

About These Guidelines

These Guidelines provide simple operational and safety instructions for anyone engaged in sheep dipping particularly private sheep dip owners and sheep farmers and shepherds who dip their sheep in non government owned facilities.

Sheep dipping is necessary to eliminate sheep scab and other ecto-parasites including ticks, lice, and blowfly. Sheep dip chemicals are potentially very harmful for the aquatic environment, wildlife, and humans if they are not stored, handled, used, and disposed safely and responsibly.

The Guidelines aim to mitigate any potential environmental harm that can be caused by the sheep dipping process and to ensure the safety of the animals and humans included in it. By following these instructions, you will protect yourself, your animals, and the environment around you!



The National Food Agency Hot Line - 1501



Accredited Waste management Company – 599 60 70 25

Record Form for Private Sheep Dip owner

Date	Sheep owner's name	Contact information	# of sheep	Name of the chemical used



Sheep Dipping Guidelines

For Private Sheep Dips

Tips for Safe Use of the Dip Chemicals



- Transport the dip chemicals in a clearly marked and labelled container and store securely
- Before dipping read the label carefully and follow all the manufacturer's recommendations on dosages and safe usage of the chemical.
- Record all dip treatments used. See Record Form on P 4.
- Do not throw empty chemical containers on the ground and prevent the re-use of the empty chemical containers. Rinse, crush and store in separate and closed storage or container.
- Deltamethrin and Diazinon are the most commonly used in Georgia. Cypermethrin is not recommended for use in most of the EU avoid using this chemical.

What Personal Protective Equipment do You Need?

- Face shield
- Waterproof clothes
- Rubber gloves
- Rubber boots



What should I consider before sheep dipping?

- A dip must be at least 50 metres from a watercourse or water supply
- Inspect the dip bath and other areas for signs of cracking, wear, damage, or corrosion and assess the need for repair or replacement. Check that the dip bath is impermeable by filling with water and leaving overnight.
- Dip on a dry day

Necessary steps for safe sheep dipping



- Put on personal protective equipment
- Make sure the dipwash is well mixed
- Visually inspect sheep before dipping and DO NOT dip sheep if they look unhealthy, have injuries or any signs of disease, heavily pregnant, stressed, full of food or very wet.
- Work carefully when dipping to prevent excessive splashing, do not let the dip bath overflow
- Hold dipped sheep in a drip pen for a minimum period of 10-15 minutes
- Provide sheep with drinking water after leaving the holding area.
- Keep sheep away from watercourses and wetlands for as long as possible
- Wash down the drip pens and empty the dip as soon as practicable after the ending of dipping activities.
- After dipping cover or fence the bath securely to ensure no children or animals can access it.

Disposal of Used Dipwash

- Never empty wastewater into watercourses, keep 50 m distance from springs, wells, or boreholes
- Use a licensed company's service to dispose the wastewater (See overleaf for useful contact numbers)
- Dilute waste dip with a minimum of 1 part waste dip solution to 3 parts water and/or slurry before spreading it on land

Maintain Records: the date the sheep are dipped, the number of sheep, the name of the chemical used for dipping, the name and contact information of sheep owner / sheep bath owner. See Record Form overleaf.