

	<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES</b> <b>DIRECTORATE ANIMAL HEALTH</b>
	<b>VETERINARY PROCEDURAL NOTICE FOR</b> <b>FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA</b> <b>JUNE 2012</b>
<b>COMPILED BY:</b>	<b>Dr. Ben du Plessis, Dr. Princess Moswa-Kato,</b> <b>Dr. Sunelle Strydom, Dr. Johan Dippenaar, and</b> <b>Dr. Chris Mabaso</b>
<b>APPROVED BY:</b>	<b>Director of Animal Health</b>
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## 1. PURPOSE OF THIS VETERINARY PROCEDURAL NOTICE (VPN)

### 1.1 To define control measures for Foot and mouth disease (FMD) in South Africa in order to:

- 1.1.1). Protect the status of the FMD free and protection zones of South Africa; and
- 1.1.2). Contain the infection within the FMD infected zone(s) of South Africa.

## 2. SCOPE

### 2.1 This VPN is applicable to all control measures within the FMD infected, protection and free zones of South Africa.

2.1.1). Of major concern are:

- a). The risk of FMD spreading from the FMD infected zone(s) to the protection zone(s) and the free zone(s);
- b). The risk of the FMD free zone losing its OIE status; and
- c). The potential negative impact of the disease on national and international trade.

### 2.2 This VPN is designed to prevent the introduction of FMD into the FMD free zone, but facilitate the movement of cloven hooved animals and their products according to the following principles:

- 2.2.1). prohibition of high risk movements;
- 2.2.2). facilitation of medium risk movements by the implementation of appropriate risk mitigation measures; and
- 2.2.3). promotion of negligible risk movements by the application of commodity based trade principles.

## 3. INTRODUCTION

### 3.1). Abbreviations

Act	Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984), as amended
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AHT	Animal Health Technician
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DAH	National Director of Animal Health of the DAFF
DD	Deputy Director of Animal Health, or District/Regional Manager responsible for Animal Health
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
KNP	Kruger National Park
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties)
PEO	Government official in charge of Veterinary Services in the Province (either the Provincial Director or the Provincial Chief Director of Veterinary Services)
Regulations	Animal Diseases Regulations, R2026 of 26 September 1986, as amended
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SV	State Veterinarian
SV area	State Veterinary Area
VPN	Foot and mouth disease Veterinary Procedural Notice, June 2012 (this document)

### 3.2). Application of the Foot and mouth disease VPN

3.2.1). The application of this VPN is mandated by the ANIMAL DISEASES ACT, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984) and the regulations promulgated in terms thereof (see chapter 4).

- a). The aim of this VPN is to provide for the prevention of spread of FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE in the Republic of South Africa.
- b). This VPN makes provision for SURVEILLANCE, VACCINATIONS AND MOVEMENT CONTROL for the early detection of disease, enhancing immunity against FMD and to minimise the spread of disease through the movement of animals and animal products.
- c). This VPN DOES NOT INCLUDE any “OUTBREAK CONTINGENCY PLAN” or “STANDARD OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR OUTBREAK CONTROL”. In case of an outbreak, or suspected outbreak of FMD, this VPN will be overruled by the FMD Contingency Plan and/or Control Campaign Protocol.

3.2.2). This VPN is FOR ALL ROLE-PLAYERS who are involved in FMD control.

- 3.2.3). The STATE VETERINARIAN (SV) is responsible for the application of this VPN in his/her SV area, and has to ensure that every official under his/her control, who applies the VPN, is acquainted with the contents thereof.
- 3.2.4). ALL VETERINARY OFFICIALS, other persons and role-players involved in FMD control, must adhere strictly to this VPN. No deviation from the VPN is allowed, unless written authority is obtained from the relevant PEO in consultation with the DAH. Application for deviation or exemption must be made in writing to the DAH, via, or by the relevant PEO.
- 3.2.5). This VPN must be read, interpreted and applied AS A WHOLE.
- 3.2.6). The “BUFFALO PROCEDURAL MANUAL” (also called the Buffalo Protocol – in the process of being reviewed) prescribes all the procedures involved with the keeping and movement of buffalo in the entire RSA, and should be read in conjunction with this VPN.
- a). All Buffalo in the FMD infected zone are considered to be infected with FMD.
  - b). In the Protection Zone: only FMD free buffalo are allowed to be kept. Keeping and movement of FMD buffalo in the Protection Zone is subject to specific requirements for fencing and regular testing for the prescribed diseases and both shall be at the cost of the owner or manager of such buffalo (details in the Buffalo Procedural Manual).
  - c). There is compulsory testing for FMD (and other diseases) for all buffalo movements outside the FMD infected zone (details in the Buffalo Procedural Manual).
- 3.2.7). Any ambiguity, contradiction, omission, or problem in this VPN, or which may arise when applying the VPN, must be REPORTED to the responsible SV, DD and PEO.
- 3.2.8). IMPORT CONTROL at all ports of entry, including border posts, harbours, airports, railway lines, whether in the infected, protection, or free zone, should be performed to prevent incursion of FMD into the RSA. Import control is not covered by this VPN.
- 3.2.9). VETERINARY FENCE CONTROL, including that of animal diseases control fences near the international boundary fences, the Kruger National Park veterinary fence, and fences of land registered for the keeping of buffalo in the

controlled areas, should be performed to prevent the spread of FMD from infected buffalo populations, or from neighbouring countries, to the RSA, or the rest of the RSA, including erection, patrol and maintenance.

Veterinary fence control is not covered by this VPN. The erection and maintenance of fences around properties registered for the keeping of buffalo, is the sole responsibility of the owner or manager of such buffalo. According to the prescribed control measures for Corridor disease in Table 2 of the Regulations, contact between cattle and buffalo shall be prevented.

- 3.2.10). FMD control is a HIGHLY IMPORTANT PRIORITY, and carelessness and negligence will be deemed in a serious light and may result in the institution of disciplinary processes or prosecutions.

### 3.3). Definitions and procedures

**Definitions in the Act, Regulations and the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, are also applicable in this VPN.**

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

#### 3.3.1). Susceptible Species:

- a). All **cloven-hoofed livestock** (cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and exotic cloven-hoofed species, including water buffalo and camels) and all **cloven-hoofed game** (families *Suidae*, *Giraffidinae* and *Bovidae* of the order *Artiodactyla*).
- b). Humans can harbour the FMD virus in their respiratory tract for 24 to 48 hours. Any person who therefore handled an infected, or suspect infected animal on day 0, must refrain from handling any susceptible animal before day 5 following exposure, despite disinfection of hands, clothes, and instruments and other exposed items or body parts.

#### 3.3.2). Non-Susceptible Species:

- a). **All other mammals**, including rhinoceros, hippopotamus, equines, all carnivores (including lions, other wild cat species, hyenas and wild dogs), African elephant, monkeys and baboons.
- b). Birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates.

### 3.3.3). Products of Susceptible Animals:

**Any part, or portion of, or product derived from any susceptible animal, including any such part, portion or product in any processed form, such as:**

- a). A carcass, or part of a carcass, including viscera, organs, glands, hair, wool, skin, hide, hoofs, horns, teeth, bones, blood, blood parts, milk, faeces, semen, ova, embryos, urine and any other fluid, secretions or excretions of such animal;
- b). Milk and any dairy product;
- c). Meat and any meat product;
- d). Blood meal, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, carcass meal and liver meal; and
- e). Any other thing defined as an “infectious thing” in annexure 1 of the Regulations.

### 3.3.4). State Veterinary Area (SV Area):

**A geographical area, as determined by the relevant and responsible Department in which one, or more State Veterinarian(s), is/are responsible for the control of animal diseases (regulation 1 (1) of the Regulations).**

### 3.3.5). Official Supervision:

- a). **The PHYSICAL presence of a veterinary official or authorised person during a controlled veterinary act; and**
- b). **Such official or person must be satisfied that such an act is performed correctly.**

### 3.3.6). Quarantine (regulation 13 of the Regulations):

**Quarantine is the isolation of susceptible animals in a quarantine camp, which has been approved by a SV, or an experienced official authorised by the SV (see also 3.3.7.) for a specified period to prevent exposure to, or spread of infection.**

*Biosecurity measures applicable to quarantine:*

- a). The quarantine camp, the animal-free zone, as well the maintenance of all biosecurity measures, is under the control of the SV.
- b). Except for the veterinary officials, only **persons tending to the animals** are allowed in a quarantine camp. Biosecurity must be applied at all times.
- c). Quarantined animals must be **marked** in such a way that they can easily be identified individually. The type and nature of the mark must be indicated on the movement permit, if applicable.
- d). Quarantined animals must be managed and kept in such a way that:
  - (i). there is **no contact, or potential contact** between them and any other susceptible animal, or its product;
  - (ii). they **do not make use of the same** grazing, water points, stables, pens, camps, diptanks, crush-pens, or any other facility than any other susceptible animal, or its product;
  - (iii). **dedicated workers** handle or tend to the quarantined animals only.
- e). **Instruments, equipment, utensils, clothes, vehicles and other items** used in connection with quarantined animals, must be disinfected before and after use.
- f). The quarantine **period** is calculated from the time when all animals to be quarantined, are present in the quarantine camp, and should be at least 21 days (based on the FMD incubation period of 14 days, as is prescribed by the OIE). During quarantine, no animals may enter or leave the facility without permission (movement permit) of the veterinary official in charge of the quarantine.
  - (i). This quarantine period means that samples should be taken at least 21 days after the animals have been in quarantine. Those animals have to remain in quarantine until the test results have been received back from the laboratory, and are negative. Only then can these animals be moved.
- g). Quarantined animals **must be inspected and mouthed** (in the case of livestock) for FMD (and inspected for any other disease) at least weekly and on the day on which the quarantine is to be cancelled by a veterinary official. Feet of all suspected cases must be washed and examined thoroughly. Where necessary, serum and or tissue samples must be taken for further investigation, according to the FMD Contingency Plan.



- h). During the quarantine period, complete records must be kept by the veterinary official and owner. The number of quarantined animals, all increases and decreases in numbers, the reasons therefore, all movements, deaths, treatments, inspections, examinations, tests and findings, must be recorded.
- i). During the quarantine period any disease or mortality amongst quarantined animals, must be **recorded and reported** immediately by the owner to the responsible veterinary official for further investigation, and by the responsible veterinary official to the SV or Deputy Director.
- j). The responsible veterinary official must **inspect the quarantine facilities** during the quarantine period. Gates of quarantine camps must be kept locked at all times. Any breaks in the fence must be repaired immediately by the owner of the quarantined animals. State-controlled quarantine stations must be maintained by the state.
- k). Quarantine of animals originating from the **infected or protection zone** may only take place in the infected or protection zone (see below for description of the zones).

### 3.3.7). Quarantine Camps:

**A quarantine camp is an animal holding facility that has been approved / reapproved within the week preceding the quarantine period by a SV or an experienced official authorised by the SV.**

- a). A quarantine camp always consists of a double fence of which the two fences are 5 to 25 metres apart. Such a camp must have its own water supply. The animal-free zone between the two fences must at all times during quarantine be kept free of susceptible animals, and must be kept debushed at all times to facilitate inspection.
- b). Two **fence types** are applicable at quarantine camps, namely:
  - (i). **Livestock-proof fence** means, in the case of:
    - Cattle: a 1.3 metre high fence that effectively keeps cattle in and 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 effectively in and out.

(ii). **Game-proof fence** means:

A fence strong and high enough to keep the relevant (present or potentially present) game species effectively in and out. Such a fence must at least be 2.4 metres high, and the bottom metre must consist of pig mesh, diamond mesh, "Bonnox", or ordinary wire, closely and tightly strained to effectively keep small stock and game in and out, also in accordance with nature conservation statutory requirements.

c). Types of quarantine camps:

(i). **Approved quarantine camp for livestock:**

The camp must have two livestock-proof fences that are 5 to 25 metres apart. The area between the two fences must at all times be kept free of any animals. Where susceptible game is present or potentially present on the farm or diptank area, the outer fence needs to be game-proof. A crush must be available inside the camp to handle the relevant animals.

(ii). **Approved quarantine camp for game:**

Except if the PEO stipulates otherwise, a pen-type camp (up to approximately 100 metres x 100 metres (10 000m<sup>2</sup>)) is acceptable for game. The camp must have two game-proof fences, 5 to 25 metres apart. The area between the two fences must at all times be kept free of any animals.

d). A conspicuous **sign** must depict the area as a quarantine area.

**3.3.8). Retention (= "Standstill"):**

**Retention is the keeping of animals on the farm of destination for a specified period before further movement is allowed, to ensure traceability and to enable a final risk assessment.**

- a). Retained animals are to be marked as described under 3.3.6.
- b). Retention must be done on the farm of destination for the time period indicated on the movement permit (usually 30 days).

- c). Before a movement permit, indicating retention, is issued, the SV at destination must **confirm in writing** that the facilities for retention on the farm of destination are satisfactory. It is the responsibility of the owner to arrange for this well in advance.
- d). Retained animals can be **kept**:
  - (i). 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
  - (ii). after mixing with other animals in either a separate camp, or on the whole farm of destination, in which case all mixed animals are to be retained for the prescribed time period.
- e). Retained animals need **not to be inspected**, except if the SV at origin deems it necessary.
- f). The owner **must comply** with the condition of retention on the permit.

### 3.3.9). Retention Camps:

**A retention camp for game is a camp, or farm, that is fenced with a single game proof fence, at least 1.8 metre high, to keep the relevant game species effectively in and out.**

### 3.3.10). Designated Abattoirs:

**A designated abattoir is an abattoir approved in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000):**

- a). **anywhere** in RSA, excluding abattoirs from where products are exported, designated in writing by the DAH on recommendation of the relevant PEO for the direct slaughter of infected or potentially infected livestock and game originating from the **protection** zone (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations); or
- b). in the **infected or protection** zones, excluding abattoirs from where products are exported, designated in writing by the DAH on recommendation of the relevant PEO for the direct slaughter of infected or potentially infected livestock and game originating from the infected zone (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations).

- c) Designated abattoirs must meet the following **requirements**:
- (i). All Essential Minimum Standards in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000) must be applied;
  - (ii). proper ante-mortal and post-mortal inspection;
  - (iii). effective holding facilities for live animals;
  - (iv). effective holding facilities for carcasses for secondary meat inspection; and
  - (v). effective access control to the abattoir premises.
- d). The designation of an abattoir will be considered after **written application** by the abattoir owner to the PEO, and will specify the period, species and zone of origin of animals for slaughter, and any other condition under which such direct slaughtering may take place.
- e). A **register** of designated abattoirs is to be kept at the office of the DAH and PEO.

### 3.3.11). Direct Slaughter:

#### Direct slaughter of animals entails:

- a). inspection and mouth examination at the place of origin, with negative results;
- b). temporary F-brand, if originating from infected or protection zone;
- c). movement of a potentially infected animal under cover of a red cross permit from origin to a designated abattoir, as in 3.3.10, according to the conditions of such a permit;
- d). retention in the lairages of such an abattoir;
- e). slaughter at such abattoir within 24 hours after arrival;
- f). restriction of movement from such abattoir without a permit (regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations); and
- g). disinfection of abattoir after slaughter with effective disinfectant.

### 3.3.12). Own Consumption (Definition in Meat Safety Act):

Own consumption is the use, excluding selling, of the maximum of one carcass or the equivalent thereof per person accompanying the product by the owner of the product, his/her dependants, employees or non-paying guests.

### 3.3.13). Laboratories, Butcheries, Meat Processing Plants, Smoking Plants, Biltong Factories, Taxidermists, Tanneries, Skin and Hide Plants, Sterilisation Plants, Deboning Plants:

3.3.13.1 BUTCHERIES, MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS, SMOKING PLANTS, BILTONG FACTORIES, TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERIES and SKIN and HIDE PLANTS, STERILISATION PLANTS and DEBONING PLANTS, are to be recommended for registration for the purpose of FMD control by the local SV according to the requirements issued by the DAH (if available) and approved and registered by the relevant PEO.

#### 3.3.13.2 a). DAFF Approved Veterinary Laboratories:

- (i). According to Section 20 of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), Veterinary Laboratories must operate under a permit from the DAH and in compliance with the conditions prescribed.
- (ii). **Veterinary Laboratories will only be allowed to receive specimens from the infected or protection zones if the Laboratory complies with the necessary bio-containment requirements.** Application for “DAFF approval of a laboratory to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones” have to be made via the PEO of the province in which the laboratory is situated.
- (iii). Veterinary Laboratories will only be allowed to perform any procedures involving the isolation/purification/replication of the FMD virus if they are approved specifically as a BSL3 facility for the purpose.

b). Veterinary Laboratories are also subject to movement control.

### 3.3.14). Veterinary Movement Permits (regulation 20 (1) (a) of the Regulations):

- a). The **purpose** of veterinary movement permits is to:
- (i). control movements which pose, or potentially pose animal health risks by allowing such movements only on risk-mitigating conditions specified in such a permit;
  - (ii). monitor movements by keeping records for tracing and reporting purposes.
- b). Veterinary movement permits, issued by a SV or by a veterinary official authorised in writing by a SV, are **required for**:
- (i). All movements of **live cloven-hoofed animals** (livestock and game) and their **products** from, to or within the infected or protection zones (regulation 20 (1) (a) (vi) and (vii) of the Regulations);
  - (ii). All movements of **live cloven-hoofed game** from, to or within the inspection area of the free zone (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (vi) and (vii) of the Regulations);
  - (iii). All movements of **live buffalo, warthogs, bushpigs and wild pigs** in the whole of RSA (regulation 20 (1) (a) (v) of the Regulations) (see also Buffalo Procedural Manual and African swine fever Procedural Manual);
  - (iv). All movements of **live pigs** and pig **products** in the African swine fever controlled area, as is described in table 2 of the Regulations;
  - (v). All movements of **warthog, bushpig and wild pig products** in the African swine fever controlled area, as is described in table 2 of the Regulations, as well as in the provinces of Gauteng, Limpopo Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and North West (regulation 20 (1) (a) (ix) of the Regulations);
  - (vi). All movements of **F-branded cattle** in the whole of RSA (branded in terms of table 3 of the Regulations);
  - (vii). All movements of **cloven-hoofed livestock** from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10 (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations);
  - (viii). All movements of **animals subject to official quarantine**, or of animal products from areas subject to official quarantine.

- c). Movement permits are only issued according to the conditions described in this VPN, and **no deviation** is allowed without the written permission of the DAH.
- d). Movements from or to shows, auctions, abattoirs, feedlots, tanneries, taxidermists and animal rehabilitation centres are **NOT exempted** from movement permit control.
- e). When a movement permit is issued, care must be taken that the applicant thoroughly understands what is expected of him/her, by explaining all the information, entries and conditions on the movement permit as well as his/her obligation to adhere thereto.
- f). **From** an area means “out of “an area.
- g). The following must always be recorded on a veterinary movement permit (# = only if applicable to the specific movement) (permit format must make provision for this):
- (i). Permit number (including a serial number and indicating the issuing office/official and the year);
  - (ii). Name of applicant/mover (not necessarily the owner);
  - (iii). Contact details of mover (telephone number, address, etc.);
  - (iv). Amount, species and nature (eg. live, skin, meat, cape, etc.) of animals or products intended for movement;
  - (v). Identification (individual) of animals or products intended for movement;
  - (vi). Origin (stock card number (#), official farm name and number /diptank /place and local municipality);
  - (vii). Destination (by official farm name and number /diptank/abattoir/place and local municipality);
  - (viii). Detailed conditions (including period and place of retention or quarantine or direct slaughter, period of validity, accompanying movement, inspection and keeping of permit, nature conservation permit needed, viable external parasites (regulation 20 (1) (a) (iii) of the Regulations), animal welfare, route, etc.) #;
  - (ix). Seal number(s) #;
  - (x). Vehicle registration number #;
  - (xi). Place and date of issuing of permit;
  - (xii). Official date stamp;
  - (xiii). Print name, signature and contact details of issuing official;
  - (xiv). Registration numbers of buffalo farms of origin and destination #.

**3.3.14.1). Two types of Movement Permits are used, namely:**

**a). Red Cross Permit:**

**A red cross permit is only used where animals, or products to be moved, are potentially infected and, therefore, subject to one or more restrictions *en route* or at destination.**

Red cross permits are **used for:**

- (i). Movements from the infected or protection zones in one SV area to any destination in the same or another SV area, as described in Chapter 5;
- (ii). When quarantine or retention at destination is required;
- (iii). Movement from infected or protection zones to a designated abattoir (see 3.3.10) for direct slaughter, as described in Chapter 5;
- (iv). All movements of live buffalo (see also Buffalo Procedural Manual);
- (v). All movements of live pigs (see also African swine fever Procedural Manual).

**Requirements that must be complied with for a red cross permit movement:**

- (i). For movements from one SV area to another SV area, written proof of no objection must be obtained from the relevant PEO(s) (or DD(s) if delegated to) at destination.
- (ii). In the case of livestock, the herd from which the animals originate, has to be inspected by a veterinary official within the preceding seven days (from the infected or protection zone with vaccination) or 14 days (from the protection zone without vaccination). If not, the herd must be inspected on the day on which the movement takes place.
- (iii). All cattle that have to be moved from the infected or protection zones with vaccination, must be branded (or re-branded if necessary) with a permanent "F" brand on the right-hand side of the neck, including movements for direct slaughter (table 3 of the Regulations). If intended for direct slaughter at a designated abattoir (3.3.10), the "F" brand may be temporary.
- (iv). The animals must be loaded under official supervision and the vehicle must under all circumstances be sealed by a veterinary



official, except when moving from one farm / diptank area to another farm / diptank area in the same SV area, provided that the movement is taking place under official supervision (i.e., physically accompanied by a veterinary official).

- (v). Livestock moving to a designated abattoir for direct slaughter, or livestock and game that must be quarantined at destination, or inspected, or in respect of which seals must be broken, must be moved at such a time that they do not arrive at destination over weekends, outside normal working hours, or on public holidays (arrivals must preferably be from Monday to Thursday so that the animals can be slaughtered, inspected, quarantined, or seals be broken on a Friday at the latest).
- (vi). The veterinary official at origin must inform the SV or veterinary official at destination, either telephonically, or by facsimile, or e-mail, of the following information as soon as the animals have been loaded:
- registration number of the truck/vehicle;
  - seal number(s);
  - number of animals loaded;
  - destination;
  - estimated time of arrival at destination, in order to arrange with a veterinary official to receive the animals and to break the seals.
- (vii). Arrangements for red cross permit movements must as far as possible be done together with routine surveillance on the farm / at the diptank.
- (viii). For all red cross permit movements the veterinary official at destination is responsible for:
- receiving of the animals,
  - breaking the seals;
  - supervision of the washing and disinfection of the vehicle at destination; and
  - returning endorsed permit to SV at origin.
- (ix). After the movement, the owner is responsible for:
- the unloading of the animals;
  - provision of a disinfectant approved by the SV;

- washing and disinfection of the used vehicle at destination under official supervision; and
  - safe disposal of the waste material arriving with the animals on farm of destination under official supervision.
- (x). Any irregularities, or discrepancies at origin, *en route*, at destination, or elsewhere, of whatever nature, must be reported to the SV or DD without delay and investigated immediately.
- (xi). Entries on the red cross of a red cross permit must be written next to and not on top of the red cross, in order to render faxed or photocopied permits legible.
- (xii). Reconcile permits at SV office.

**b). Ordinary Movement Permit:**

**An ordinary movement permit is used for all movements, other than red cross permit movements, that are subject to veterinary movement permit control.**

- (i). It is not required that the SV at destination be informed telephonically, or by facsimile, of a movement on account of an ordinary permit movement.
- (ii). The type of permit to be used for a specific movement is mentioned in the detailed movement protocol below (see chapter 5).

**3.3.14.2). Issuing of Movement Permits:**

- a). The SV, in whose SV area the movement permit is issued, is responsible for the movement and must see to it that all requirements according to the protocol have been met, before a movement permit is issued.
- b). Movement permits may only be issued by veterinary officials authorised by the responsible SV in writing (regulation 20 (1) (a) in the Regulations).
- c). Red cross permits may only be issued by an official responsible for the area of origin, or otherwise after consultation with such official.
- d). No changes may be made on a veterinary movement permit. In case of an error, the permit must be cancelled and a new permit issued.

- e). Ordinary permits at destination.

**3.3.14.3). Distribution of Movement Permits:**

- a). The original permit is given to the applicant and must accompany the animals or products during the movement, and then be left at the destination until required by a veterinary official;
- b). one copy of the permit is for the Animal Health Technician (AHT) / SV at origin, if applicable;
- c). one copy of the permit is for the SV/AHT at destination to preferably be faxed, or otherwise posted or couriered (immediately after issuing);
- d). one copy of the permit remains in the permit book.
- e). in the case of red cross permits, the original endorsed permit must be returned to the SV at origin for reconciliation purposes.

**3.3.14.4). Permit Registers:**

**Permit registers (preferably electronic or otherwise hard copy)** must regularly be kept up to date in every SV office in the country in table form, capturing all information on movement permits.

- a). **Movements of pigs, warthogs, bushpigs and wild pigs, as well as their products, are also subject to Regulation 20 of the Regulations, as well as the African swine fever Procedural Manual.**
- b). **Movements of buffalo are also subject to Regulation 20 and 20 A of the Regulations, and to the Buffalo Procedural Manual.**
- c). **Movements of kudu, warthog, bushpig, eland, hartebeest, and other species diagnosed with bovine tuberculosis, are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.**

**3.3.14.5). Animal Identification:**

- a). All domestic cloven-hoofed in the FMD controlled areas have to be officially registered by means of a stock register and stock cards and must be

identified by owner branding according to the **Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002)**;

- b). No movement permit may be issued for an animal that is not branded according to the **Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002)**.
- c). Individual identification of animals should be in such a way that the animal can be identified by name and identification markings in the stock card. Individual identification by ear tags should be strongly encouraged and enforced for movement purposes.

### **3.3.15). Surveillance:**

Surveillance entails the systematic, ongoing collection, collation, and analysis, of clinical, serological and virological information, related to FMD, and the timely dissemination of information to the relevant SV, so that action can be taken.

#### **3.3.15.1). Clinical Surveillance:**

##### **3.3.15.1.1). Animal Inspection:**

##### **Livestock inspection entails:**

- a). Regular audible (listening) and visual (looking) observation for any clinical signs suggestive of FMD of a herd, preferably at rest, as well as regular individual visual observation of all the animals in a population by an authorised veterinary official at the prescribed frequency, date, time and venue.
- b). Clinical signs during visual observation suggestive of FMD include:
  - Salivation, mouth discomfort, tongue or lip smacking, chewing and muzzle and lip lesions;
  - Feet discomfort, unwillingness to stand, kicking in air, lameness and feet lesions.
- c). Counting of all animals presented for inspection.
- d). Reconciliation of the previous counting with the present counting by recording data obtained from the owner on increases, decreases and absent animals (in terms of regulation 17 (1) of the Regulations):
  - (i). 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;
  - stray-in animals.
- (ii). Decreases
- deaths;
  - movement on permit out of the inspection point;
  - animals to another herd in the same inspection area;
  - stray-out animals;
  - permanently missing animals.
- (iii). Absent animals
- sick;
  - missing;
  - absent without a reason.
- e. Recording of findings on the stock card of the livestock-owner, as well as in the livestock register.
- f. Summarising of all records in livestock register and transcription into monthly reports as required for further reporting purposes.
- g. Recording of other findings, vaccinations, sampling, testing, etc., in the owner's stock card (if applicable) and in the official livestock register.
- h. Follow-up inspection of absent animals on the same day and recording as above.
- i. Immediate reporting of abnormal findings to the official's supervisor.
- j. Proper handling and control of animals, extension to owners, co-operation of owners, sufficient facilities, with reference to effectiveness, placing and orientation (sunlight), as well as motivated officials with perseverance and dedication, are of the utmost importance to ensure proper livestock inspection.
- k. Inspection intensity (turnout and frequency expressed as the percentage of potential individual inspections within a time period and per diptank/farm or per area) performance targets (forms), are:
- for diptanks (communal grazing area), at least 60 percent;

- for farms, at least 80 percent (due to the lower potential for the disease to spread between farms due to fences).
- I. Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms or diptanks where inspection turnout and frequency (the whole diptank and the herd) have been at least 50 percent within the last month.

**Game inspection entails the visual observation, inspection and examination of susceptible game as often as possible, whether live, hunted, culled, harvested, road-killed or otherwise dead game.**

**3.3.15.1.2). Mouth and feet examinations:**

- a). Mouth examination and thorough foot washing and examination of all suspicious animals. Specific records and reports of all findings of suspicious animals must be kept on the appropriate forms and registers.
- b). Routine mouth examinations shall be performed and recorded on at least 10 animals, randomly selected from the presented cattle on each inspection day.
- c) Clinical signs during mouth and foot examination suggestive of FMD include:
  - Muzzle, lip, tongue, cheek, gum, dental pad and palate lesions, including blisters, ulcers, erosions and scars;
  - Lesions (blisters, ulcers, erosions and scars) in the interdigital space, on the bulbs of the heels, corona and hooves.

**3.3.15.1.3). Records:**

Auditable records should be sent to DAFF as requested.

**3.3.15.1.3.1). Serological surveillance:**

As determined by the DAH

**3.3.15.1.3.2). Virological surveillance:**

Upon suspicion of the disease, as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (Contingency plan).

### 3.3.16). Inspection Areas:

**An inspection area is an area of which all the animals in such area are inspected regularly, as prescribed, at the same inspection point and time/date, irrespective of the ownership of the animals.**

- a). A farm is one or more adjacent registered properties used by one or more animal owners for keeping of animals.
- b). A diptank area is the communal grazing area on which the animals registered at a diptank are usually kept.
- c). Different groups of herds, originating from the same diptank area, may be inspected on different days of the week. Reporting must be done according to diptank sections, if applicable.

### 3.3.17). Veterinary Official:

A State Veterinarian (SV) or Animal Health Technician (AHT) responsible for official duties in an area, or authorised to perform official duties in such an area.

## 4. LEGAL BASIS

4.1). Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a controlled animal disease as defined in section 1 of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act no. 35 of 1984) in that control measures have been prescribed in terms of section 9 of the Act (Animal Diseases Regulations, R2026 of 26 September 1986, Table 2, as amended). Therefore, all statutory requirements applicable to controlled diseases, are applicable to FMD.

4.1.1). Any suspect or confirmed FMD cases must be reported to the Director in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984):

- a). Section 11(1)(b)(ii) of the Animal Diseases Act states: “Any owner or manager of land on which there are animals, and any owner in respect of animals, shall, whether or not such owner or manager has obtained advice regarding the health, or any certificate of fitness or health of the animals in terms of section 13(1)(c), from the director, whenever such animals have become or can reasonably be suspected of having become infected with any controlled animal disease, immediately report such incidence in the prescribed manner to the director.”

b). Section 11(2) of the Animal Diseases Act as amended states: “A veterinarian or any other person who finds the incidence or suspected incidence of any controlled animal disease in any animal or progeny or product thereof, shall immediately report such incidence to the director.”

4.1.2). In terms of Table 2 of the Animal Disease Regulations, the following control measures for FMD are described:

<b><i>Animal Disease</i></b>	<b><i>Susceptible animals</i></b>	<b><i>Contact animals</i></b>	<b><i>Infected animals</i></b>
<i>Foot and mouth disease</i>	<i>Susceptible animals shall be immunised by an officer or authorised person with an effective remedy according to the species-specific, frequency and area as determined by the director.</i>	<i>Contact animals shall be dealt with as determined by the director.</i>	<i>Infected animals shall be dealt with as determined by the director.</i>

4.1.3). The DAH may make derogation (exemption) in terms of Regulation 11(2) (b) in a portion of the FMD controlled area on the condition that the measures as stipulated in this VPN will be complied with in full.

4.2). Reference to **legislation** is made in this document where applicable.

4.3). Terminology is followed in this document in order to meet the requirements of qualifying for a country having a FMD free zone, without vaccination, as defined by the OIE.

4.4). Controlled Areas (as per RSA legislation):

The term, “controlled areas”, is used to be consistent with current legislation. Currently existing controlled areas, as per RSA legislation, are described in Table 1 of the Animal Diseases Regulations, R. 2026 of 26 September 1986, as amended by R. 394 of 01 March 1991, R. 1136 of 11 September 1998, R. 361 of 07 April 2000, R. 885 of 21 September 2001, R. 527 of 15 May 2009, R. 558 of 22 May 2009 and future amendments of the new one to be published.



#### 4.5). Subdivision of the RSA into FMD control zones:

In the demarcation of FMD control zones, the environment, fences, the different ecological and geographical factors, as well as all the epidemiological factors and types of animal husbandry being practised, are taken into consideration.

If a farm, property, game reserve, or conservancy, or a part thereof in one zone, forms a unit, or is managed as a unit (i.e., there are no fences between them) with a farm, property, game reserve, or conservancy, or a part thereof, specified in another zone, the entire unit will automatically fall within the zone having the highest FMD risk, unless ruled otherwise by the DAH in consultation with the relevant PEO according to a risk analysis.

For the purpose of this VPN, RSA is subdivided into the following 3 FMD control zones, with subdivisions as indicated:

##### 4.5.1). **Infected Zone:**

*[OIE definition: **Infected zone** means a zone in which the absence of the disease under consideration has not been demonstrated by the requirements specified in this Terrestrial Code being met.]*

- a). The **infected zone** is a clearly defined geographical area within RSA in which FMD is endemic due to the presence of FMD carrier buffalo.
  - (i). Routine FMD vaccination of cattle is practised.
  - (ii). Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable.
  - (iii). Intensive FMD surveillance is conducted.
  
- b). In RSA, the infected zone does not include any part of the protection zone.

##### 4.5.2). **Protection Zone:**

*[OIE definition: **Protection zone** means a zone established to protect the health status of animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different animal health status, using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration to prevent spread of the causative pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone. These measures may include, but are not limited to, vaccination, movement control and an intensified degree of disease surveillance.]*

In the RSA, the protection zone does not have free zone status as per the OIE definitions.

The **protection zone** is a clearly defined geographical area between the infected and free zones. The protection zone in South Africa is not part of the FMD free zone. It is subdivided into two subzones:

**a). Protection Zone with Vaccination:**

The **protection zone with vaccination** is a clearly defined geographical area adjacent to the infected zone.

- (i). Routine FMD vaccination of cattle is practised.
- (ii). No buffalo should be allowed in the protection zone with vaccination in order to maintain a buffalo free zone between the infected and free zones.
- (iii). Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable.
- (iv). Intensive FMD surveillance is conducted.

The extent of the protection zone with vaccination, as well as any amendments, have to be defined by the PEO in consultation with the DAH in writing. The extent of the protection zone with vaccination has to be confirmed in writing in the first three months of each calendar year.

**b). Protection Zone without Vaccination:**

The **protection zone without vaccination** is a clearly defined geographical area adjacent to the free zone and some international boundaries.

- (i). No FMD vaccination is practised.
- (ii). Only FMD free buffalo are allowed to be kept in the protection zone without vaccination. Keeping and movement of FMD free buffalo in the Protection Zone without vaccination is subject to the specific requirements for fencing and regular testing at the cost of the owner, or manager, of such buffalo (details in the Buffalo Procedural Manual).
- (iii). Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable.
- (iv). Frequent FMD surveillance is conducted.

**4.5.3). Free Zone (without Vaccination):**

*[OIE definition: **Free zone** means a zone in which the absence of the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified in this Terrestrial Code for free status being met. Within the zone and at its borders, appropriate official veterinary control is effectively applied for animals and animal products, and their transportation.]*

The **free zone** is a clearly defined geographical area comprising the entire RSA, excluding the infected and protection zones. It includes the inspection area of the free zone. No FMD vaccination is practised.

In RSA, the free zone does not include any part of the protection zone.

**a). Inspection Area of the Free Zone:**

The **inspection area of the free zone** is a clearly defined geographical area within the free zone, adjacent to the protection zone and some international boundaries. It forms part of the controlled area as legislated.

- (i). Movement control of live game is applicable.
- (ii). Regular FMD surveillance is conducted.

For the exact descriptions of the zones and subdivisions of zones according to *original farms, game reserves, magisterial districts, local and district municipalities and SV areas*, see table 2 of the Regulations.

**4.6). This VPN should be issued as an order (Section 15 of the Act) by the responsible State Veterinarian on the owner or manager of the land in any of the FMD controlled areas.**

**5. CONTROL MEASURES PER FMD ZONE**

**5.1). Infected Zone:**

**5.1.1). Description of the Extent of the Infected Zone:**

For the exact description of the infected zone according to *original farms, game reserves, magisterial districts, local and district municipalities and SV areas*, see annexure 1.

**5.1.2). Infected Zone Control Measures:**

**5.1.2.1). Surveillance:**

**5.1.2.1.1). Clinical surveillance (Inspections):**

- (i). Inspection of cattle must be done every 7 days and inspection of small stock (i.e. goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days.

- (ii). Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible.
- (iii) Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms or diptanks where inspection turnout and frequency (the whole diptank and the herd) have been at least 50 percent within the last month.

**5.1.2.1.2). Serological Surveillance:**

As determined by the DAH

**5.1.2.1.3). Virological Surveillance:**

Upon suspicion of the disease, as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (Contingency Plan).

**5.1.2.2). Vaccination:**

- (i). All cattle, irrespective of age, must be vaccinated every 4 months (unless instructed differently by the DAH) against FMD according to directions for use of the vaccine, including re-vaccination of first time vaccinated cattle after 3-4 weeks.
- (ii). Vaccination dates, herd identities and number of cattle vaccinated must be recorded accurately in cattle registers.
- (iii). Movement of cattle is only allowed if the animals originate from a herd that was fully vaccinated at the last vaccination campaign.
- (iv). A permanent F-brand must be branded on the right side of the neck of each animal on the day when it is vaccinated for the first time, as well as during future vaccinations, IF NECESSARY, so as to ensure a clear, legible brand at all times since first vaccination (Table 3 of the Regulations).

**5.1.2.3). Movement Control:**

Disease control fences, with the purpose of prevention of contact between and movement of infected and susceptible animals, must be maintained according to the Act and Regulations, and must be inspected regularly by veterinary officials. Any lack of efficacy must be reported without delay to the responsible person and SV. (Section 18 of the Act).

**a). Live cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

(i). To infected zone:

- Movements from the free zone to the infected zone are allowed (ordinary permit).
- Movements from the protection zone to the infected zone are allowed (red cross permit).
- Cloven-hoofed livestock attain infected zone status when moved to the infected zone.

(ii). Within infected zone:

Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock within the infected zone are allowed (red cross permit) after:

- written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
- a mouth examination with negative results;
- satisfactory inspection history;
- satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle); and
- permanent F-brand (if cattle).

(iii). From infected zone:

- All cattle leaving the infected zone must be branded with a permanent F-brand on the right-hand side of the neck, except in the case of direct slaughter, when a permanent or temporary F-brand must be applied (table 3 of the Regulations).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the infected to the protection zone with vaccination are allowed only after (red cross permit):
  - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
  - a full clinical and mouth examination at the time of movement of all the animals to be moved with negative results;
  - a herd inspection of the remaining animals with negative results;
  - inspection of the herd twice within the last 7 days with no clinical signs of disease;

- satisfactory inspection history;
  - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle);
  - permanent F-brand (if cattle); and
  - vaccination of the entire herd (if cattle).
- **Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the infected to the protection zone without vaccination are allowed only after (red cross permit):**
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - 21 days quarantine in the infected or protection zone;
    - a full clinical and mouth examination at the time of movement of all the animals to be moved with negative results;
    - a herd inspection of the remaining animals, with negative results;
    - inspection of the herd twice within the last 7 days, with no clinical signs of disease;
    - satisfactory inspection history;
    - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle);
    - permanent F-brand (if cattle); and
    - vaccination of the entire herd (if cattle).
- **Movement of cloven-hoofed livestock for direct slaughter are allowed from the infected zone only to the designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, which are in the infected or protection zone, only after (red cross permit):**
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - satisfactory inspection history;
    - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle);
    - inspection and mouth examination with negative results;
    - temporary F-brand on all cattle to be moved.
- **Goats and sheep may be moved from the infected zone to the adjacent protection zone for direct slaughter for own consumption, provided that the whole herd of origin has been inspected at least once with negative results within the last 28 days, as recorded in the livestock register, as well as at the time of movement (red cross permit).**

- *Movement of F-branded, or FMD vaccinated cloven-hoofed livestock from the infected zone to the free zone, requires the approval of the DAH in consultation with, and on recommendation of the relevant PEO.*
- *Movements of pigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*
- *Movements of cattle are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.*

**b). Products of cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

- (i) To infected zone:  
Movements from the free or protection zone to the infected zone are allowed (ordinary permit).
- (ii) Within infected zone:  
Movements within the infected zone in the same SV area are allowed (ordinary permit)

Movements from the infected zone in one SV area to the infected zone in another SV area are allowed only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (red cross permit).

- (i). From infected zone:
  - Carcasses, meat and offal from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, may be moved from the infected zone for local consumption (not intended for export) within the infected or protection zones without a permit, if accompanied by a valid invoice.
  - Carcasses and offal not originating from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, may be moved from the infected zone for own consumption to the protection zone (ordinary permit) provided that:
    - the whole herd of origin has been inspected with negative results 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, with negative results.

- Well-cooked heads, feet, intestines, deboned meat without glands, biltong, treated with vinegar, and dry sausages may be moved from the infected zone to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).
- Hides and skins may be moved from the infected zone to any destination after 28 days salting under official supervision (ordinary permit).
- No semen, ova and embryos are allowed to leave the infected zone, unless the OIE code for import from an infected country or zone is complied with.
- Non-pasteurised milk may move without a permit from the infected zone to the protection zone with vaccination, or within the infected zone only. No non-pasteurised milk may be moved from the infected zone to the zone without vaccination, or to the free zone.
- Pasteurised milk may move from the infected zone to any destination without a permit, only if intended for human consumption and not for export.
- Blood samples, sheath washes and any other fresh samples may be moved from the infected zone only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit). This procedure is necessary to alert the laboratories of receiving potentially infected material.
- Dung / kraal manure / compost may be moved from the infected zone to any destination (ordinary permit specifying species from which product originates and amount of product) on the following conditions:
  - the dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;
  - the dung or kraal manure must be composted under official supervision in an area not accessible to cloven-hoofed animals by heaping it for at least 30 days, then turning the heap in such a way that the outer layer of 300mm ended deeper than 300mm from the outer



- surface, and then by a further heaping of at least 30 days;
- the compost may not be used for the fertilisation of any grazing or any other plant which is or will be in whatever way, whenever or wherever used or intended to be used for the feeding of any cloven-hoofed animals;
  - the compost may not be used in any camp or place accessible to any cloven-hoofed animal for whatever purpose;
  - the compost may not be removed from the destination as indicated on the permit;
  - the permit is only valid for one consignment;
  - vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.

Movements of pig products are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.

**c). Buffalo:**

(i). Buffalo movement within the Infected Zone:

- Buffalo may only be moved to farms registered for keeping FMD carrier buffalo (red cross permit).
- FMD carrier buffalo movements are restricted to the infected zone (red cross permit).
- Registration numbers of buffalo farms of origin and destination must appear on the movement permit.
- Buffalo moved from the free or protection zone to the infected zone, will attain FMD carrier buffalo status and infected zone status on arrival.

*Buffalo movements are also subject to brucellosis and tuberculosis control.*

*For all buffalo movements see the Buffalo Protocol*

**d). Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo:**

(i). To infected zone:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the free zone to the infected zone are allowed (ordinary permit).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the protection zone to the infected zone are allowed (red cross permit).
- Cloven-hoofed game, other than buffalo, moved from the free, protection zone to the infected zone, will attain infected zone status on arrival.

(ii). Within infected zone:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed game, other than buffalo, within the infected zone, are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.

(iii). From infected zone:

Cloven-hoofed game, other than buffalo, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination only on the following conditions:

- Written approval of the relevant PEO(s) if the movement is from one SV area to another;
- All the animals must be quarantined in an approved quarantine camp in the infected or protection zone (red cross permit to quarantine camp);
- All the animals must be identified individually to the satisfaction of the SV;
- All animals in quarantine must show negative serological results for FMD (all three SAT serotypes) after 21 days in quarantine;
- All laboratory testing and immobilisation are to be done at the owners cost, except for the first 15 samples per financial year

per owner per farm that will be conducted at state cost at the request of the responsible state veterinarian;

- In the case of clinical lesions detected, or any other suspicion during the quarantine period, all animals should be serologically tested or re-tested, and tissue (if possible) and probing samples taken and tested at state cost (immobilisation at owner's cost);
- In case of positive results:
  - the **sero-positive animals must** be removed immediately to the farm of origin (red cross permit); or be destroyed with the approval of the PEO;
  - the **sero-negative animals must** be serologically re-tested at owners cost 21 days after removal of all of the sero-positive animals (immobilisation at owner's cost);
  - otherwise they will be dealt with as sero-positive animals.
- If all the animals in quarantine test sero-negative and are declared negative by the SV, they may be moved after 21 days in quarantine to any destination, with 30 days retention in a game-proof camp at destination (red cross permit).
- It is advisable to bleed and test animals during capture, so that seropositive animals can be removed sooner. This, however, will be done at owner's cost and does not replace the bleeding after 21 days in quarantine.
- Game originating from the free or protection zone, that make use of quarantine or other holding facilities in the infected zone, attain infected zone status and will be handled as such.
- *Movements of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African swine fever Protocol.*
- Movements of kudu, warthog, bushpig, eland, hartebeest and other species diagnosed with bovine tuberculosis, are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.

**e). Buffalo products:**

- (i). To infected zone:
  - Movements from the free or protection zone to the infected zone are allowed (ordinary permit).
- (ii). Within infected zone:
  - Movements of buffalo products within the infected zone are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.
- (iii). From infected zone:
  - Break-dry buffalo biltong, free of glands and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, and well-cooked buffalo meat, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).

**“Break-dry biltong”**: when rigor mortis is complete, the meat must be deboned, salted with cooking salt (NaCl) and completely dried, i.e., having a ratio between water and protein not greater than 2.25:1. It must not deteriorate at ambient temperature.

**“Well-cooked meat”**: meat must be deboned and defatted, and then subjected to heating so that an internal temperature of 70°C or greater is maintained for a minimum of 30 minutes. After cooking, it shall be packed and handled in such a way that it cannot be exposed to a source of virus.

- Blood samples and any other fresh sample may be moved from the infected zone only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).

**f). Products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo:**

(i). To infected zone:

- Movements of products of cloven-hoofed game, other than buffalo, from the free or protection zone to the infected zone, are allowed (ordinary permit).

(ii). Within infected zone:

- Movements of products of cloven-hoofed game, other than buffalo, within the infected zone, are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.

(iii). From infected zone:

**FOR MOVEMENT OF GAME MEAT FROM THE INFECTED AND PROTECTION ZONES TO THE FREE ZONE FOR TRADE PURPOSES, REFER TO THE RESPECTIVE VPn.**

- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of lymph nodes and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison from carcasses, after hanging for at least 24 hours, originating directly from farms, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).
- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of lymph nodes and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison from carcasses, after hanging for at least 24 hours, purchased from approved butcheries, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination for own consumption without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
- Products which have been processed at Skukuza Abattoir, may be moved to any destination (ordinary permit).
- Fresh venison may not be moved from approved butcheries in the infected zone to wholesalers or to other butcheries, in order to facilitate traceability.

- Game skins and trophies, which have been treated by one of the following applicable methods under official supervision, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination (ordinary permit):
  - boiling in water for an appropriate time so as to ensure that any matter other than bone, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth is removed;
  - gamma irradiation at a dose of at least 20 kiloGray at room temperature (20°C or higher);
  - soaking, with agitation, in a 4% (w/v) solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate - Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) maintained at pH 11.5 or above for at least 48 hours;
  - soaking, with agitation, in a formic acid solution (100 kg salt (NaCl) and 12 kg formic acid per 1,000 litres water), maintained at below pH 3.0 for at least 48 hours; wetting and dressing agents may be added;
  - in the case of raw hides, salting for at least 28 days with sea salt containing 2% washing soda (sodium carbonate - Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>).
  
- Blood samples and any other fresh sample may be moved from the infected zone only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).
  
- Processed trophies, originating from approved taxidermists, may be moved from the infected zone to any destination without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
  
- Dung / kraal manure / compost may be moved from the infected zone to any destination (ordinary permit specifying species from which product originates and amount of product) on the following conditions:
  - The dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;
  - the dung or kraal manure must be composted under official supervision in an area not accessible to cloven-hoofed animals by heaping it for at least 30 days, then turning the heap in such a way that the outer layer of

300mm ended deeper than 300mm from the outer surface, and then by a further heaping of at least 30 days;

- the compost may not be used for the fertilisation of any grazing or any other plant which is or will be in whatever way, whenever or wherever used or intended to be used for the feeding of any cloven-hoofed animals;
  - the compost may not be used in any camp or place accessible to any cloven-hoofed animal for whatever purpose;
  - the compost may not be removed from the destination as indicated on the permit;
  - the permit is only valid for one consignment;
  - vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.
- *Movements of products of warthogs, bushpigs and wild pigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*

## 5.2). Protection Zone with Vaccination

### 5.2.1). Description of the extent of the Protection Zone with Vaccination:

For the exact description of the protection zone with vaccination according to *original farms, game reserves, magisterial districts, local and district municipalities and SV areas*, see annexure 1.

### 5.2.2). Protection Zone with Vaccination Control:

#### 5.2.2.1). Surveillance:

##### 5.2.2.1.1). Clinical surveillance (Inspections):

- (i). Inspection of cattle must be done every 7 days and inspection of small stock (i.e., goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days.
- (ii). Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms or diptanks where inspection turnout and frequency (the whole diptank and the herd) have been at least 50 percent within the last month.
- (iii). Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible.

**5.2.2.1.2). Serological surveillance:**

As determined by the DAH

**5.2.2.1.3). Virological surveillance:**

Upon suspicion of the disease as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (Contingency plan)

**5.2.2.2). Vaccination:**

- (i) All cattle, irrespective of age, must be vaccinated every 6 months (unless instructed differently by the DAH) against FMD according to directions for use of the vaccine, including vaccination of first time vaccinated cattle after 3-4 weeks if applicable.
- (ii) Vaccination dates, herd identities and number of cattle vaccinated must be recorded accurately.
- (iii) Movement of cattle is only allowed if the animals originate from a herd that was vaccinated fully during the last vaccination campaign.
- (iv) A permanent F-brand must be branded on the right side of the neck of each animal on the day when it is vaccinated for the first time, as well as during future vaccinations, IF NECESSARY, so as to ensure a clear, legible brand at all times since first vaccination (Table 3 of the Regulations).

**5.2.2.3). Movements:**

Disease control fences with the purpose of prevention of contact between and movement of infected and susceptible animals, must be maintained according to the Act and Regulations and must be inspected regularly by veterinary officials.

Any lack of efficacy must be reported without delay to the responsible person and SV (Section 18 of the Act).

*Stray buffalo control*

- Reporting, detection, return, destruction and disposal of stray buffalo from the infected zone should be promoted (regulation 20A of the Regulations).



**a). Live cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

(i). To protection zone with vaccination:

- For movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the infected zone to the protection zone with vaccination, see 5.1.2(a).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination are allowed (red cross permit).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the free zone to the protection zone with vaccination are allowed (ordinary permit).

(ii). Within protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock within the protection zone with vaccination are allowed (red cross permit) after:
  - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
  - a mouth examination with negative results;
  - satisfactory inspection history;
  - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle); and
  - permanent F-brand (if cattle).

(iii). From protection zone with vaccination:

- All cattle leaving the protection zone with vaccination must be branded with a permanent F-brand on the right-hand side of the neck, except in the case of direct slaughter, when a permanent or temporary F-brand must be applied (Table 3 of the Regulations).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed only after (red cross permit):
  - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
  - 21 days quarantine in the infected or protection zone;

- inspection and mouth examination at the time of movement of all the animals to be moved with negative results;
  - satisfactory inspection history;
  - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle);
  - permanent F-brand (if cattle); and
  - vaccination of the entire herd (if cattle).
- Movement of cloven-hoofed livestock for direct slaughter are allowed from the protection zone with vaccination only to the designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, only after (red cross permit):
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - satisfactory inspection history;
    - satisfactory vaccination history (if cattle);
    - inspection and mouth examination with negative results;
    - temporary F-brand on all cattle to be moved.
  - Goats and sheep may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to the adjacent protection zone without vaccination for direct slaughter for own consumption, provided that the whole herd of origin has been inspected at least once with negative results in the last 28 days, as recorded in the livestock register, as well as at the time of movement (red cross permit).
  - *Movement of F-branded or FMD vaccinated cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone with vaccination to the free zone (except for direct slaughter) requires the approval of the DAH in consultation with and on recommendation of the relevant PEO.*
  - *Movements of pigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*
  - *Movements of cattle are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.*

**b). Products of cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

(i). To protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products from the free zone or the protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).

(ii). Within protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products within the protection zone with vaccination in the same SV area, are allowed (ordinary permit).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products from the protection zone with vaccination in one SV area to the protection zone with vaccination in another SV area, are allowed only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (red cross permit).

(iii). From protection zone with vaccination:

- Carcasses, meat and offal from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10. or from butcheries may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination for local consumption (not intended for export) to any destination without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
- Carcasses, meat and offal not originating from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10. or from butcheries may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination for own consumption to the protection zone without vaccination or the inspection area of the free zone (ordinary permit) provided that:
  - the whole herd of origin has been inspected with negative results 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, with negative results.
- Well-cooked heads, feet and intestines; deboned meat without glands, biltong treated with vinegar and dry sausages, may be

moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).

- Hides and skins may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination after 28 days salting under official supervision (ordinary permit).
- No semen, ova and embryos are allowed to leave the protection zone with vaccination, unless the OIE code for import from an infected country or zone is complied with.
- Non-pasteurised milk may move without a permit from the protection zone with vaccination to the infected zone, or within the protection zone with vaccination only. No non-pasteurised milk may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination, or to the free zone.
- Pasteurised milk may move from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination without a permit, only if intended for human consumption and not for export.
- Blood samples, sheath washes and any other fresh samples may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).. This procedure is necessary to alert the laboratories of receiving potentially infected material.
- Dung / kraal manure / compost may be moved from the infected zone to any destination (ordinary permit specifying species from which product originates and amount of product) on the following conditions:
  - The dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;
  - the dung or kraal manure must be composted under official supervision in an area not accessible to cloven-hoofed animals by heaping it for at least 30 days, then turning the heap in such a way that the outer layer of 300mm ended deeper than 300mm from the outer surface, and then by a further heaping of at least 30 days;

- the compost may not be used for the fertilisation of any grazing or any other plant which is, or will be in whatever way, whenever or wherever, used, or intended to be used for the feeding of any cloven-hoofed animals;
  - the compost may not be used in any camp or place accessible to any cloven-hoofed animal for whatever purpose;
  - the compost may not be removed from the destination as indicated on the permit;
  - the permit is only valid for one consignment;
  - vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.
- *Movements of pig products are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*

**c). Buffalo:**

Keeping and movement of FMD free Buffalo in the Protection Zone is subjected to specific requirements for fencing and regular testing at the cost of the owner, or manager of such Buffalo (details in the Buffalo Procedural Manual).

No buffalo should be allowed in the protection zone with vaccination. If stray buffalo occur, they must be removed without delay (Regulation 20 A of the Regulations) and may be taken to the FMD infected zones of the country, in which case the same protocol as for the infected zone applies (see 5.1.2).

*Buffalo movements are also subject to tuberculosis control.*

*For all buffalo movements, see the Buffalo Procedural Manual.*

*NOTE: Exemption from the DAH is required for any movement of Buffalo out of the Protection Zone (Regulation 20(6) of the Regulations).*

**d). Cloven-hoofed game excluding buffalo:**

- (i). To protection zone with vaccination:
  - For movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the infected zone to the protection zone with vaccination.

Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the free zone to the protection zone with vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).

- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination, are allowed (red cross permit).
- Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo moved from the free zone or the protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination, will attain protection zone with vaccination status on arrival.

(ii). Within protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo within the protection zone with vaccination, are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.

(iii). From protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the protection zone with vaccination to the infected zone, are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.
- Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination or free zone only on the following conditions:
  - written approval of the relevant PEO(s) if the movement is from one SV area to another;
  - all the animals must be quarantined in an approved quarantine camp in the infected or protection zone (red cross permit to quarantine camp);
  - all the animals must be identified individually to the satisfaction of the SV;
  - all animals in quarantine must show negative serological results for FMD (all three SAT serotypes) after 21 days in quarantine;

- all laboratory testing and immobilisation are to be done at the owners cost, except for the first 15 samples per financial year per owner per farm that will be conducted at state cost at the request of the responsible state veterinarian;
  - in the case of clinical lesions detected, or any other suspicion during the quarantine period, all animals should be serologically tested or retested, and tissue (if possible) and probing samples taken and tested at state cost (immobilisation at owner's cost);
- In the 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 PEO;
    - the **seronegative animals must** be serologically retested at the owners cost 21 days after removal of all of the sero-positive animals (immobilisation at owner's cost); otherwise they will be dealt with as sero-positive animals;
    - if all the animals in quarantine test sero-negative and are declared negative by the SV, they may be moved after 21 days in quarantine to any destination with 30 days retention in a game-proof camp at destination (red cross permit).
- It is advisable to bleed and test animals during capture, so that seropositive animals can be removed sooner. This, however, will be done at owner's cost and does not replace the bleeding after 21 days in quarantine.
  - Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo originating from the free zone or protection zone without vaccination, that make use of quarantine or other holding facilities in the protection zone with vaccination, attain protection zone status and will be handled as such.
  - *Movements of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*

- Movements of kudu, warthog, bushpig, eland, hartebeest and other species diagnosed with bovine tuberculosis, are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.

**e). Buffalo products:**

(i). To protection zone with vaccination:

- For movements of buffalo products from the infected zone to the protection zone with vaccination, see 5.2.

(ii). Within protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of buffalo products within the protection zone with vaccination are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.

(iii). From protection zone with vaccination:

- Break-dry buffalo biltong, free of glands and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, and well-cooked buffalo meat, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).

**“Break-dry biltong”**: when rigor mortis is complete, the meat must be deboned, salted with cooking salt (NaCl) and completely dried, i.e., having a ratio between water and protein not greater than 2.25:1. It must not deteriorate at ambient temperature.

**“Well-cooked meat”**: meat must be deboned and defatted, and then subjected to heating so that an internal temperature of 70°C or greater is maintained for a minimum of 30 minutes. After cooking, it shall be packed and handled in such a way that it cannot be exposed to a source of virus.

- Blood samples and any other fresh sample may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).



**f. Products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo:**

(i). To protection zone with vaccination:

- For movements of products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the infected zone to the protection zone with vaccination, see 5.1.2.
- Movements of products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the free zone or protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).

(ii). Within protection zone with vaccination:

- Movements of products of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo within the protection zone with vaccination are allowed (redcross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.

(iii) From protection zone with vaccination:

- FOR MOVEMENT OF GAME MEAT FROM THE INFECTED AND PROTECTION ZONES TO THE FREE ZONE FOR TRADE PURPOSES, REFER TO THE RESPECTIVE VPN.
- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of lymph nodes and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison from carcasses, after hanging for at least 24 hours originating directly from **farms**, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).
- Wind-dry biltong and dry sausages, free of lymph nodes and large blood vessels and prepared with vinegar, well-cooked boned or deboned venison, and deboned fresh venison from carcasses, after hanging for at least 24 hours, purchased from approved **butcheries**, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination for own consumption

without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.

- Fresh venison from cloven-hoofed game may not be moved from approved butcheries in the protection zone with vaccination to wholesalers or to other butcheries, in order to facilitate traceability.
- Game skins and trophies, which have been treated by one of the following applicable methods under official supervision, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination (ordinary permit):
  - boiling in water for an appropriate time so as to ensure that any matter other than bone, horns, hooves, claws, antlers or teeth is removed;
  - gamma irradiation, at a dose of at least 20 kiloGray at room temperature (20°C or higher);
  - soaking, with agitation, in a 4% (w/v) solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate - Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) maintained at pH 11.5 or above for at least 48 hours;
  - soaking, with agitation, in a formic acid solution (100 kg salt (NaCl) and 12 kg formic acid per 1,000 litres of water), maintained at below pH 3.0 for at least 48 hours. Wetting and dressing agents may be added;
  - in the case of raw hides, salting for at least 28 days with sea salt, containing 2% washing soda (sodium carbonate - Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>).
- Blood samples, and any other fresh sample from cloven-hoofed game, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).
- Processed trophies of cloven-hoofed game, originating from approved taxidermists, may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
- Dung / kraal manure / compost may be moved from the protection zone with vaccination to any destination (ordinary

permit specifying species from which product originates and amount of product) on the following conditions:

- the dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;
  - the dung or kraal manure must be composted under official supervision in an area not accessible to cloven-hoofed animals by heaping it for at least 30 days, then turning the heap in such a way that the outer layer of 300mm ended deeper than 300mm from the outer surface, and then by a further heaping of at least 30 days;
  - the compost may not be used for the fertilisation of any grazing or any other plant, which is, or will be in whatever way, whenever, or wherever, used. or intended to be used for the feeding of any cloven-hoofed animals;
  - the compost may not be used in any camp or place accessible to any cloven-hoofed animal for whatever purpose;
  - the compost may not be removed from the destination as indicated on the permit;
  - the permit is only valid for one consignment;
  - vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.
- *Movements of products of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*

### 5.3). Protection Zone without Vaccination

#### 5.3.1). Description of the extent of the Protection Zone without Vaccination:

For the exact description of the protection zone without vaccination according to *original farms, game reserves, magisterial districts, local and district municipalities and SV areas*, see annexure 1.

#### 5.3.2). Protection Zone without Vaccination Control:

##### 5.3.2.1). Surveillance:

**5.3.2.1.1). Clinical surveillance (Inspection):**

- Inspection of cattle must be done every 14 days and inspection of small stock (i.e., goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days.
- Movement of livestock is only allowed from farms or diptanks where inspection turnout and frequency (the whole diptank and the herd) have been at least 50 percent within the last month.
- Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible.

**5.3.2.1.2). Serological surveillance:**

As determined by the DAH

**5.3.2.1.3). Virological surveillance:**

Upon suspicion of the disease, as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (Contingency plan).

**5.3.2.2). Vaccination:**

No routine vaccination against FMD is allowed in the protection zone without vaccination.

**5.3.2.3). Movements:**

**a). Live cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

- (i). To protection zone without vaccination:
  - Movements from the free zone to the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).
  - For movements from the protection or infected to the protection zone without vaccination, see 5.1.2.

- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the free zone to the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).
  - For movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone with vaccination or infected zone to the protection zone without vaccination, see 5.1.2
- (ii). Within protection zone without vaccination:
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock within the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (red cross permit) after:
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - a mouth examination with negative results; and
    - satisfactory inspection history.
- (iii). From protection zone without vaccination:
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone without vaccination to the protection zone with vaccination or infected zone are allowed (red cross permit) after:
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - a mouth examination with negative results; and
    - satisfactory inspection history.
  - Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone without vaccination to the free zone, except for direct slaughter, are only allowed after:
    - written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
    - no vaccination history and no F-brand;
    - satisfactory inspection history;
    - individual identification of all the animals to the satisfaction of the SV;
    - 21 days quarantine in an approved quarantine camp in the protection zone;
    - a negative serological test for all 3 SAT serotypes after 21 days in quarantine (testing is done at owners cost except for the first 15 samples per financial year, owner

- and farm, as motivated by the responsible state veterinarian); and
  - a mouth examination with negative results after 21 days in quarantine (red cross permit to quarantine camp, ordinary permit from quarantine camp to destination).
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from the protection zone without vaccination for direct slaughter only at designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, are allowed (red cross permit) after:
- written approval by the relevant PEO(s) (except when within one SV area);
  - satisfactory inspection history;
  - inspection and mouth examination with negative results; and
  - temporary F-brand on all cattle to be moved.

No F-branded cattle are allowed to leave the protection zone without vaccination for the free zone, except for direct slaughter at designated abattoirs, as in 3.3.14 (red cross permit).

*Movements of F-branded or FMD vaccinated cloven-hoofed livestock (except for direct slaughter) from the protection zone without vaccination to the free zone, require the written approval of the DAH.*

**b). Products of cloven-hoofed livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs):**

- (i). To protection zone without vaccination:
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products from the free zone to the protection zone without vaccination are allowed (ordinary permit).
  - For movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products from the infected or protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination, see 5.1.2.
- (ii). Within protection zone without vaccination:
- Movements of cloven-hoofed livestock products within the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).

(iii). From protection zone without vaccination:

- Carcasses, meat, hides, skins and offal of cloven-hoofed livestock originating from designated **abattoirs** as in 3.3.10, or from **butcheries**, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to any destination without a permit, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
- Carcasses, meat, hides, skins and offal of cloven-hoofed livestock **not** originating from designated abattoirs as in 3.3.10, or from butcheries, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to any destination (ordinary permit).
- Blood samples, sheath washings and any other fresh samples of cloven-hoofed livestock, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).
- Dung / kraal manure / compost may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to any destination (ordinary permit specifying species from which product originates and amount of product) on the following conditions:
  - The dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;
  - the dung or kraal manure must be composted under official supervision in an area not accessible to cloven-hoofed animals by heaping it for at least 30 days, then turning the heap in such a way that the outer layer of 300mm ended deeper than 300mm from the outer surface, and then by a further heaping of at least 30 days;
  - the compost may not be used for the fertilisation of any grazing, or any other plant, which is, or will be in whatever way, whenever, or wherever, used, or intended to be used for the feeding of any cloven-hoofed animals;
  - any cloven-hoofed animal for whatever purpose;
  - the compost may not be removed from the destination as indicated on the permit;
  - the permit is only valid for one consignment;

- vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.

**c. Buffalo:**

- No FMD carrier buffalo are allowed in the Protection Zone without vaccination.
- Keeping and movement of FMD free Buffalo in the Protection Zone is subjected to specific requirements for fencing and regular testing at the cost of the owner, or manager of such Buffalo (details in the Buffalo Procedural Manual).
- If stray buffalo occur, they must be removed without delay (Regulation 20 A of the Regulations) and may be taken to the FMD infected zones of the country, in which case the same protocol as for the infected zone applies (see 5.1.2).

*Buffalo movements are also subject to tuberculosis control.*

*For all buffalo movements see the Buffalo Procedural Manual.*

*NOTE: Exemption from the DAH is required for any movement of Buffalo out of the Protection Zone.*

*Buffalo movements are also subject to brucellosis and tuberculosis control.*

*For all buffalo movements, see the Buffalo Procedural Manual.*

**d. Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo:**

- (i). To protection zone without vaccination:
  - Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the free zone to the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).
  - For movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo from the infected or protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination, see 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 respectively.



- (ii). Within protection zone without vaccination:
- Movements of cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo within the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.
- (iii). From protection zone without vaccination:
- Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to the infected zone or the protection zone with vaccination (red cross permit), but only after written approval by the relevant PEO(s) if not within the same SV area.
  - Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to the free zone only on the following conditions:
    - written approval of the relevant PEO(s) if the movement is from one SV area to another;
    - all the animals must be quarantined in an approved quarantine camp in the infected or protection zone (red cross permit to quarantine camp);
    - all the animals must be identified individually to the satisfaction of the SV;
    - all animals in quarantine must show negative serological results for FMD (all three SAT serotypes) after 21 days in quarantine;
    - all laboratory testing and immobilisation are to be done at the owners cost, except for the first 15 samples per financial year per owner per farm that will be conducted at state cost at the request of the responsible state veterinarian;
    - in the case of clinical lesions detected, or any other suspicion during the quarantine period, all animals should be serologically tested or retested, and tissue (if possible) and probing samples be taken and be tested at state cost (immobilisation at owner's cost).

- In the 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 PEO;
  - the **seronegative animals must** be serologically retested at owners cost 21 days after removal of all of the sero-positive animals (immobilisation at owner's cost). Otherwise they will be dealt with as sero-positive animals;
  - if all the animals in quarantine test sero-negative and are declared negative by the SV, they may be moved after 21 days in quarantine to any destination, with 30 days retention in a game-proof camp at destination (red cross permit);
  - it is advisable to bleed and test animals during capture, so that seropositive animals can be removed sooner. This, however, will be done at owner's cost and does not replace the bleeding after 21 days in quarantine.
  
- Cloven-hoofed game other than buffalo originating from the free zone, that make use of quarantine or other holding facilities in the protection zone without vaccination, attain protection zone without vaccination status and will be handled as such.
  
- Game other than buffalo may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to the infected zone or protection zone with vaccination (red cross permit).

*Movements of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African swine fever Procedural Manual.*

*Kudu, warthog, bushpig and eland movements are also subject to tuberculosis control, where applicable.*

**e. Products of cloven-hoofed game:**

- (i). To protection zone without vaccination:
  - Movements of cloven-hoofed game products from the free zone to the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).

- For movements of cloven-hoofed game products from the infected zone or protection zone with vaccination to the protection zone without vaccination, see 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 respectively.
- (ii). Within protection zone without vaccination:
- *Movements of cloven-hoofed game products within the protection zone without vaccination, are allowed (ordinary permit).*
- (iii). From protection zone without vaccination:
- Cloven-hoofed game products, originating directly from **farms**, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination to any destination for own consumption (ordinary permit).
  - Fresh venison and carcasses of cloven-hoofed game (*excluding that of warthogs and bushpigs*), eviscerated and without heads and feet, and biltong and dry sausages purchased from approved **butcheries**, may be moved for own consumption without a permit from the protection zone without vaccination to any destination, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.
  - Blood samples, or any other fresh sample, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination only to laboratories that are DAFF approved to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones according to Paragraph 3.3.13.2 above (red cross permit).
  - Processed trophies, originating from approved taxidermists, may be moved from the protection zone without vaccination, without a permit to any destination, if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice.

*Movements of products of warthogs and bushpigs are also subject to the African swine fever Protocol.*

FOR MOVEMENT OF GAME MEAT FROM THE INFECTED AND PROTECTION ZONES TO THE FREE ZONE FOR TRADE PURPOSES, REFER TO THE RESPECTIVE VPn.

## 5.4). Free Zone

### 5.4.1). Description of the extent of the Free Zone:

The free zone comprises the entire RSA, excluding the infected and protection zones. The free zone includes, in some areas, an inspection area adjacent to the protection zone, or FMD free zones of neighbouring countries, or FMD free countries.

### 5.4.2). Inspection Area of the Free Zone:

#### 5.4.2.1). Description of the extent of the Inspection Area of the Free Zone:

For the exact description of the inspection area of the free zone according to *original farms, game reserves, magisterial districts, local and district municipalities and SV areas*, see annexure 1.

#### 5.4.2.2). Inspection Area of the Free Zone Control:

##### 5.4.2.2.1). Surveillance:

##### 5.4.2.2.1.1). Clinical surveillance (Inspection):

All cattle in the inspection area must be inspected every 28 days, except in the parts of the inspection area of the free zone exempted in terms of regulation 20 (4) of the Regulations by the DAH, in consultation with the relevant PEO.

##### 5.4.2.2.1.2). Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH.

##### 5.4.2.2.1.3). Virological Surveillance:

Upon suspicion of the disease as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (Contingency plan).

##### 5.4.2.2.2). Vaccination:

No routine vaccinations against FMD are allowed in the free zone.

**5.4.2.2.3). Movements:**

There is no permit control for FMD control purposes over movements within the free zone, except for:

- buffalo movements (according to the Buffalo Protocol);
- movements of existing F branded cattle, only with permission of the relevant PEO;
- movements of live, cloven-hoofed game, from within, or to the inspection area of the free zone, unless exempted by the DAH in consultation with the relevant PEO.

The inspection area of the free zone should be exempted by the DAH from movement control over other animals and over products in terms of regulation 20 (4) of the Regulations.

For movements from the free zone to the infected or protection zones, the movement control protocol under the zone of destination, must be adhered to.

Movement of F-branded, or FMD vaccinated cloven-hoofed livestock from the infected or protection zone to the free zone (except for direct slaughter), requires the approval of the DAH, in consultation with and on recommendation of the relevant PEO. Approval by the DAH is also required for the movement of any buffalo from the infected or protection zone to the free zone.

For movements from the infected or protection zone to the free zone, the movement control protocol under the zone of origin must be adhered to.

**END**