out an annual inventory of their sheep and return this number to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. The Department normally carries out the annual sheep census each December and a census form together with a pre-paid and pre-addressed return envelope is posted to all keepers so that they can submit their sheep numbers to the Department.

Before returning the census form to the Department the number of sheep declared in the census form should also be recorded in the keepers flock register.

Keepers who have no sheep at the time of the census but who are still

involved in sheep farming must still submit a census by submitting a nil return. Otherwise the keeper's designator may be made dormant which will prevent them from ordering sheep tags and dispatch/movement books.

It is very important for all sheep keepers to submit an accurately completed sheep census form to the Department in advance of the deadline for receipt of forms. The annual sheep census is an integral part of the National Sheep Identification System and failure to submit a census form on time or the submission of an inaccurate census can render a farmer liable to prosecution. It can also lead to penalties as a result of cross compliance inspections and hamper claims made under certain schemes.

Section J - How to Order Tags, Boluses, Dispatch/Movement Documents and Flock Registers

J.1 How to order Tags and/or Boluses

Tags or boluses can be ordered from any approved tag or bolus supplier. A list of approved tag/bolus suppliers is at Annex 1 and on <http://www.agriculture.gov.ie> under the link for Animal Health and Welfare. Alternatively, you can lo-call 1890 252 713 to obtain details of tag suppliers. Flock owners who wish to purchase more than 1,000 tags per year will be required to contact Sheep ID & Movement Section of DAFM (lo-call 1890 252 713) to apply to have their tag threshold increased to the required amount. In order to have a sheep tag threshold increased flock owners must be able to demonstrate that the amount of tags being sought is reasonable and is based on the size of flock being managed or other relevant criteria.

J.2 How to order Dispatch/Movement Documents

All newly registered sheep farmers will automatically receive a personalised book of dispatch/movement documents approximately 2 to 3 weeks after they have registered. To order additional supplies of dispatch/movement documents, keepers should contact their local Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine District Veterinary Office. A list of local offices is available on:

www.agriculture.gov.ie/contact

or alternatively contact **Sheep ID Section** on lo-call **1890 252 713**.

J.3 How to order a new Flock Register

A flock register is also automatically issued to all newly registered sheep farmers. To order additional supplies of flock registers, keepers should contact their local Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine District Veterinary Office. A list of local offices is available on:

www.agriculture.gov.ie/contact

or alternatively contact **Sheep ID Section** on lo-call **1890 252 713**.

Sheep ID Section can also be contacted in relation to queries on any aspect of the National Sheep Identification System.

ANNEX 1
List of NSIS Approved Tag/Bolus Suppliers

Company	Contact Details
Agrihealth Ltd. Clones Road, Monaghan Co. Monaghan	Tel: 1890-515151 or 047 71800 Fax: 047 74190 eMail eartags@agrihealth.ie Web www.eartags.ie
AGRI-ID Unit 46, East Link Business Park Ballysimon Road, Limerick	Tel: 0818 50 60 70 Fax: 061 390 887 eMail Web
Co-Operative Animal Health Ltd. Tulloo Industrial Estate, Tulloo Co. Carlow	Tel: 059-9151251 Fax: 059 9151856 eMail nbyrne@cahl.ie Web www.cahl.ie
Cormac Tagging Ltd Brownsgrrove, Tuam Co. Galway	Tel: 093-52385 Fax: 093 25044 eMail sheeptagging@eircom.net Web www.cormac.ie
Countryside Services Limited 97 Moy Road, Dungannon BT71 7HA	Tel: 048 8778 9770 Fax: 048 8778 8200 eMail info@countrysideservices.com Web www.countrysideservices.com
Dalton ID Systems C/O Gallagher Ireland, Kinsale Rd Cork	Tel: 021-4312281 Fax: 021-4317337 eMail Web www.tags4u.com/ie
Elite Tags Burnfoot Co. Donegal	Tel: 074 9368 250 Fax: 074 9368 253 eMail dominickmcglynn@gmail.com Web www.sheeptags.ie
Gibson Farm Services Mageestown, Raphoe Co. Donegal	Tel: 074 9145 145 Fax: 074 9145 532 eMail Gibsonfarm@eircom.net Web
Leslie's Farm Supplies Drum Road, Rathcormack Sligo	Tel: 071 914 5328 Fax: 071 914 5328 eMail lesliefarmsupplies@eircom.net Web
Mullinahone Co-Op Mullinahone Co. Tipperary	Tel: 052-9153102 Fax: 052- 9153512 eMail eurotags@mull-coop.ie Web www.mullinahonecoop.ie
Quicktag 7A Churchfield Road, Ballycastle Antrim BT54 6PJ, Northern Ireland	Tel: 048 20768696 Fax: 048 2076 8699 eMail info@quicktag.co.uk Web www.quicktag.co.uk
Quinn's Chemist Crossmolina Co. Mayo	Tel: 096 31890 Fax: 096 31241 eMail quinnchemist@eircom.net Web
Ritchey Tagg plc Fearby Road, Masham, Ripon North Yorkshire HG4 4ES, England	Tel: 0044 1765-689541 Fax: 0044 1765 689851 eMail linda.simms@ritchey.co.uk Web www.ritchey.co.uk
Shearwell Data Ltd Putham Farm, Wheddon Cross Minehead, Somerset TA24 7AS, UK	Tel: 0044 1643-841611 Fax: eMail richard@shearwell.co.uk Web www.shearwell.co.uk
Tom Tighe Agri Supplies Ardikellan, Strokestown Co. Roscommon	Tel: 071 963 9040 Fax: 071 963 9071 eMail Web