Code of Practice in Relation to Avian Influenza
for
Game Birds intended for Breeding, Release or Trade

May 2013

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Agriculture House
Kildare St.
Dublin 2
Contents

1. Background
2. Avian influenza and wild birds
3. Legal basis for code of practice
4. Trade
5. Biosecurity
6. Legal requirement for registration

Annex 1  Testing birds for avian influenza prior to export
Annex 2  What happens if the test results are positive?
Annex 3  Biosecurity
Annex 4  Export guidelines
Annex 5  References
Annex 6  District Veterinary Offices

For further information on the Code of Practice please contact Tel: 01 6072338

Additional information on avian influenza may be found on the Department of Agriculture website at: www.agriculture.gov.ie
1 Background

1.1 Many thousands of game birds are reared annually in Ireland. These are intended for release in order to restock supplies of wild game.

1.2 Game birds in the Irish context include mallards, pheasants, quail and partridge.

1.3 Source of birds
   - Some of these birds will be imported from the UK or France as day old chicks or older birds
   - A small number will be hatched from hatching eggs imported from the US
   - The remainder will come from breeding stock in Ireland and may be:
     - Purchased from estates at the start of the season as juveniles and subsequently kept in release pens
     - Incubated eggs at gun clubs
     - Purchased as adult birds for immediate release

1.4 Destination
   - A proportion of the birds will be released within Ireland
   - The remaining birds will be exported, mainly to the UK, as 7 week old pheasant poults or 6 week old mallards.

2 Avian Influenza

Wild birds, in particular wild waterfowl, are a reservoir for avian influenza viruses. Game birds (especially ducks and geese) are thought to be a particular risk, due to the traditional rearing systems that lead to contact with wild waterfowl, and to the fact that signs of disease are not always obvious in these species. There is evidence, however, of low pathogenic strains of both H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza in wild birds globally. Whilst these strains usually have no significance for human health, there is concern that if they are introduced into poultry that are densely stocked, they will have an increased opportunity to convert into highly pathogenic strains that can cause severe disease.
3. **Legal basis for code of practice**

3.1 **Commission Decision 2006/605/EC** on “certain protection measures in relation to intra-Community trade in poultry intended for restocking supplies of wild game” (game birds) provides for:

a) **Biosecurity measures** to be applied on holdings keeping game birds; and

b) **Surveillance measures** to be applied when productive game birds (i.e. birds ≥ 72 hours old) are exported to other Member States or Third Countries.

c) **Certification** of compliance with biosecurity measures and avian influenza testing for export.

3.2 For the purposes of trade and disease control, the EU regards game birds as “poultry” while confined for breeding and rearing, but are “wild birds” once released for hunting purposes.

3.3 **Birds that were released on shoots and later recaptured** are regarded as **wild birds** (Commission Decision 2006/605/EC). These recaptured birds cannot be certified as poultry reared for restocking supplies of wild game. Thus these birds cannot be exported or imported.

http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/tradeinliveanimalspoultryinclgamebirds/

4 **Trade**

This includes the importation/exporting of day old chicks, breeding stock, or birds for release on shoots, from other Member States of the EU and Third Countries. The requirements for importation are laid down in Council Directive 2009/158/EC, Commission Decision 2006/605/EC and Commission Regulation 798/2008/EC.
4.1 **Import of game birds or hatching eggs from other Member States.**

4.1.1 They must originate on a holding that has been inspected by the competent authority in the MS of origin and found to comply with **good biosecurity measures**

4.1.2 A clinical examination must be conducted 24 hours before dispatch.

4.1.3 The consignment must accompanied by a Health Certificate from the MS of origin stating “This consignment complies with the animal health conditions laid down in Commission Decision 2006/605/EC.”

4.1.4 **Birds less than one month old** may be imported under licence issued by DAFM provided that:

During the week prior to dispatch, a sample of 20 birds are swabbed (throat and vent) and tested for avian influenza virus by PCR (genetic test) or virus isolation and found to be negative.

4.1.5 **Birds over 72 hours old** intended for use as breeding stock or for release on shoots may only be imported under licence provided that **either**

(a) During the 2 months prior to dispatch the premises of origin is included in an official surveillance programme for avian influenza, **or**

(b) A random sample of the birds from the consignment was tested negative for avian influenza H5 or H7 antibodies. The sample size should be 50 if the birds are ducks or 20 individuals if the birds are other game birds (pheasants, partridge)

4.2 **Export of game birds or hatching eggs to other Member States**

4.2.1 This applies to holdings exporting mallards or pheasants to other Member States of the European Community, such as the UK (including Northern Ireland).

4.2.2 The farm or holding is required to be inspected by DAFM and to comply with **good biosecurity measures (Annex 3)**
Guidelines for good biosecurity are also available in the Information Booklet for Registered Poultry Flock Owners, http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/avian_influenza/informationonthepoultryindustry

4.2.3 A health inspection of the farm or holding must be conducted by DAFM during the 24 hours prior to export (in accordance with Article 12 of Council Directive 2009/158/EEC). In order to pass this inspection, the birds must have been held on the farm or holding since hatching or for at least 21 days; the holding must not be subject to any animal health restrictions applicable to poultry; and the flock must be free of clinical signs or suspicion of disease.

4.2.4 The health certificate accompanying birds approved for dispatch will include the following statement “This consignment complies with the animal health conditions laid down in Commission Decision 2006/605/EC”

4.2.5 Game Birds < 1 month old
Virological investigation for avian influenza is carried out on 20 throat swabs and 20 vent swabs from birds intended for dispatch during the week prior to their intended date of export.

4.2.6 Birds over 72 hours old- adult
Intended for use as breeding stock or for release on shoots, during the 2 months prior to export either:
(a) The farm was included in ongoing official surveillance for avian influenza as per Directive 2009/158/EC (which is not the case for any game farm in Ireland); or
(b) A random blood sampling for avian influenza serology (subtypes H5 and H7 only), with negative results, was carried out on the flock of origin (Annex 1). If the birds are ducks, 50 samples are required while 20 samples are required from other game such as pheasants, quail or partridge. The birds sampled should be at least 4 weeks old at the time of sampling and be representative of the birds for the consignment.

4.3 In the event that the test results are positive for avian influenza see Annex 2.
4.4. Farms marketing game birds in Ireland only

4.4.1 Farms marketing game birds in Ireland only are obliged to comply with good biosecurity measures (Annex 3)

Guidelines for good biosecurity are also available in the Information Booklet for Registered Poultry Flock Owners:

http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/avian_influenza/informationonthepoultryindustry

4.4.2 There are no requirements for testing birds for avian influenza if they are destined for release within Ireland only.

4.5 Importation of birds or hatching eggs from Third Countries.

4.5.1 Birds covered by Council Directive 2009/158/EC and Commission Regulation 798/2008/EC include game birds such as ducks, quail, partridge and pheasants. Game birds are normally imported from Third Countries as hatching eggs. The categories of birds include

(a) hatching eggs,

(b) day old chicks (less than 72 hrs old),

(c) breeding stock over 72 hrs old, and

(d) Birds older than 72 hrs for restocking supplies of wild game.

4.5.2 Such birds may only be imported under licence if:

(a) They come from countries listed in Commission Regulation 798/2008/EC as amended

(b) The country of origin is not covered by an import ban.

(c) The consignment is accompanied by a Veterinary Certificate from the competent authority in the country of origin.

(d) The premises of origin are approved by the competent authority in that country and the conditions for approval are at least as strict as those used within the EU.
(e) Day old chicks must be transported in boxes that contain a single species of poultry and the box labelled with the:

- Country of origin, the species of poultry,
- Hatchery number, and the
- Consignors name and business address.

(f) The consignment is imported and checked into the EU through a Border Inspection Post (BIP) which is approved for carrying out veterinary checks on live poultry or hatching eggs. Hatching eggs can be imported through Shannon Airport. There is no BIP approved for the import of live poultry in Ireland. Live poultry can be imported through an appropriately approved BIP in another EU Member State.

(g) Breeding or productive birds must be held in quarantine on the holding of destination in Ireland following importation for a period of **6 weeks**. The period may be reduced to **3 weeks** following favourable Newcastle Disease and Avian Influenza test results. The testing procedure is as follows:

(h) Between 7 and 15 days following importation vent swabs are collected from all birds if the consignment is less than 60 and from 60 birds if the consignment is larger.

(i) The testing is conducted in a DAFM approved laboratory.

(j) During the quarantine period, the birds must be held in poultry houses or pens in isolation from other birds. If introduced into houses or pens containing other breeding and productive birds or day old chicks, all birds in the house or pen are then under quarantine.

(k) Hatching eggs must also be kept separate in incubators and hatchers and the chicks reared in isolation from others for a period of 3 weeks from the date of hatching. If they are placed where other hatching eggs are already present, then the period of quarantine starts at the time of introduction of the last imported eggs and applies to all in contact stock.

(l) Prior to the date of expiry of the quarantine period, imported birds or the chicks from imported hatching eggs, must receive a clinical examination from an authorized veterinarian and samples taken for laboratory testing where necessary.
5. **Biosecurity**

Biosecurity measures relevant to the transport and keeping of game birds are set out in Annex 3 below.

6. **Legal basis requirement for registration**

6.1 **S.I. No. 42 of 2008** Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of poultry premises) Order 2008 (as amended by S.I. No. 57 of 2011) requires that the premises on which birds are reared must be registered with the Department as a poultry holding.

6.2 **To register a poultry holding** with the Department, complete the “application form for registration of flocks of poultry or other captive birds” at the following link: [http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/animalwelfare/registrationofpremisesanimals/](http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/animalwelfare/registrationofpremisesanimals/). Submit the form to your local District Veterinary Office (see list of local offices in Annex 6 below).
ANNEX 1
Testing birds for avian influenza prior to export

A. Requirements for flock owner/manager:

1.1 Inform the local DAFM DVO of the rearing schedule and planned consignment dates at the earliest possible opportunity in the season so that sampling dates can be scheduled to comply with legal requirements and to minimize disruption of your business.

1.2 Select birds from each consignment for blood sampling (50 ducks or 20 of other game birds). These should:
   - Be representative of the consignment for export
   - Be at least 4 weeks old
   - Sampled at least a week before expected date of export.

1.3 Contact DVO to carry out sampling.

B. Role and responsibility of DAFM:

2.1 Plan a sampling protocol to suit the husbandry and management of the farm in question in consultation with the flock manager.

2.2 Collect clotted blood samples from selected birds.

2.3 Send the samples to the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Backweston for testing. Samples will be tested using a haemagglutination inhibition (HAI) test specific for H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza (Chapter VIII, of the Diagnostic Manual for Avian Influenza, Commission Decision 2006/437/EC).

2.4 Conduct a clinical examination on site within 24 hours of consignment date.

2.5 If laboratory test results are negative (i.e. no avian influenza antibodies in the blood), and the clinical examination is favourable, issue a health certificate to accompany the assignment. The certificate must state “This shipment complies with the animal health conditions laid down in Commission Decision 2006/605/EC”.
ANNEX 2

What happens if the test results are positive?

1. If the test results are positive (H5 or H7 antibody present), or the clinical examination finds evidence of disease, further tests will have to be carried out to determine whether avian influenza virus is present in the flock. Samples (dead birds or swabs from live birds) will be collected for virus isolation.

2. Virus isolation is conducted on samples from throat and vent swabs or tissues from whole carcasses. Tests are conducted as per the Avian Influenza Diagnostic Manual.

3. Negative result: If no AI virus is isolated, the shipment can be authorised. The certificate must state “This shipment complies with the animal health conditions laid down in Commission Decision 2006/605/EC”

   NB. Negative results take longer to complete than positive results.

   Up to 2 weeks may be required for a final result.

4. Positive result: Isolation of H5 or H7 positive Low Pathogenic AI (LPAI) will require implementation of control measures (Council Directive 2005/94/EC):

   a) The shipment would not proceed and a 1 km restriction zone will be applied around the holding.

   b) All poultry and captive birds on the holding would be culled either on site or at a designated slaughterhouse.

   c) Before culling no poultry may enter or leave the holding.

   d) All carcasses and hatching eggs must be disposed of under DAFM supervision.

   e) Any materials likely to be contaminated by LPAI (such as manure or bedding) must be treated or disposed of under DAFM supervision.

   f) Domestic mammals that may have contact with poultry on the holding will also be restricted from entering or leaving the holding.

   g) Bird gatherings such as fairs, shows or markets will be prohibited in the restricted zone.

   h) Release of game birds will be prohibited in the restricted zone.

   i) These measures will be enforced for at least 21 days following cleaning and disinfection of the infected holding and until DAFM consider that the risk of spread of LPAI is negligible.
   a) The shipment would not proceed.
   b) Restrictions around the holding would be put in place.
   c) A Protection Zone of 3km radius around the infected holding and a Surveillance Zone of 10km radius would be established. A Further Restricted Zone would be required in case of H5N1.
   d) Movement of all poultry and poultry products on or off the infected holding would be prohibited.
   e) All poultry and other captive birds on the infected holding must be **culled** under DAFM supervision.
   f) All carcasses, eggs and other contaminated materials must be disposed of or treated under DAFM supervision.
   g) Other captive birds or mammals (except house pets) may not enter or leave the infected holding.
   h) Bird gatherings such as fairs, shows or markets will be prohibited in the Protection and Surveillance Zones.
   i) Release of game birds will be prohibited in the Protection and Surveillance Zones.
   j) Measures in the Protection Zone will be enforced for **at least 21 days following cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding** and until all holdings in the zone have been tested in accordance with the diagnostic manual.
   k) Measures applied in the Surveillance zone will be enforced for **30 days following cleaning and disinfection on the infected holding**.
   l) Compensation: For poultry culled under the above legislation to control the spread of LPAI or HPAI, farmers will be compensated for the value of the flock based on class of birds, their age at the time of culling, and feed consumed to that date. Consequential costs are not covered.
ANNEX 3
Biosecurity Measures for Game Birds

1 General

1.1 Breeding stock should, wherever possible, be maintained as a closed breeding flock. If this is not possible
(a) Operate an all-in/all-out policy when stocking houses/pens, and only buy replacement birds from reputable sources
(b) Older birds are a greater risk, so whenever possible import eggs or day old chicks rather than older birds.
(c) Seek assurances from the supplier that flocks of origin are biosecure and have shown no signs of disease.
(d) If eggs are imported, check that the hatchery hygiene is good and that any drop in hatchability is investigated
(e) Whilst the recapture of game birds from the free-living state is not prohibited under animal health legislation per se, it is a high-risk practice because free-living birds may have come in contact with migratory birds carrying avian influenza. Thus, infection may be introduced into your flock.

2 Birds for release

2.1 Obtain birds/ hatching eggs from a reliable reputable source

2.2 Rotate pens onto fresh ground each year to minimise build up of parasites (sick pasture)

3 Records

3.1 Records should be kept for each flock and retained for three years to show:
(a) Origin of eggs, chicks, breeding stock and date of arrival;
(b) Egg numbers;
(c) Hatchability;
(d) Destination of day old chicks, eggs and young birds;
(e) Any laboratory tests, results, and post mortem examinations; and
(f) Mortality
4 Transport

4.1 All personnel involved with the catching and transportation of game birds should be competent in catching and handling techniques to minimise stress.

4.2 Transport birds in correct size crates/boxes

4.3 The sharing of crates is not advisable

4.4 The time in transit should be kept to a minimum while complying with all the relevant legislation.
   (a) The total transport time (excluding loading and unloading time) for day old chicks to the last destination must not exceed 24 hours, unless access to water is provided during transport (provided the chicks are not more than 72 hours old at the journey’s end).
   (b) The total transport time (excluding loading and unloading time) to the last destination holding must not exceed 12 hours, unless access to water is provided during transport.

4.5 A transport operation can involve several places of destination (i.e. consist of several consignments). Each consignment must be accompanied by a separate health certificate (Annex 4).

4.6 The transport of birds from different sources in the same vehicle, is not advisable, unless all birds are going to the same destination

4.7 All boxes, crates and vehicles should, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by appropriate methods after each use.

5 Holdings or farms where birds are held prior to release

5.1 Consider how avian influenza may enter the holding:
   (a) Infection may be carried onto the farm by infected wild birds defecating on the premises. The virus is generally shed in the faeces of waterfowl and can spread to birds on the premises by contaminated ponds, soil, mud, feed, or water sources. Under Irish climatic conditions the virus may persist for
several weeks in contaminated mud or ponds. Carcasses of dead birds are also a risk.

(b) The virus may gain entry is through contaminated equipment such as crates, vehicles, boots or clothing.

5.2 Do not keep birds within 1 km of commercial poultry farms.

5.3 Store dead birds in a lidded container. All dead birds should be disposed of in accordance with the Animal By-Products Regulations (EC1069/2009). Commercial producers should use the private collection services available throughout the country, provided there is no suspicion that the birds died from avian influenza. Carcasses may also be taken directly to an approved rendering plant or licensed knackery. Contact your local DVO for advice specific to your area.

5.4 Bird-proof netting above outdoor pens for mallards and pheasants. Netting should have apertures no larger than 100mm to discourage entry by wild birds.

5.5 Have a good perimeter fence around the site with a single entrance/exit and a lockable gate. Small flocks should also be fenced in.

5.6 Pens should be wild bird and rodent-proof, and always keep the doors closed. Wild waterfowl and sea gulls are a particular risk

5.6 Feed containers should be constructed as to minimise spillage of food

5.7 Separate ducks and geese from other game birds (pheasants, quail, and partridge). If the holding has more than one type of game bird, ensure that these are housed in separate areas and managed as separate biosecure units.

5.8 Restrict access to lakes or rivers used by wild or migratory waterfowl by fencing off these areas. Ponds used for mallards should be fenced off and netted over, where feasible, to exclude wild waterfowl.

5.9 Only allow essential visitors to have access to the poultry site, and provide farm or disposable overalls and footwear for visitors and staff. Provide hand-washing facilities, and insist that these are used by staff and visitors.
5.10 Provide **footbaths** containing suitable disinfectant outside each pen. Ensure that the disinfectant is used at the recommended dilution rate, and change the disinfectant at least twice weekly. Approved disinfectants that are effective against avian influenza are listed on DAFM website
http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/media/migration/animalhealthwelfare/animalwelfare/ApprovedDisinfectantList111012.pdf

5.11 Only allow essential **vehicles** onto the site. Staff, service vehicles etc. should be parked outside the perimeter. Insist that all vehicles that have to enter the site have been cleaned and disinfected beforehand.

5.12 Only allow **equipment** that has been cleaned and disinfected into poultry houses or hatchery. Always store equipment in a bird- and rodent-proof location after disinfection.

5.13 Do not allow **pet animals** (particularly cats and dogs) into stores or poultry pens

5.14 Keep birds **isolated** for at least 21 days after import or hatching.

5.15 Consult your **private veterinary practitioner** or DAFM if mortality rate is higher than expected or if birds show signs of sickness.
ANNEX 4
Guidelines for Importing Poultry for Restocking Game Supplies from an EU Member State

1 Prior to import

1.1 Birds may only be imported under licence. Applications for an import licence must be submitted at least 5 working days in advance of import. Enquiries to: Linda McKeown / Anne Dunphy, Live Trade Section Animal Health Division, Floor 3C, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Kildare Street, Dublin 2 or by email to livetrade@agriculture.gov.ie.

Phone: 01-6072261 or 01-6072247                     Fax: 01 – 6619031

1.2 In order that veterinary checks can be carried out if deemed necessary by the Department:
   (a) Advance notification of at least 1 working day prior to import is required.
   (b) The place of destination must be a poultry holding which is registered with the Department of Agriculture. Drop-off points are not permitted.

1.3 To register a poultry holding with the Department, complete the “application form for registration of flocks of poultry or other captive birds” at the following link: http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/animalwelfare/registrationofpremisesanimals/ Submit the form to your local District Veterinary Office.

2 Transport

2.1 A transport operation can involve several places of destination (i.e. consist of several consignments). Each consignment must be accompanied by a separate health certificate (model 2 or 6 of Annex IV of Council Directive 2009/158/EC – depending on whether the birds are day old chicks or birds over 72 hours old). Each certificate covers a consignment of birds which originate from the same holding and are being sent to the same consignee.

2.2 The birds must be transported without delay to destination without coming in to contact with birds other than game birds which satisfy these conditions.
2.3 The total **transport time** (excluding loading and unloading time) to the last destination holding must not exceed 12 hours, unless access to water is provided during transport.

3. **Post-import**

3.1 **Where a consignment is further divided on arrival at a destination holding** (e.g. to supply several Gun Clubs), the consignee is considered to be a **dealer**, and has responsibility for:

i. checking that the health certificate is present
ii. notifying the District Veterinary Office of any irregularity
iii. isolating the birds until a decision regarding the birds has been taken in the case of an irregularity
iv. keeping a record of deliveries and subsequent destination of the birds and
v. keeping these records for 3 years.

Consignees further dividing up consignments on arrival should indicate that they are dealers when registering their holdings with the Department (see No 3 above).

*Full guidelines (including details of District Veterinary Offices) and application forms for an import licence may be found on the Department’s website at the following link:* [http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/tradeinliveanimalspoultryinclgamebirds etc/gamebirds/](http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/animalhealthwelfare/tradeinliveanimalspoultryinclgamebirds etc/gamebirds/)
ANNEX 5
References

Avian influenza


COMMISSION DECISION 2005/734/EC of 19 October 2005 laying down biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of transmission of highly pathogenic avian influenza caused by Influenza virus A subtype H5N1 from birds living in the wild to poultry and other captive birds and providing for an early detection system in areas at particular risk

COMMISSION DECISION 2006/415/EC of 14 June 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 in poultry in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/135/EC

COMMISSION DECISION 2006/605/EC of 6 September 2006 on certain protection measures in relation to intra-Community trade in poultry intended for restocking of wild game supplies

Trade and veterinary checks

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market

S.I. No. 289 of 1994 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (TRADE IN ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS) REGULATIONS 1994

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 599/2004 of 30 March 2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down a list of Third Countries, territories, zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from Third Countries of, poultry and hatching eggs

S.I. No. 564 of 2010 EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS) REGULATIONS 2010

Welfare


Registration

S.I. No. 42 of 2008 DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1966 (REGISTRATION OF POULTRY PREMISES) ORDER 2008

S.I. No. 57 of 2011 DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1966 (REGISTRATION OF POULTRY PREMISES) (AMENDMENT) ORDER 2011
Annex 6  
District Veterinary Offices

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>MAIN TELEPHONE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cavan/Monaghan</td>
<td>Farnham St., Cavan</td>
<td>049 4368200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork North</td>
<td>Hibernian House, 80 South Mall, Cork</td>
<td>021 4851400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork South</td>
<td>Darrara, Clonakilty Co. Cork</td>
<td>023 8836200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donegal</td>
<td>Meeting House St, Raphoe, Co. Donegal</td>
<td>074 9145990</td>
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<td>Galway</td>
<td>Áras an tsáile, Lakeshore Drive, Renmore, Co. Galway</td>
<td>091 507600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry</td>
<td>Spa Road, Tralee, Co. Kerry</td>
<td>066 7145052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildare/Dublin/Laois/Wicklow W</td>
<td>Poplar House, Poplar Square, Naas</td>
<td>045 873035</td>
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<td>Leitrim/Longford/Sligo</td>
<td>Derryhallagh, Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim</td>
<td>071 9682000</td>
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<td>Limerick/Clare</td>
<td>Houston Hall, Ballycumin Ave. Raheen Ind. Est., Limerick</td>
<td>061 500900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>Michael Davitt House, Castlebar, Co. Mayo</td>
<td>094 9035300</td>
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<td>Kilcairn, Athlumney, Navan, Co. Meath</td>
<td>046 9079030</td>
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<td>Clonminch, Tullamore, Co. Offaly</td>
<td>057 9370300</td>
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<td>Roscommon</td>
<td>Govt. Offices, Circular Road, Roscommon</td>
<td>090 6630100</td>
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<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>Government Offices, Davis Street, Tipperary</td>
<td>062 34900</td>
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<td>Waterford/Kilkenny</td>
<td>Govt. Offices, The Glen, Co. Waterford</td>
<td>051 312300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford/Wicklow E/Carlow</td>
<td>Vinegar Hill Lane, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford</td>
<td>053 9259200</td>
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