

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES 1998

FINAL TEXT

Hoedspruit, 98-03-18

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1. CONTROLLED AREAS

THESE MEASURES ARE APPLICABLE IN ALL FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROLLED AREAS NAMELY:

1.1. NORTHERN PROVINCE

1.1.1. THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

Dzanani 1	Namakgale 1 and 2
Mutale	Mapulaneng
Thohoyandou	Bolobedu
Vuwani 1 and 2	Sekgosese 2
Malamulele	Naphuno 1 and 2
Giyani	Phalaborwa
Hlanganani	Letaba 1 and 2
Ritavi 1 and 2	Messina
Lulekane	Mhala

1.1.2. BORDER AREA FARMS (according to Table 1 of the Animal Disease regulations) in the following districts adjacent to the Botswana border:

Soutpansberg
Potgietersrus
Ellisras
Thabazimbi

1.2. MPUMALANGA

1.2.1. THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:

Barberton	Nsikazi
Nelspruit	KaMhushwa
White River	Eerstehoek

1.2.2. BORDER AREA FARMS adjacent to the Swaziland border:

- The following farms in the district of Carolina:
 - Avontuur 721 JT, Tjakastad 730 JT and Honingklip 154 IT
- The following farms in the district of Ermelo:
 - Isivimba 236 IT, Blairmore 237 IT, Daviddale 255 IT (only portion 2), Syde 258 IT, The Chine 259 IT, Stafford 399 IT, Dingleside 397 IT, Lions Glen 398 IT, De Hoop 402 IT, Nerston 401 IT, Tweepoort 404 IT, Avoca 403 IT, Merriekloof 420 IT and Inhlovudwalile 421IT
- The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of Piet Retief down to the Swaziland border:
 - Kranskop 422 IT, Wolvenkop 427 IT, Ishlelo 441 IT, Kromrivier 445 IT, Leliefontein 493 IT, Belfast 492 IT, Mooihoek 491 IT, Blesbokspruit 515 IT, Vrede 152 HT, De Kraalen 160 HT, Bakenkop 157 HT, Potgieterskeus 180 HU, Bloemendal 10 HU, Wagendrift 12 HU, Warmbad 18 HU, Pipe Klip Berg 21 HU, Delft 22 HU, Welkom 26 HU and Bergplaats 25 HU

1.2.3. THE FOLLOWING FARMS in the district of Pilgrim's Rest 2:

Sandford 291 KU
The Red Ridge 293 KU

Glenlyden 424 KT

1.3. KWAZULU-NATAL

1.3.1 THE DISTRICT of Ingwavuma.

1.3.2 BORDER AREA FARMS in the district of Piet Retief (= Pongola and Simlangentsha) (The area as described in table 1 of the Animal Disease Regulations).

1.4. NORTHWEST

The area as described in table 1 of the Animal Disease Regulations.

1.5. NORTHERN CAPE

The area as described in table 1 of the Animal Disease Regulations.

1.6. NATIONAL

1.6.1. THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

1.6.2. THE DISTRICT of Pilgrim's Rest 1

2. **APPLICATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURES**

2.1. The APPLICATION OF THE MEASURES is done according to the animal disease legislation. The control measures include inspections, vaccinations and movement control. The aims are to detect infection as soon as possible, to enhance immunity and to control movements of susceptible animals and their products in order to minimise the risk of spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

2.2. This document serves as an INSTRUCTION MANUAL TO OFFICIALS who are involved with foot-and-mouth disease control in and around controlled areas.

2.3. VETERINARY MOVEMENT PERMITS issued by an authorised veterinary official are required for:

2.3.1. **ALL** movements of susceptible animals (cloven-hoofed animals) and their products from, to or within the enzootic (redline) or surveillance areas, as well as in those parts of the rest of controlled area in the Northern Province as described in 5.3.1.

2.3.2. **ALL** movements of live cloven-hoofed game from, to or within the rest of controlled area;

2.3.3. **ALL** movements of buffalo, warthogs and bushpigs in the whole of the Republic of South Africa (regulation 20 (1) (a) (v) of the Animal Disease Regulations).

These permits are only issued according to the conditions described in these measures and no deviation is allowed without the permission of the National Director: Animal Health in Pretoria. All measures are also applicable for movements from or to shows, auctions, abattoirs, feedlots, tanneries and taxidermists.

2.4. The STATE VETERINARIAN is responsible for the application of these measures in his/her area and has to ensure that every official under his/her control who issues movement permits is authorised to do so and is acquainted with these measures.

- 2.5. Foot-and-mouth disease control is our MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY and slackness will not be tolerated.
- 2.6. When a permit is issued, care must be taken that the person to whom the permit is issued UNDERSTANDS THOROUGHLY what is expected of him/her. All conditions on the permit must be explained and adhered to.
- 2.7. This document must be read, interpreted and applied AS A WHOLE.
- 2.8. Any problem with or contradiction in this document which may arise when applying the control measures must be REPORTED to the relevant provincial Director.

3. DEFINITIONS

In this document the meaning of the following words and phrases are as follows:

3.1. SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

All cloven-hoofed animals (livestock and game) as well as camels.

3.2. NON-SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

Elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebras, all carnivores (including lions, other wild cat species, hyenas and wild dogs), monkeys, baboons, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates.

3.3. PRODUCTS OF SUSCEPTIBLE ANIMALS

Any product of a susceptible animal such as a carcass, meat, skin, trophy, biltong, intestines, any organ, dung, blood, bones, horns, teeth, cream and milk.

3.4. QUARANTINE

The keeping of susceptible animals in a quarantine camp which has been approved by a State Veterinarian or an experienced official authorised by the State Veterinarian (see also 3.5.).

Animals in quarantine must be kept in such a way that there is no contact between them and any other susceptible animal or its product and that they do not make use of the same grazing, water points, stables, pens, camps, diptanks, crush-pens or any other facility as well as workers.

Quarantined animals must be marked in such a way that they can easily be identified (the group - not individual animals). Small stock may be marked with paint on the body - the type of mark must be indicated on the permit. When animals are to be tested serologically for foot-and-mouth disease, they must be numbered individually for identification purposes.

Quarantine starts when all animals to be quarantined are present in the quarantine camp. During quarantine no animals may enter or leave the facility without the permission (permit) of the official in charge of the quarantine.

Quarantined animals must be inspected for foot-and-mouth disease (and for any other disease) at least weekly by an official. All suspected cases must be mouthed and where necessary samples must be taken for further investigation.

On the day on which the quarantine is to be lifted, all animals must be inspected again and suspicious animals be mouthed to ensure that they are healthy.

During the quarantine period complete records must be kept by the official and owner. All increases and decreases in numbers must be recorded including the reasons.

During the quarantine period any disease or mortality amongst quarantined animals must be reported immediately by the owner to the responsible official for further investigation.

3.5. QUARANTINE CAMPS

A quarantine camp must be approved by a State Veterinarian or an experienced official authorised by the State Veterinarian, according to the prescribed requirements.

Unless specifically mentioned elsewhere in this document, a quarantine camp always consists of a double fence of which the fences are 5 to 25 metres apart. Such a camp must have its own water supply. The area between the two fences must at all times during quarantine be kept free of susceptible animals. This animal-free zone must be kept debushed at all times.

The quarantine camp as well as the animal-free zone is under the control of the State Veterinarian and nothing may be done within these areas without his/her approval.

Except for the officials only persons tending to the animals are allowed in such a camp.

3.5.1. Two TYPES OF FENCES are of importance at quarantine camps, namely:

3.5.1.1. Livestock-proof fence means in the case of:

- ⇒ cattle - a 1,3 metre high fence that effectively keeps cattle in/out
- ⇒ small stock - a 1,3 metre high fence of which the bottom metre consists of pig mesh, diamond mesh, "Bonnox" or ordinary wire closely strained to keep small stock in/out effectively.

3.5.1.2. Game-proof fence means a fence strong and high enough to keep the relevant game species in/out. Such a fence must at least be 2,4 metres high and the bottom metre must be strained as prescribed under livestock-proof fence for small stock to keep small game in/out.

3.5.2. TYPES OF QUARANTINE CAMPS:

3.5.2.1. Approved quarantine camp for livestock

A camp with livestock-proof fence with a 5 to 25 metre space between the two fences. Where game is present on the farm/diptank area the outer fence needs to be game-proof. A crush must be available inside the camp to handle the relevant animals.

3.5.2.2. Approved quarantine camp for game

Except if the national Director stipulates otherwise, a pen type camp (up to ± 100 metres x 100 metres) is acceptable for game from the enzootic (redline) and surveillance areas. The camp must have in total two game-proof fences strained 5 to 25 metres apart.

For the establishment of a quarantine camp in an area all the surrounding farmers must be consulted in writing.

Gates of quarantine camps must be kept closed at all times and any breaks in the fence must be repaired immediately. The owner of the quarantined game is responsible for this.

During inspection of quarantined animals the official must also inspect the quarantine camp fence to ensure that it is in perfect condition.

3.6. RETENTION (= "STANDSTILL")

Retention is applied only on the farm of destination. Animals are to be marked as described under "quarantine" and must be retained on the farm of destination for the time period indicated on the permit (usually 14 days).

Retained animals can be:

- kept in a separate camp on the farm of destination in which case the movement of other animals on the specific farm are not affected; or
- mixed with other animals on the farm of destination and kept in either a separate camp or on the whole farm, but then all mixed animals are retained for the prescribed time period.

Retained animals need not to be inspected, except if the State Veterinarian at origin deems it necessary. The owner must comply with the condition of retention on the permit.

3.7. RETENTION CAMPS

- 3.7.1. **LIVESTOCK:** A camp on the farm/diptank area or the whole farm if fenced with livestock-proof fence (single fence).
- 3.7.2. **GAME:** A camp or farm which is fenced with at least a 1,8 metre high game-proof fence to keep the specific game species in/out (single fence).

Before a permit is issued the local State Veterinarian must confirm by facsimile that the facilities for retention on the farm/diptank area of destination are satisfactory.

3.8. ABATTOIRS

Two types of abattoirs are involved, namely:

- **QUARANTINE ABATTOIRS** - *Skukuza*
- **APPROVED ABATTOIRS IN THE CONTROLLED AREA** - *Louis Trichardt, Messina, Giyani, Phalaborwa, Nelspruit, Barberton, Tenbosch, Hall & Sons, One Tree Hill, Tecklenburg and Hectorspruit as well as other abattoirs in the controlled areas approved by the State Veterinarian.*

In this document there will be referred to these abattoirs.

3.9. PERMITS

Two types of permits are being used, namely:

3.9.1. **RED CROSS PERMIT**

This permit is only used where animals or products to be moved are potentially infected and therefore subject to one or more restrictions at destination, for example:

- Movement from the enzootic (redline) area in one SV area to the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area;
- When quarantine at destination is required (for retention an ordinary permit is required)
- Movement to an abattoir for direct slaughter

REQUIREMENTS THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH BEFORE A RED CROSS PERMIT IS ISSUED:

- In the case of livestock the herd from which animals are to be moved has to be inspected within the preceding seven days (from the enzootic/redline area) or 14 days (from the surveillance area). If not the herd must be inspected on the day on which the movement will take place.
- All cattle that have to be moved from the enzootic area (redline area) must be branded with a permanent "F" brand on the right-hand side of the neck, except in the case of direct slaughter.
- The animals must be loaded under official supervision and the truck/vehicle must under all circumstances be sealed by him/her, except when moving from one farm/diptank area in the enzootic area (redline area) to another farm/diptank area in the enzootic area (redline area) in the same SV area, in which case the movement must take place under official supervision.
- Livestock moving to an abattoir for direct slaughter or livestock and game that must be quarantined at destination or inspected or from which the seals must be broken, must move in such a way that they do not arrive at destination over weekends, outside working hours or public holidays. (Arrivals must preferably be from Monday to Thursday so that the animals can be slaughtered, inspected, quarantined or seals broken on a Friday at the latest.)
- The official at origin must inform the State Veterinarian or official at destination either telephonically or by facsimile of the following information as soon as the animals have been loaded:
 - registration number of the truck/vehicle;
 - destination;
 - estimated time of arrival at destination, in order to arrange with an official to receive the animals and to break the seals.
- Arrangements for red cross permit movements must as far as possible be done together with routine inspection on the farm/at the diptank.
- For all red cross permit movements the official at destination is responsible for receiving of the animals and for breaking the seals. The owner is responsible for the unloading of the animals and washing/disinfecting the vehicle that transported the animals.
- The owner must provide a disinfectant approved by the State Veterinarian with which sanitation or disinfection is to be carried out.

3.9.2. ORDINARY PERMIT

This permit is used for all other movements that are subject to permit control, including those of animals that must be retained at destination.

Only in the case of retention of animals at destination, the State Veterinarian at destination must be informed telephonically or by facsimile of the movement. It is not necessary in the case of any other ordinary permit movement.

The type of permit to be used for a specific movement is mentioned in the movement control measures.

3.9.3. ISSUING OF PERMITS

The State Veterinarian in whose area the permit is issued, is responsible for the movement and must see to it that all requirements according to these measures have been met, before a permit is issued.

Permits may therefore only be issued by officials at origin.

Everybody must thus be fully acquainted with these measures.

When a permit is issued, the applicant must be fully informed of everything that is expected from him/her.

3.9.4. DISTRIBUTION OF PERMITS

- The original permit is given to the applicant and must accompany the animals or products during the movement and then left on the destination for the official;
- one copy of the permit for the Animal Health Technician at origin;
- one copy of the permit to the State Veterinarian/Animal Health Technician at destination to be posted or faxed (immediately after issuing);
- one copy of the permit remains in the permit book.

Permit registers must be kept up to date on a regular basis in every office in the enzootic area (redline area), the surveillance area and the rest of controlled area.

*Movements of pigs, warthogs and bushpigs and their products are also subject to regulation 20 of the Animal Disease Regulations as well as the **African Swine Fever control measures** and movements are not allowed out of the African Swine Fever controlled area (see table 1 of the Animal Disease Regulations), except for the movement of domestic pigs from approved piggeries to the quarantine abattoir at Benoni, or of cooked meat, in both cases only on permit.*

*Movements of buffalo are also subject to **regulation 20 and 20 A of the Animal Disease Regulations and to tuberculosis control measures.***

3.10. ANIMAL INSPECTION

LIVESTOCK INSPECTIONS entails:

- 1) Regular audible and visual examination of all herds as well as regular individual visual examination of all the animals in a population by an authorised official from Veterinary Services;
- 2) Mouthing and thorough foot examination of all suspicious animals;
- 3) Counting of all animals presented for inspection;
- 4) Reconciliation of the previous counting with the present counting by recording data obtained from the owner on increases, decreases and absent animals:
 - a) Increases
 - births (also record the colour and sex of the new-born);
 - movement on permit into the inspection area;
 - animals from another herd in the same inspection area;
 - extra animals of unknown origin;
 - strayed in animals.
 - b) Decreases
 - deaths;

- movement on permit out of the inspection area;
- animals to another herd in the same inspection area;
- strayed out animals;
- permanently missing animals.

c) Absent animals

- sick;
- missing;
- absent without a reason.

- 5) Recording of findings on the stock card of the livestock-owner as well as in the livestock register;
- 6) Recording of other findings, vaccinations, sampling, testing, etc. in the livestock register;
- 7) Summarising of all records;
- 8) Immediate reporting of abnormal findings to the official's supervisor.

Proper handling and control of animals, co-operation of owners, sufficient facilities with reference to effectiveness, placing and orientation (sunlight), as well as motivated officials with perseverance are of the utmost importance in livestock inspection.

GAME INSPECTION entails the visual examination of susceptible game as often as possible through observation of live, hunted, culled and dead game.

3.11. INSPECTION AREAS

An INSPECTION AREA is an area of which all the animals thereupon are inspected at the same place and time, irrespective of the ownership of the animals.

3.11.1. A farm is one or more adjacent registered properties used by one or more animal owners for keeping of animals.

3.11.2. A diptank area is the communal grazing area on which the animals registered at a diptank are being kept usually.

3.12. OWN CONSUMPTION

OWN CONSUMPTION is the use (excluding selling) of reasonable amounts of animal products by the owner thereof, his/her dependants, employees or non-paying guests.

3.13. BUTCHERIES, LABORATORIES, SMOKING PLANTS, BILTONG FACTORIES, TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERIES, SKIN AND HIDE PLANTS

BUTCHERIES, LABORATORIES, SMOKING PLANTS, BILTONG FACTORIES, TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERIES AND SKIN AND HIDE PLANTS are to be approved for the purpose of FMD control by the local State Veterinarian according to the prescribed requirements and registered with the relevant provincial Director.

4. DIVISION OF THE CONTROLLED AREA

For the purpose of these control measures the foot-and-mouth disease controlled area is divided into:

- **Enzootic area (= "redline area")**
- **Surveillance area (= "yellow area")**
- **Rest of controlled area (= "green area")**
 - The "red line" is the boundary between the enzootic area (redline area) and surveillance areas.
 - The "yellow line" is the boundary between the surveillance and rest of controlled areas.
 - The "rest of controlled area" is NOT the "free zone".
 - The "free zone" is the non-controlled or "open" area of the Republic of South Africa and not the "rest of controlled area".

The extent of the three mentioned control zones in the controlled area are described in chapter 5 per province and State Veterinarian's area. In the description the farm and district names according to the official 1:250 000 topocadastral maps and the records of the Surveyor-General are used.

5. CONTROL MEASURES

5.1 ENZOOTIC AREA (REDLINE AREA)

5.1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENZOOTIC AREA (REDLINE AREA):

NATIONAL

5.1.1.1. State Veterinarian Skukuza

- The Kruger National Park
- The district of Pilgrim's Rest 1

NORTHERN PROVINCE

5.1.1.2. State Veterinarian Louis Trichardt

5.1.1.3. State Veterinarian Sibasa

5.1.1.4. State Veterinarian Malamulele

5.1.1.5. State Veterinarian Giyani

5.1.1.6. State Veterinarian Tzaneen

5.1.1.7. State Veterinarian Gravelotte

5.1.1.8. State Veterinarian Bushbuckridge

MPUMALANGA

5.1.1.9. State Veterinarian Nelspruit

- The district of Nsikazi
- The following farms and land in the district of White River:
 - Perry's Farm 9 JU, De Rust 12 JU, Hazyview 15 JU, Rooiduiker 19 JU, M'timba 20 JU, Numbi 32 JU en Vaalribbok 547 JU;
 - The area south of the Sabie river, east of the North Sand river and west of the Kaapmuiden – Mkhuhlu railway line including the towns of Mahushu, Numbi, Nkambeni, Sandrivier and Nyongane
- The following area in the district of Barberton:
 - The area on the farm Kaapmuiden 212 JU north of the N4 road

5.1.1.10. State Veterinarian Nkomazi

- The following farms and land in the district of Barberton:
 - The area between the Crocodile river and the N4 road from the farm Strathmore 214 JU to the farm Marlothi 524 JU;
 - The area between the Crocodile river and the Kaapmuiden – Maputo railway line from the farm Vyeboom 814 JU to the Mozambican border;
 - Dilmati 158 JU, Komatipoort Dorpsgebied 182 JU, Customs Site Reserve 183 JU, Grimman 193 JU, Glenavon 205 JU, Merribeek 424 JU and Merribeek 551 JU.

5.1.2. ENZOOTIC (REDLINE) AREA CONTROL MEASURES

5.1.2.1. Inspections

Inspection of cattle must be done every 7 days and inspection of small stock (= goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days. Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms/diptanks where inspections are satisfactory.

Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected monthly.

5.1.2.2. Vaccination

All cattle, irrespective of age, must be vaccinated every 6 months against foot-and-mouth-disease according to directions for use of the vaccine. Movement of cattle is only allowed from farms/diptanks where vaccinations are satisfactory. All cattle leaving the enzootic (redline) area must be branded with a permanent F-brand on the right-hand side of the neck, except in the case of direct slaughter.

5.1.2.3. Movements

5.1.2.3.1. Live cloven-hoofed livestock

To enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area, rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Within enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements within the enzootic (redline) area in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements from the enzootic (redline) area in one SV area to the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area are allowed only after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area in the same SV area are allowed after 14 days quarantine in the enzootic (redline) or surveillance area as well as a permanent F-brand on all cattle to be moved (red cross permit)
- Movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area in another SV area are allowed only after:
 - written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s); and
 - 14 days quarantine in the enzootic (redline) or surveillance area; and
 - a permanent F-brand
 (red cross permit)
- Movements of animals for direct slaughter are allowed to the abattoirs mentioned in 3.8. (red cross permit)

- Small stock for direct slaughter for own consumption may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to the adjacent surveillance area, provided that the whole herd of origin has been inspected in the last 28 days as recorded in the livestock register (ordinary permit).

No F-branded cattle are allowed to leave the surveillance area, except for direct slaughter at abattoirs in 3.8. (red cross permit).

Movement of animals vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease (except for direct slaughter) from the enzootic (redline) area to the rest of controlled area, or to the non-controlled area, requires the approval of the National Director.

Movements of pigs are also subject to the African Swine Fever control measures (see also 3.9.4.).

5.1.2.3.2. Products of cloven-hoofed livestock

To enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area, rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Within enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements within the enzootic (redline) area in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements from the enzootic (redline) area in one SV area to the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area are allowed only after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Carcasses, meat, hides and skins from abattoirs in 3.8. may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination without a permit.
- Hides and skins not originating from abattoirs in 3.8. may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination (ordinary permit).
- Carcasses and offal not originating from abattoirs in 3.8. may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area for own consumption to the surveillance area (ordinary permit) provided that:
 - the whole herd of origin has been inspected within the preceding 7 days (cattle) or 28 days (small stock), according to the livestock register; or
 - the whole carcass, head and feet have been inspected.
- Well-cooked heads, feet, intestines as well as deboned meat without glands, as well as wind-dry biltong and dry sausages for own consumption may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination (ordinary permit).
- Blood samples, sheath washes and any other fresh samples may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to acknowledged laboratories only (red cross permit)

Movements of pig products are also subject to the African Swine Fever control measures.

5.1.2.3.3. Live cloven-hoofed game

Buffalo

- Buffalo may only be moved to farms registered for keeping Lowveld buffalo (red cross permit)
- Lowveld buffalo movements are restricted to the enzootic (redline) area excluding the buffalo free zone (see 6.3.) (red cross permit)
- Registration numbers of buffalo farms of origin and destination must appear on the permit.
- Buffalo moved from the non-controlled area, the rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area will attain Lowveld buffalo status on arrival.

Buffalo movements are also subject to tuberculosis control measures.

Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo*To enzootic (redline) area:*

- Movements of game other than buffalo from the non-controlled area, the rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Within enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements of game other than buffalo from one farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in the same SV area are allowed under official supervision (ordinary permit)
- Movements of game other than buffalo from one farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area are only allowed after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Game other than buffalo may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination on the following conditions:
 - All the animals must be quarantined in an approved quarantine camp in the controlled area (red cross permit to quarantine camp)
 - All the animals must be identified individually to the satisfaction of the State Veterinarian;
 - All animals in quarantine must show negative serological results for Foot-and-mouth disease (all three types) after 14 days in quarantine.
 - In the case of clinical lesions detected during the quarantine period, all animals should be bled or rebled, and tissue samples taken if possible.
 - In case of positive results:

- the seropositive animals must:
 - * be removed immediately to the farm of origin (red cross permit);
 - or
 - * be destroyed with the approval of the provincial Director;
- the seronegative animals must be rebled 14 days after removal of all of the seropositive animals;
 - If all the animals in quarantine test seronegative and are declared negative by the State Veterinarian, they may be moved after 14 days in quarantine to any destination with 14 days retention in a game-proof camp at destination.
 - It is advisable to bleed animals during capture, so that seropositive animals can be removed sooner. This however does not replace the bleeding after 14 days in quarantine.
- Game originating from the non-controlled area or from the rest of controlled area that make use of quarantine facilities in the enzootic (redline) or surveillance area, must, after 14 days in quarantine, be retained for 14 days in a game-proof camp at destination.

Movements of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to African Swine Fever control measures.

5.1.2.3.4 Products of cloven-hoofed game

Buffalo products

To enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area, the rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Within enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from one farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in the same SV area are allowed under official supervision (ordinary permit)
- Movements of products from a farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area are only allowed after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Products which have been processed at Skukuza abattoir may be moved to any destination (ordinary permit)
- Break-dry biltong, free of glands and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, and well-cooked meat may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit)

Products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo

To enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area, the rest of controlled area, or from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Within enzootic (redline) area:

- Movements from one farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in the same SV area are allowed under official supervision (ordinary permit)
- Movements of products from a farm in the enzootic (redline) area to another farm in the enzootic (redline) area in another SV area are only allowed after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)
- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of glands and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison may be moved within the enzootic (redline) area for own consumption (ordinary permit)

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Products which have been processed at Skukuza abattoir may be moved to any destination (ordinary permit)
- Cleanly dressed game carcasses without heads, feet and intestines may after official inspection of the heads and feet be moved from the enzootic (redline) area only to approved biltong factories or smoking plants in the controlled area, for the production of biltong or for smoking (red cross permit)
- Smoked venison (*excluding that of warthogs and bushpigs*) from approved smoking plants may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination (ordinary permit)
- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of glands and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit)
- Fresh venison, biltong and dry sausages (*excluding that of warthogs and bushpigs*) purchased from approved butcheries may be moved for own consumption without a permit from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination, if accompanied by a valid invoice.

All cloven-hoofed game products

From enzootic (redline) area:

- Fresh venison may not be moved from approved butcheries in the enzootic (redline) area to wholesalers or to other butcheries.
- Game skins and trophies which have been treated by one of the following applicable methods under official supervision may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination (ordinary permit):
 - Wet skins treated with salt or salt and 5% washing soda and then stored for one month;

- Skulls and skeletons which have been boiled and dried or which have been treated with 5% formalin for 24 hours;
- Horns and teeth which have been treated with 5% formalin or 5% washing soda for 24 hours;
- Wet skins, skulls, skeletons, horns and teeth that was treated for 36 hours in a formic acid and salt solution, of which the pH level was 2,5 or lower throughout and prepared as follows:

Dissolve 6 litres of industrial formic acid and 50 kg of salt in 1 000 litres of water, or proportionally smaller quantities. The pH of this solution is 2,5 and must be monitored every 4 to 6 hours. If the pH rises, the solution must be replaced by a fresh solution.

- Blood samples and any other fresh sample may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to approved laboratories only (red cross permit)
- Processed trophies originating from approved taxidermists may be moved from the enzootic (redline) area to any destination without a permit.

Movements of products of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to African Swine Fever control measures.

5.2. SURVEILLANCE AREA

5.2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEILLANCE AREA

NORTHERN PROVINCE

5.2.1.1. State Veterinarian Louis Trichardt

5.2.1.2. State Veterinarian Sibasa

5.2.1.3. State Veterinarian Malamulele

5.2.1.4. State Veterinarian Giyani

5.2.1.5. State Veterinarian Tzaneen

5.2.1.6. State Veterinarian Gravelotte

5.2.1.7. State Veterinarian Bushbuckridge

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5.2.1.8. State Veterinarian Nelspruit

- The following farms in the district of Pilgrim's Rest 2:
 - Sandford 291 KU and The Red Ridge 293 JU
- The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of White River excluding the enzootic area:
 - Emmett 4 JU, Luneburg 46 JU, Lange Spruit 22 JU, Nola 24 JU, De Gama 25 JU, Etna 26 JU, Klipkopje 228 JT, White River 64 JU, Katoen 278 JT, Dip 108 JU, Werksaam 107 JU, Lowlands 112 JU, Bergvlei 123 JU, Vergenoeg 570 JU and Vergenoeg 124 JU
- The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of Nelspruit excluding the enzootic area:
 - Reënboog 147 JU, Isinga 122 JU, The Valley Farm 127 JU, Goede Hoop 128 JU, Kia Ora 139 JU, The Union Farm 130 JU, Witkop 199 JU, Mara 233 JU, Weltevreden 229 JU and Rensberg 273 JU
- The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of Barberton down to the Nkomazi SV area:
 - Esperado Annex 222 JU, Esperado 253 JU, Three Sisters 254 JU and Bien Venue 255 JU

5.2.1.9. State Veterinarian Nkomazi

- The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of Barberton down to the Mozambican and Swaziland borders excluding the enzootic area:
 - Strathmore 214 JU, Stentor 219 JU, Amo 259 JU, Fourieskraal 267 JU and Kamslubanakop 335 JU (eastern part)
- The district of KaMhlushwa

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5.2.1.10. State Veterinarian Jozini

5.2.2. SURVEILLANCE AREA CONTROL MEASURES

5.2.2.1. Inspection

All cattle must be inspected every 14 days and small stock every 28 days. Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms/diptanks where inspections are satisfactory.

Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected monthly.

5.2.2.2. Vaccination

No vaccinations against Foot-and-mouth disease are allowed in the surveillance area. All cattle leaving the enzootic (redline) area must have a permanent F-brand on the right-hand side of the neck, except in cases of direct slaughter. No cattle with a permanent F-brand may leave the surveillance area, except for direct slaughter.

5.2.2.3. Movements

5.2.2.3.1. Live cloven-hoofed livestock

To surveillance area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area or the rest of controlled area to the surveillance area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- For movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area, see 5.1.2.3.1.

Within surveillance area:

- Movements within the surveillance area in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements of animals from previously vaccinated areas in the surveillance area to previously not vaccinated areas in the surveillance area are only allowed after negative serological tests on all animals to be moved (ordinary permit)
- Movements from one farm/diptank area in the surveillance area to another farm/diptank area in the surveillance area in another SV area are only allowed after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (ordinary permit)

From surveillance area:

- Movements from the surveillance area to the enzootic (redline) area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements of animals from previously vaccinated areas in the surveillance area to the rest of controlled area or to the non-controlled area within the same SV area are only allowed after:
 - negative serological tests on all animals to be moved; and
 - 14 days quarantine in the surveillance or in the rest of controlled areas
 (red cross permit to quarantine camp, ordinary permit from quarantine camp to destination)
- Movements of animals from previously vaccinated areas in the surveillance area to the rest of controlled area or to the non-controlled area in another SV area are only allowed after:

- negative serological tests on all animals to be moved; and
- 14 days quarantine in the surveillance or in the rest of controlled areas; and
- written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s)

(red cross permit to quarantine camp, ordinary permit from quarantine camp to destination)

- Movements from not previously vaccinated areas in the surveillance area to the rest of controlled area or to the non-controlled area in the same SV area are only allowed after 14 days quarantine in the surveillance or in the rest of controlled areas (red cross permit to quarantine camp, ordinary permit from quarantine camp to destination)
- Movements from not previously vaccinated areas in the surveillance area to the rest of controlled area or to the non-controlled area in another SV area are only allowed after 14 days quarantine in the surveillance or in the rest of controlled areas and the written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit to quarantine camp, ordinary permit from quarantine camp to destination)
- No F-branded cattle may move from the surveillance area to the rest of controlled or to the non-controlled areas except for direct slaughter at the abattoirs mentioned in 3.8. (red cross permit)
- Movements from the surveillance area for direct slaughter at the abattoirs mentioned in 3.8. are allowed (red cross permit)

Movement of animals vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease (except for direct slaughter) from the enzootic (redline) area to the rest of controlled area, or to the non-controlled area requires the written approval of the National Director.

5.2.2.3.2. Products of cloven-hoofed livestock

To surveillance area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area or the rest of controlled area to the surveillance area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- For movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area, see 5.1.2.3.2.

Within surveillance area:

- Movements within the surveillance area in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements from the surveillance area in one SV area to the surveillance area in another SV area are allowed only after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (ordinary permit)

From surveillance area:

- Carcasses, meat, hides and skins originating from abattoirs in 3.8. may be moved from the surveillance area to any destination without a permit.
- Blood samples, sheath washings and any other fresh sample may be moved from the surveillance area to approved laboratories only (ordinary permit)
- Other livestock products may be moved from the surveillance area to any destination (ordinary permit)

5.2.2.3.3. Live cloven-hoofed game

Buffalo

- No Lowveld buffalo are allowed in the surveillance area
- Other buffalo may only be moved to farms registered for keeping buffalo (ordinary permit)
- Registration numbers of buffalo farms of origin and destination must appear on the permit.

Buffalo movements are also subject to tuberculosis control measures.

Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo

To surveillance area:

- Movements of game other than buffalo from the non-controlled area or from the rest of controlled area to the surveillance area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- For movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area, see 5.1.2.3.3.

Within surveillance area:

- Movements of game other than buffalo from one farm in the surveillance area to another farm in the surveillance area in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)
- Movements of game other than buffalo from one farm in the surveillance area to another farm in the surveillance area in another SV area are allowed only after written approval by the relevant provincial Director(s) (red cross permit)

From surveillance area:

- Game other than buffalo may be moved from the surveillance area to any destination on the conditions as described in 5.1.2.3.3.
- Game originating from the non-controlled area or from the rest of controlled area that make use of quarantine facilities in the enzootic (redline) or surveillance areas (without game from the enzootic (redline) or surveillance areas), must, after 14 days in quarantine, be retained for 14 days in a game-proof camp at destination.
- If game originating from the non-controlled area or from the rest of controlled area make use of quarantine facilities in the enzootic (redline) or surveillance areas and make contact with game from the enzootic (redline) or surveillance areas, such game immediately and automatically attain enzootic (redline) or surveillance area status respectively.

Movements of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African Swine Fever control measures.

5.2.2.3.4. Products of cloven-hoofed game

To surveillance area:

- Movements from the non-controlled area or the rest of controlled area to the surveillance area are allowed (ordinary permit)

- For movements from the enzootic (redline) area to the surveillance area, see 5.1.2.3.4.

Within surveillance area:

- Movements within the surveillance area are allowed (ordinary permit)

From surveillance area:

- Game products (*excluding that of warthogs and bushpigs*) may be moved from the surveillance area to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit)
- Fresh venison, biltong and dry sausages (*excluding that of warthogs and bushpigs*) purchased from approved butcheries may be moved for own consumption without a permit from the surveillance area to any destination, if accompanied by a valid invoice.
- When game animals are being shot for the trade, the heads and feet of such a consignment must be inspected by a veterinary official before movement from the surveillance area (ordinary permit)
- Cleanly dressed game carcasses without heads, feet and intestines may be moved from the surveillance area to biltong factories, smoking plants or approved butcheries in the controlled area (ordinary permit)
- Blood samples or any other fresh sample may be moved from the surveillance area to approved laboratories only (ordinary permit)
- Processed trophies originating from approved taxidermists may be moved from the surveillance area without a permit to any destination.

Movements of products of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to African Swine Fever control measures.

5.3. REST OF CONTROLLED AREA

5.3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE REST OF CONTROLLED AREA

NORTHERN PROVINCE

- 5.3.1.1. State Veterinarian Ellisras
- 5.3.1.2. State Veterinarian Potgietersrus
- 5.3.1.3. State Veterinarian Louis Trichardt
- 5.3.1.4. State Veterinarian Sibasa
- 5.3.1.5. State Veterinarian Tzaneen
- 5.3.1.6. State Veterinarian Gravelotte
- 5.3.1.7. State Veterinarian Bushbuckridge

Extent of those parts of the rest of controlled area in the Northern Province where **live cloven-hoofed livestock** are subject to permit control:

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- 5.3.1.8. State Veterinarian Nelspruit
 - The districts of White River, Nelspruit and Barberton excluding the enzootic and surveillance areas
- 5.3.1.9. State Veterinarian Eerstehoek
 - The district of Eerstehoek
 - The following farms in the district of Carolina:
 - Avontuur 721 JT, Tjakastad 730 JT and Honingklip 154 IT
 - The following farms in the district of Ermelo:
 - Isivimba 236 IT, Blairmore 237 IT, Daviddale 255 IT (only portion 2), Syde 258 IT, The Chine 259 IT and Stafford 399 IT
- 5.3.1.10. State Veterinarian Ermelo
 - The following farms in the district of Ermelo:
 - Dingleside 397 IT, Lions Glen 398 IT, De Hoop 402 IT, Nerston 401 IT, Tweepoort 404 IT, Avoca 403 IT, Merriekloof 420 IT and Inhlovudwalile 421IT
- 5.3.1.11. State Veterinarian Piet Retief
 - The area to the east of and including the following farms in the district of Piet Retief down to the Swaziland border:
 - Kranskop 422 IT, Wolvenkop 427 IT, Ishlelo 441 IT, Kromrivier 445 IT, Leliefontein 493 IT, Belfast 492 IT, Mooihoek 491 IT, Blesbokspruit 515 IT, Vrede 152 HT, De Kraalen 160 HT, Bakenkop 157

HT, Potgieterskeus 180 HU, Bloemendal 10 HU, Wagendrift 12 HU, Warmbad 18 HU, Pipe Klip Berg 21 HU, Delft 22 HU, Welkom 26 HU and Bergplaats 25 HU

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5.3.1.12. State Veterinarian Jozini

5.3.2. REST OF CONTROLLED AREA CONTROL MEASURES

5.3.2.1. Inspection

All cattle must be inspected every 28 days.

5.3.2.2. Vaccination

No vaccinations against Foot-and-mouth disease and no cattle with a permanent F-brand are allowed in the rest of controlled area.

5.3.2.3. Movements

There is no permit control over movements of **cloven-hoofed livestock and their products and products of cloven-hoofed game** within the rest of controlled area, or from the rest of controlled area to the non-controlled area, or from the non-controlled area to the rest of controlled area, **except** in those parts of the rest of controlled area in the Northern Province as described in 5.3.1. where live cloven-hoofed livestock are subject to permit control.

Movements of **live cloven-hoofed game** from, within or to the rest of controlled area are subject to permit control.

For movements from the non-controlled area or the rest of controlled area to the surveillance area or to the enzootic (redline) area, the movement control measures under the relevant area must be adhered to.

All **F-branded cattle** in the rest of controlled area or in the non-controlled area are subject to permit control and may only be moved after written approval by the relevant provincial Director.

6. KEEPING OF BUFFALO IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

6.1. REGISTRATION OF BUFFALO FARMS

6.1.1. Any land in the Republic of South Africa on which buffalo are kept, must be REGISTERED for that purpose with the national Director of Animal Health. Applications for the registration of farms for the keeping of buffalo must indicate the disease status of the buffalo intended to be kept and must be submitted to the local State Veterinarian for recommendation and approval by the relevant provincial Director.

6.1.2. No CLOVEN-HOOFED LIVESTOCK are allowed on registered buffalo farms except when kept separately all the time in different camps on the farm.

6.1.3. FENCING REQUIREMENTS OF BUFFALO FARMS

- Farms in the enzootic (redline) area registered for the keeping of Lowveld buffalo must be fenced by a single game-proof electrified (inside) fence which is controlled and maintained by the owner of the farm.
- Farms in the surveillance area registered for the keeping of buffalo other than Lowveld buffalo must be fenced by two game-proof electrified (outside of the outer and inside of the inner) fences at least 5 metres apart and at least 50 metres away from any land where Lowveld buffalo are kept and which are both controlled and maintained by the owner of the farm.
- Farms in the rest of controlled area registered for the keeping of buffalo other than Lowveld buffalo must be fenced by a single game-proof electrified (inside) fence which is controlled and maintained by the owner of the farm.
- Farms in the non-controlled area registered for the keeping of buffalo other than Lowveld buffalo must be fenced by a single game-proof fence.

6.1.4. INSPECTION ON BUFFALO FARMS

6.1.4.1. The **fence(s)** of registered buffalo farms must be inspected and certified at least annually for functionality. If the fence is found to be not satisfactorily functional, a directive to render the fence functional within a fixed period of time must be served on the owner of the farm. In case of non-compliance, prosecution must be instigated. If convicted, registration may be withdrawn.

6.1.4.2. Buffalo on registered farms must be **tested** for foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis and corridor disease before any buffalo are moved, when any buffalo is hunted, culled or shot, and otherwise if, when and as required by the relevant provincial Director, but at least 10% of buffalo on every registered farm per year.

6.2. CLASSIFICATION OF BUFFALO

Buffalo populations of the Republic of South Africa are classified as follows for Foot-and-mouth and corridor disease control purposes:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. LOWVELD BUFFALO | Buffalo populations infected with Foot-and-mouth disease virus and with <i>Theileria parva lawrencei</i> (corridor disease) |
| 2. ZULULAND BUFFALO | Buffalo populations not infected with Foot-and-mouth disease virus but infected with <i>Theileria parva lawrencei</i> (corridor disease) |

3. DISEASE-FREE BUFFALO Buffalo populations not infected with Foot-and-mouth disease virus and not infected with *Theileria parva lawrencei* (corridor disease)

Infection of buffalo with tuberculosis or brucellosis or any other disease is of no relevance in the above classification.

6.3. BUFFALO-FREE ZONE

- A buffalo-free zone is maintained to separate Lowveld buffalo from other buffalo.
- No land within the buffalo-free zone will be registered for the keeping of buffalo. No land towards the centre of the country from the buffalo-free zone will be registered for the keeping of Lowveld buffalo.
- All buffalo northeast to the buffalo-free zone will have the disease status of Lowveld buffalo.

6.3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUFFALO FREE ZONE

NORTHERN PROVINCE

- 6.3.1.1. State Veterinarian Ellisras
- 6.3.1.2. State Veterinarian Potgietersrus
- 6.3.1.3. State Veterinarian Louis Trichardt
- 6.3.1.4. State Veterinarian Sibasa
- 6.3.1.5. State Veterinarian Malamulele
- 6.3.1.6. State Veterinarian Giyani
- 6.3.1.7. State Veterinarian Tzaneen
- 6.3.1.8. State Veterinarian Gravelotte
- 6.3.1.9. State Veterinarian Bushbuckridge

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- 6.3.1.10. State Veterinarian Nelspruit

- The district of Nsikazi excluding the Mthethomusha Game Reserve
- The following area in the district of Nelspruit:
 - The area between the Crocodile River and the Nelspruit – Kaapmuiden railway line from the farm Madeliefje 138 JU to the farm Excelsior 211 JU
- The following areas in the district of Barberton:
 - The area between the Crocodile river and the Nelspruit – Kaapmuiden railway line on the farm Klipfontein 526 JU
 - The area between the Crocodile river and the N4 road on the farm Kaapmuiden 212 JU

6.3.1.11. State Veterinarian Nkomazi

- The following areas in the district of Barberton:
 - The area between the Kaapmuiden – Komatipoort railway line from the farm Strathmore 214 JU to the farm Tenbosch 162 JU
 - The area between the Komatipoort – Mpaka railway line and the Mozambican border from the farm Komatipoort Dorpsgebied 182 JU to the farms Quagga 432 JU and Avondstond 427 JU
- The following area in the district of KaMhushwa:
 - The area between the Komatipoort – Mpaka railway line and the Mozambican border from the farms Impala 486 JU, Brink 431 JU and Umkaya 428 JU to the Swaziland border

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6.3.1.15. State Veterinarian Jozini

EXACT DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS MUST BE DONE BY EACH PROVINCE

98-03-26