



Veterinary Medicines Guidance Note

Veterinary Medicinal Products – Prescription, Distribution Categories and Supply

No 3

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ASSURING THE SAFETY, QUALITY AND EFFICACY
OF VETERINARY MEDICINES



THESE NOTES ARE ONLY A GENERAL GUIDE AND MUST NOT BE TREATED AS A COMPLETE OR AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF THE LAW ON ANY PARTICULAR CASE

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is one of a series of Veterinary Medicine Guidance (VMG) Notes explaining the requirements under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations ('the Regulations'). The Regulations are revoked and replaced every year, so the references to the Regulations should be read as referring to the ones that are currently in force. Therefore, the date and number of the Statutory Instrument is not shown in the VMG Notes. These VMG Notes will be updated as necessary and the date of the most recent update is shown on the front cover. The Regulations set out the UK controls on veterinary medicines, including their manufacture, advertising, marketing, supply and administration.
2. The purpose of this guidance note is to describe the provisions for prescription and supply and the distribution categories of veterinary medicinal products in the UK.

PRESCRIPTIONS

3. A prescription may be verbal or in writing. Prescribing is considered to be the action of deciding, instructing and recording which treatment should be administered to an animal. It can be carried out by either a veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP), according to the distribution category of the veterinary medicinal product concerned. A written prescription is required when the product is to be supplied by a person working from a different business, or premises, from where the product was initially prescribed. A written prescription is not necessary when the prescribing and supplying persons are different people working on the same site.
4. As well as specifying an authorised veterinary medicinal product, a prescription from a veterinary surgeon may be for a product that has been prescribed under the Cascade. In these cases the prescription may be written for a human medicine or a preparation that is to be made up to meet the particular circumstances. Further information on the cascade can be found in VMG Note 15.

WRITTEN PRESCRIPTION

5. No particular format is required for a written veterinary prescription but prescribers must include the following information:
 - the name, address and telephone number of the person prescribing the product;
 - the qualifications enabling the person to prescribe the product. It is good practice to cite MRCVS or the SQP registration number. This is a legal requirement when prescribing controlled drugs.
 - the name and address of the owner or keeper;
 - identity (including the species) of the animal or group of animals;

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- the premises at which the animals are kept if this is different from the address of the owner or keeper;
 - the date of the prescription;
 - the signature or other authentication of the person prescribing the product;
 - the name and amount of the product prescribed;
 - the dosage and administration instructions;
 - any necessary warnings;
 - the withdrawal period, if relevant;
 - if it is prescribed under the cascade, a statement to that effect.
6. A specimen veterinary surgeon's prescription is obtainable from the British Veterinary Association (BVA) at www.bva.co.uk.
7. Prescriptions are valid for 6 months from the date of signing, or 28 days for Controlled Drugs listed in Schedules 2-4 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001. A prescription must only be dispensed once, unless it says that it may be repeated, in which case the number of repeats must be specified. It is recommended that the 'number of repeats' section is crossed out by the prescriber if the prescription is not to be repeated.

PRESCRIPTION TAMPERING

8. The supplier must take reasonable steps to ensure that the prescription is genuine and prescribers may choose to use various methods, such as stickers or serial numbers, to help with this. If the supplier is in any doubt about the validity of a prescription, then a telephone conversation with the prescriber should be regarded as a minimum step to confirm its validity. Please note:
- If an amendment (such as a typographic error) to a written prescription is necessary before a product can be supplied then the prescriber may give the supplier permission to make an amendment on his/her behalf, and this action should be recorded;
 - If orders against faxed or electronic prescriptions are accepted then the supplier may need to check that each prescription is genuine;
 - Unless the use of electronic transmission for prescriptions is an agreed and familiar practice between the prescriber and supplier, or needed for particular urgency to avoid an animal suffering, it is recommended good practice that an original hard copy is always received by the supplier before the supply is made.
9. Any person who alters a written prescription without authorisation to do so by the person who signed it is committing an offence.

LABELLING AT THE TIME OF SUPPLY

VMPs - DISTRIBUTION CATEGORIES

10. The label information on the product is specifically authorised to provide necessary information for the safe and effective use of the product, this includes warnings for the user and animal owner, so it must not be obscured by any additional labelling or amendments made to the packaging.
11. A veterinary surgeon or pharmacist supplying a product against a written prescription may amend the authorised label in accordance with the prescription, for example, to change the dose. However, none of the other information on the outer packaging or the immediate container may be obscured. (SQPs may only supply in accordance with the authorised label).
12. Where a product is placed into a container which has not been authorised as part of the marketing authorisation, such as tablets being supplied in a standard bottle with a child resistant closure, the necessary product information must still be provided in writing. It may be convenient to use a copy of the package leaflet or a copy of the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC). Copies of all authorised SPCs are published on the VMD website at (<http://www.vmd.gov.uk/ProductInformationDatabase/>). To access the SPC, you will have to find the product, then click on the +sign to the left of the product name.
13. Where a product is supplied under the Cascade there are additional labelling requirements to be met, and these can be found in Veterinary Medicine Guidance Note 15, paragraph 23.

DISTRIBUTION CATEGORIES

14. The Regulations set out the distribution categories for UK veterinary medicinal products. These are:
 - Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian (POM-V)
 - Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, SQP (POM-VPS)
 - Non-Food Animal – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, SQP (NFA-VPS)
 - Authorised Veterinary Medicine – General Sales List (AVM-GSL)
15. SQP refers to a Suitably Qualified Person who is registered with a body approved under the Regulations.

POM - V

16. A veterinary medicinal product that has been classified as a POM-V may only be supplied once it has been prescribed by a veterinary surgeon following a clinical assessment of an animal or group of animals under the veterinary surgeon's care. There is no definition of 'clinical assessment' in the Regulations and veterinary surgeons are expected to use their professional judgment in deciding how this should be interpreted in their particular circumstances. The Royal College of

Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) has interpreted “clinical assessment” as meaning an assessment of relevant clinical information, which may include an examination of the animal.

17. The client may request a written prescription if they wish to obtain the product from a supplier other than the prescribing veterinarian. In all cases, the prescribing veterinary surgeon shall accept clinical responsibility for the treatment and the animal or group of animals should be under his/her care. Any registered veterinary surgeon or registered pharmacist may supply POM-V products or products to be used under the cascade in accordance with a written prescription from a veterinary surgeon. The supplying veterinary surgeon or pharmacist should use their specialist knowledge to check that the prescription accords with their own understanding of the product. If they have concerns about the prescription they should raise them with the prescribing veterinary surgeon before dispensing the medicine. It is open to any supplier to refuse to supply against a prescription.
18. A product will generally be included in the POM-V category when it:
 - requires a strict limitation on its use for specific safety reasons;
 - requires the specialised knowledge of a veterinary surgeon for its use/application;
 - has a narrow safety margin requiring above average care in its use;
 - is Government policy to demand professional control at a high level.
19. Veterinary medicinal products containing controlled drugs will be POM-V. Products containing controlled drugs in Schedule 2 or 3 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulation 2001 will be clearly identified on their labels with “CD” and the relevant schedule.
20. Products containing new active substances will usually be categorised as POM-V, although in very rare cases the nature of the substance, indications, supporting data etc. may enable a product to be categorised as POM-VPS.
21. A product for a food-producing species will be classified as either POM-V or POM-VPS unless all of the criteria set out in paragraph 29 are met.

POM - VPS

22. A veterinary medicinal product classified as POM-VPS may be prescribed by any RQP (a veterinarian, a pharmacist or an SQP). A clinical assessment of the animal(s) is not required when prescribing this category of veterinary medicine and the animal does not have to be known to the prescriber. The customer may request a written prescription if they wish to obtain the product from a supplier other than the prescribing RQP. Any RQP may supply POM-VPS medicines in accordance with a written prescription from another RQP.
23. A product will generally be included in the POM-VPS category when:

VMPs - DISTRIBUTION CATEGORIES

- it is used to reduce or prevent the effects of endemic disease in herds, flocks or in individual animals (such as treatment for worms and other parasites);
 - its use implies risks for the user, the animal, consumer safety or the environment but users can be made aware of suitable countermeasures through simple, oral or written, advice;
 - a professional user can be given adequate training in its regular use.
24. A product which contains a new active substance not previously authorised for five years in a veterinary medicine in the EU will be classed as either POM-V or POM-VPS.

NFA - VPS

25. A veterinary medicinal product classified as NFA-VPS may be supplied by any RQP.
26. A product will generally be included in the NFA-VPS category when:
- it is indicated for use only in non-food animals;
 - it is used routinely to prevent or limit the effects of endemic disease in non-food animals;
 - its use implies risks for the user, the animal, for consumer safety or for the environment but users can be made aware of suitable countermeasures through simple, oral or written advice;
 - the animal keeper can be given sufficient practical advice to permit effective/safe usage.

AVM - GSL

27. There are no restrictions for the supply of veterinary medicinal products classified as AVM-GSL.
28. A product will generally be included in the AVM-GSL category when:
- its use has a wide margin of safety;
 - it is used to alleviate or prevent the signs of disease or support the treatment of common ailments;
 - special advice is not required to permit safe/effective use.

CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTION FROM PRESCRIPTION REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN FOOD ANIMAL PRODUCTS

29. In accordance with European law, veterinary medicines for food-producing animals would normally be required to be available only on prescription (either POM-V or

POM-VPS). However, all Member States may exempt a product for a food-producing species from this requirement if it meets all of the following criteria:

- a) the administration of veterinary medicinal product is restricted to formulations requiring no particular knowledge or skill in using the products;
- b) the veterinary medicinal product does not present a direct or indirect risk, even if administered incorrectly, to the animal or animals treated, to the person administering the product or to the environment;
- c) the summary of product characteristics of the veterinary medicinal product does not contain any warnings of potential serious side effects deriving from its correct use;
- d) neither the veterinary medicinal product nor any other product containing the same active substance has previously been the subject of frequent serious adverse reaction reporting;
- e) the summary of product characteristics does not refer to contra-indications related to other veterinary medicinal products commonly used without prescription;
- f) the veterinary medicinal product is not subject to special storage conditions;
- g) there is no risk for consumer safety as regards residues in food obtained from treated animals even where the veterinary medicinal products are used incorrectly;
- h) there is no risk to human or animal health as regards the development of resistance to antimicrobials or anthelmintic substances even where the veterinary medicinal products containing those substances are used incorrectly.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS – PREMISES AND DUTIES

VETERINARY SURGEONS

30. If a veterinary surgeon considers that the premises in which they are operating no longer comply with an approval granted by the Secretary of State, they must notify the Secretary of State without unreasonable delay.
31. A veterinary surgeon supplying a veterinary medicinal product (other than one classified as AVM-GSL) must be present when it is handed over unless the veterinary surgeon:
 - authorises each transaction individually before the product is supplied;
 - is satisfied that the person who hands it over is competent to do so.

32. It is considered good practice for veterinary surgeons to have in place a practice Standard Operating Procedure if they intend to delegate supply of veterinary medicines under their responsibility. This would enable support staff to achieve and maintain an appropriate level of competence.

PHARMACISTS

33. A registered pharmacist may supply veterinary medicinal products or products prescribed by a veterinarian for use under the cascade either from premises which have been registered as a pharmacy with either the RPSGB or the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland or registered veterinary practice premises or premises approved and registered for the storage and supply of veterinary medicinal products.
34. A pharmacist supplying a veterinary medicinal product (other than one classified as AVM-GSL) must be present when it is handed over unless the pharmacist:
- authorises each transaction individually before the product is supplied;
 - is satisfied that the person who hands it over is competent to do so.
35. A pharmacist may supply an extemporaneous preparation prescribed by a veterinarian for use under the cascade. This preparation should be pharmacopoeia-compliant and may be supplied directly to the end-user.

Suitably Qualified Persons (SQPs)

36. An SQP may only prescribe and/or supply the products that fall within the scope of the qualification they have obtained and the registration they hold. It is the duty of the SQP to ensure that the statutory requirements in respect of the prescription and supply of POM - VPS and NFA - VPS are respected. The SQP is responsible for ensuring this irrespective of how the product is supplied, e.g. supply in a merchant's store, postal supply etc. However, in every case the sole responsibility rests with the SQP concerned, who must ensure that their duties are fully carried out.
37. An SQP must comply with the Code of Practice for Suitably Qualified Persons (SQPs) which is available on the VMD website (www.vmd.gov.uk).
38. An SQP supplying a veterinary medicinal product (other than one classified as AVM-GSL) must either:
- hand over or despatch the product personally;
 - ensure that, when the product is handed over or despatched, the SQP is in a position to intervene if necessary;
 - check the product after it has been allocated for supply to a customer and be satisfied that the person handing over or dispatching it is competent to do so.
39. If a SQP considers that the premises in which they are operating no longer comply with an approval granted by the Secretary of State, they must notify the Secretary of State without unreasonable delay. This is necessary to ensure that the products

prescribed and supplied have been stored correctly and so maintain their safety and efficacy.

40. A registered SQP may prescribe or supply from premises which have been approved and registered for the storage and supply of veterinary medicinal products by the Secretary of State, a registered pharmacy or registered veterinary practice premises.
41. Applications for approval by the Secretary of State must be made to the Animal Medicines Inspectorate (AMI) (Tel. 024 7684 9260) or for premises in Northern Ireland, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS NI) (Tel. 028 9052 0500).

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

42. When an RQP prescribes a product classified as POM-V or POM-VPS, or supplies a product classified as NFA-VPS:
 - before doing so, the RQP must be satisfied that the person who will use the product is competent to do so safely, and intends to use it for a purpose for which it is authorised;
 - when doing so, the RQP must advise on its safe administration and on any necessary warnings or contra-indications on the label or package leaflet (which are derived from the Summary of Product Characteristics - SPC). The SPC for products authorised in the UK can be found on the VMD's website (<http://www.vmd.gov.uk>); and
 - the RQP must not prescribe (or, in the case of a NFA-VPS product, supply) more than the minimum amount required for the immediate treatment; but it is a defence to show that:
 - i) the VMP prescribed or supplied was in a container specified in the marketing authorisation;
 - ii) the marketing authorisation does not permit smaller containers; and
 - iii) the RQP is not a person authorised to break open the package before supply.

INTERNET AND MAIL ORDER

43. Many companies may choose to operate their business via Internet or mail order. The requirements of the UK legislation apply, irrespective of whether a customer physically visits the premises and meets the RQP face-to-face or not. Each RQP must be able to demonstrate that they operate in accordance with the Regulations including the registration and inspection requirements in respect of premises.

BUYING GROUPS

44. RQPs may supply POM-VPS medicines to livestock keepers who are members of a buying group, provided that they fulfil the prescribing requirements of the

Veterinary Medicines Regulations and the record keeping requirements as detailed in Guidance Note 16. To fulfil these requirements the RQP must have made contact with each member of the buying group and have knowledge of the animals intended for administration. The RQP may invoice the buying group provided the terms and conditions of the group make it clear that it is acting only as an agent of the individual member supplied with the VPS medicines and is not the principal in the transaction with the RQP, i.e. the group does not take ownership of the goods supplied.

AUCTIONS

45. Because of the requirements set out above, veterinary medicines should not be offered or supplied via auctions – with the exception of AVM-GSL and Small Animal Exemption Scheme products. This also applies to Internet auctions.

OUT OF DATE PRODUCTS

46. It is illegal to supply a product after the expiry date, as detailed on the pack, has passed. Any such product should be disposed of in accordance with the wording on the product literature.

WHOLESALE SUPPLY

47. An authorised retailer of veterinary medicines may supply such products, which fall within the scope of the qualification they hold, to another authorised retailer, providing the amount does not exceed 5% in terms of annual turnover of veterinary medicines. Any amount supplied over 5% requires a Wholesale Dealer's Authorisation (WDA). Guidance Note 10 provides information regarding Wholesale Dealers' Authorisations and is available on the VMD website (www.vmd.gov.uk). Please see VMG 16 for information on the record keeping requirements.

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO MEET REQUIREMENTS AT THE TIME OF SUPPLY

48. The following examples demonstrate some of the ways in which the requirements of duties at the time of supply can be met – including methods for use by Internet and mail order retailers. This is not an exhaustive list and retailers may decide to follow other methods. **The most important criteria to be followed when dealing with any product that is not classified as AVM-GSL is that an interaction between supplier and customer must take place to ensure that the correct and most suitable product is recommended to the animal, and that the animal keeper has been fully advised on how to use the product safely and effectively.**
 - It is considered good practice for all businesses supplying VMPs to clearly display the appropriate authorisation details (e.g. the name and registered number) of the veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or SQP who is responsible for prescription and/or supply. This person should be available to advise customers directly.

- When dealing with products that are classified as POM-V, POM-VPS or NFA-VPS suppliers must give advice to the customer so that the most appropriate product is prescribed and/or supplied to the animal. Factors such as products currently held in stock, discount products or manufacturers' promotions must not be taken into consideration when recommending the product;
- Even if a customer asks for a specific POM-VPS or NFA-VPS product, there must be an interaction between the customer and the supplier to ensure that the product selected is appropriate for the animal to be treated and its circumstances, including husbandry conditions.

SUPPLY OF PRODUCTS THROUGH THE INTERNET

49. All UK authorised veterinary medicinal products may be supplied by internet retailers but the requirements for supply remain as detailed above in this guidance note. Please see VMG 16 for information on the record keeping requirements, which also apply for internet transactions. The following examples demonstrate some way in which requirements can be made when supplying via the internet.

- It is good practice to set up an on line registration system for customers who wish to order specific POM-VPS or NFA-VPS products over the internet, so that details of the customer and the type, number, size, age, weight etc. of their animals are recorded. These records would need to be kept up to date, and could be used to enable a supplier to make the necessary checks on the suitability of the product ordered before any products are prescribed and/or supplied. This would enable returning customers to 'log-in' without having to provide the information again unless it has changed, and there should be a confirmatory declaration with each order to this effect.
- Internet suppliers may also set up an online questionnaire for completion by customers to confirm whether they have administered the product previously, if they are aware of the relevant safety precautions relating to the product and to confirm that they will read the packaging and product literature before using the product.
- An email or telephone call may be made to the customer following the placing of their order to enable the supplier to discuss any issues before fulfilling the prescription and or/supply. This approach would be considered good practice and must happen if there is any missing or conflicting information.
- All information provided must be carefully checked by the authorised supplier before any supply is made.
- It is good practice that records of such interchanges with customers (i.e. via the internet, via emails, via phone calls) be made and retained.

UK AUTHORISED PRODUCTS

50. It is an offence to supply any Veterinary Medicinal Product not authorised for use in the UK, and supplied in its UK authorised packaging (unless under the prescription of a veterinary surgeon and with a suitable import certificate – see VMG Note 7).

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEP DIPS

51. If the veterinary medicinal product is a sheep dip, of any type, the supply must be to a person (or a person acting on his behalf) who holds a Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dips showing that Parts 1 and 2 or units 1 and 2 of the assessment referred to in the Certificate have been satisfactorily completed and issued:
 - in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland by the National Proficiency Tests Council (NPTC); or by
 - NPTC Part of the City & Guilds Group; or
 - in Scotland, by one of those organisations or the Scottish Skills Testing Service.
52. A record of the Certificate number must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable, and kept for at least three years.
53. If the active substance of the veterinary medicinal product is an organophosphorus compound, the supplier must give to the buyer:
 - a double sided laminated notice, as shown at Annex A, unless the notice has been provided to the buyer within the previous twelve months and the supplier knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the buyer still has it available for use. The notice must be at least A4 size with a laminated transparent cover, coloured and printed to scale on front and back substantially in accordance with two diagrams shown at Annex A, except that in Wales it may be in Welsh as well as in English;
 - two pairs of gloves, which must be non-lined, PVC or nitrile, heavy duty gauntlet style – 0.5mm thick and at least 300mm long, or providing demonstrably superior protection to the proposed user against exposure to the dip than would be provided by gloves described.

ADVERTISING AND PRICE LISTS

54. An advertisement is considered to be any sort of activity that promotes a product. This applies to all forms of media including electronic and hard copy. Some examples of types of promotional advertisements are:
 - mailshot emails to customers;
 - postal flyers;
 - website banners or 'pop-ups' ;
 - sponsored banners on Internet search engines;
 - text providing information about animal illnesses that specifically promotes the use of particular veterinary medicinal products.
55. It is an offence to advertise any of the following to the general public:

- POM-V and POM-VPS medicines;
 - any human medicine for administration to an animal – this applies even if there is no equivalent veterinary medicine;
 - use of products off label...
56. Advertising information aimed at the general public may not include the brand name of a POM-V/POM-VPS in relation to treatment, but may contain the name of an active ingredient and a small strapline at the top or bottom of the article stating 'this information was provided by [company] makers of [product].
 57. The displaying of a poster for a specific POM-V or POM-VPS product in a veterinary surgeon's waiting room would be considered as advertising material aimed at the general public. An information/educational poster that does not contravene paragraph 56 above would be acceptable.
 58. For safety reasons it is considered good practice for all veterinary medicinal products included in the POM-V distribution category to remain out of the sight and reach of clients unless they are actually being used on the animal as part of the consultation.
 59. Veterinary medicinal products included in the distribution category POM-VPS and NFA-VPS should be stored behind the sales counter (i.e. off self-service).
 60. A veterinary medicine may be advertised in accordance with the above restrictions, provided also that it is authorised for use in the UK and the advertisement is not misleading and is not making a medicinal claim that is not in the published summary of product characteristics (SPC).
 61. Customer offers should not interfere with product selection and supply, which must be based on clinical suitability rather than economic incentive. All advertising campaigns must reflect this responsibility. Discounts and other types of promotions must not be a consideration when prescribing or supplying a veterinary medicinal product.

PRICE LISTS

62. The sending of and the display of price lists of UK authorised veterinary medicines is allowed. This includes electronic price lists used to display products for sale on websites.
63. The objective of the price list is simply to provide information on products for sale, their price and availability. In order not to be considered an advertisement, price lists for POM-V and POM-VPS medicines must be presented in a uniform way, so that no particular product is given prominence. The following guidelines should be followed:
 - The text and images displayed must all be of the same size and type;

VMPs - DISTRIBUTION CATEGORIES

- the name of each product, its image and a description may be shown within a price list, providing that the wording is in accordance with the product's published SPC. The name of the product should be exactly as per its full authorised name. This is important as different products within the same brand should be clearly distinguished;
 - a description may be given such as – 'dog flea treatment' as long as this is in accordance with the SPC;
 - any image used must show the UK authorised packaging.
64. Price lists which do not meet the above requirements will be considered to be advertisements, and must then meet the legislative requirements for advertisements, given earlier.

PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED UNDER THE SMALL ANIMAL EXEMPTION SCHEME

65. There are no restrictions on whom the advertising may be directed at for products manufactured under the Small Animal Exemption Scheme. For further details please refer to VMG Note 14.

SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS - PHARMACOVIGILANCE

66. Reports of any suspected adverse reaction (SAR) to a veterinary medicinal product may be made to the VMD by the animal owner, the prescribing veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or SQP, or the person who dispensed the prescription. If an animal owner wishes to seek veterinary advice about an SAR in their animal they should consult the prescribing person. Guidance Note 13 provides additional information on pharmacovigilance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

67. Further information is available from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate, Woodham Lane, New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 3LS - Tel: +44 (0)1932 336911; Fax: +44 (0)1932 336618 or E-mail: VMGNotes@vmd.defra.gsi.gov.uk. Veterinary Medicines Guidance Notes and other information, including details of VMD contacts, are available on the VMD website (www.vmd.gov.uk).

ANNEX A

Sheep Dipping Notice

SHEEP DIPPING

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY

1. The product label carries important advice. Please read it and do what it says.
2. Always wear the recommended protective clothing, including gloves. Sheep dip is absorbed through the skin.
3. Always wash protective clothing before taking it off.
4. If you get sheep dip on your skin wash it off immediately.
5. If you have questions, ask your sheep dip supplier. At your merchants you should speak to the Suitably Qualified Person.
6. Read the label for instructions on measuring and diluting concentrate.
7. Check that you have spare protective clothing, especially gloves, in case of damage.

A well designed sheep dip, with splash screens to limit contamination, reduces the risks, makes the job easier and makes wearing protective clothing more practical.

Everyone doing the job must be adequately trained. If they are not absolutely sure how to dip safely consider a training course.

The recommended protective clothing is:

Face Shield (when handling dip concentrate)

Bib apron (over boiler suit) **or**
waterproof coat (PVC or nitrile)

Gloves (non-lined, PVC or nitrile, heavy duty gauntlet style – 0.5 mm thick and at least 300 mm long)

Waterproof leggings/trousers
(PVC or nitrile)

Wellington boots



For more information you are recommended to read the Government's leaflet 'Sheep dipping' (AS29rev2).

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ASSURING THE SAFETY, QUALITY AND EFFICACY
OF VETERINARY MEDICINES