



**agriculture,
forestry & fisheries**

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
DIRECTORATE ANIMAL HEALTH

VETERINARY PROCEDURAL NOTICE FOR
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL IN
SOUTH AFRICA

APPROVED BY:

Director of Animal Health

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Veterinary Procedural Notice: Foot and Mouth Disease
Approved by:



Dr Mpho Maja, Director of Animal Health

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Chapter A. PURPOSE, SCOPE AND INTRODUCTION

Article A.1 Purpose of this Veterinary Procedural Notice (VPN)

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

A.1.1. Protect the status of the FMD free and protection zones of South Africa; and

A.1.2. Contain the infection within the FMD infected zones of South Africa.

Article A.2 Scope

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

Of major concern are:

A.2.1.1. The risk of FMD spreading from the FMD infected zones to the protection zones and the free zone;

A.2.1.2. The risk of South Africa losing its FMD free zone status as recognised by the OIE; and

A.2.1.3. The potential negative impact of the disease on national and international trade.

A.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:

A.2.2.1. prohibition of high risk movements;

A.2.2.2. facilitation of medium risk movements by the implementation of appropriate risk mitigation measures; and

A.2.2.3. promotion of negligible risk movements by the application of commodity based trade principles.

Article A.3 Abbreviations

Act	Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984), as amended
AHT	Animal Health Technician
ASF	African swine fever
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

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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, No. R. 2026 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, September 2014 (this document)

Article A.4 Application of the Foot and mouth disease VPN

A.4.1. 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 Article B).

A.4.1.1. The aim of this VPN is to provide for the prevention of spread of FMD in the Republic of South Africa.

A.4.1.2. 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.

A.4.1.3. This VPN does not include any “outbreak contingency plan” or “standard operating 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.

A.4.2. This VPN is for all role players who are involved in FMD control.

A.4.3. The 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.

A.4.4. 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.

A.4.5. This VPN must be read, interpreted and applied as a whole.

A.4.6. The “Buffalo Veterinary Procedural Notice” (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.4.6.1. All Buffalo in the FMD infected zones are considered to be infected with FMD.

- A.4.6.2. In the Protection Zones only FMD free buffalo are allowed to be kept. Keeping and movement of FMD buffalo in the protection zones 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 Veterinary Procedural Notice).
- A.4.6.3. There is compulsory testing for FMD (and other diseases) for all buffalo movements outside the FMD infected zones (details in the Buffalo Veterinary Procedural Notice).
- A.4.7.** 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.
- A.4.8.** Import control at all ports of entry, including border posts, harbours, airports, railway lines, whether in the infected, protection, or free zones, should be performed to prevent incursion of FMD into the RSA. Import control is not covered by this VPN.
- A.4.8.1. 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.
- A.4.9.** Veterinary fence control is not covered by this VPN. The erection and maintenance of fences around land 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.
- A.4.10.** 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.

Article A.5 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:

A.5.1. Susceptible Species:

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*).

- A.5.1.1. 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.

A.5.2. Non-Susceptible Species:

- A.5.2.1. All other mammals, including rhinoceros, hippopotamus, equines, all carnivores (including lions, other wild cat species, hyenas and wild dogs), African elephant, monkeys and baboons.
- A.5.2.2. Birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates.

A.5.3. 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.

A.5.4. 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).

A.5.5. Official Supervision:

- A.5.5.1. The physical presence of a veterinary official or authorised person during a controlled veterinary act; and
- A.5.5.2. Such official or person must be satisfied that such an act is performed correctly.

A.5.6. 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 A.5.7.) for a specified period to prevent exposure to, or spread of infection.

- A.5.6.1. 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.
- g. Quarantined animals must be inspected and mouthed (in the case of livestock) for FMD (and inspected for any other disease) by a veterinary official on arrival and then at least weekly and on the day on which the quarantine is to be cancelled.
- h. Feet of all suspected cases must be washed and examined thoroughly.
- i. 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 samples (if possible) and probang samples taken and tested at state cost.
- j. 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.
- k. 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 DD.
- l. 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.

A.5.6.2. Quarantine of animals originating from the infected zones or protection zones may only take place in the protection zones (see below for description of the zones).

A.5.7. 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.5.7.1. 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.

A.5.7.2. Two fence types are applicable at quarantine camps, namely:

a. Livestock-proof fence means, in the case of:

- i. Cattle: a 1.3 metre high fence that effectively keeps cattle in and out;
- ii. 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.

b. Game-proof fence means:

- i. 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,
- ii. also in accordance with nature conservation statutory requirements.

A.5.7.3. Approved quarantine camp:

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

A.5.7.4. A conspicuous sign must depict the area as a quarantine area.

A.5.8. 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.5.8.1. Retained animals are to be marked as described under A 5.6.1. c).
- A.5.8.2. Retention must be done on the farm of destination for the time period indicated on the movement permit (usually 30 days).
- A.5.8.3. 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.
- A.5.8.4. Retained animals can be kept:
 - a. 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
 - b. 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.
- A.5.8.5. Retained animals need not to be inspected, except if the SV at origin deems it necessary.
- A.5.8.6. The owner must comply with the condition of retention on the permit.

A.5.9. 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.

A.5.10. Designated Abattoirs:

A designated abattoir is an abattoir:

- A.5.10.1. approved in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000);
- A.5.10.2. from where products are not exported;
- A.5.10.3. for which written application by the abattoir owner to the PEO has been submitted and considered;
- A.5.10.4. designated in writing by the DAH on recommendation of the relevant PEO, specifying the period, species and zone of origin of animals for slaughter, and any other condition under which such direct slaughtering may take place, of infected or potentially infected livestock and game (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations) originating from:
 - a. the protection zones, in which case the abattoir may be situated anywhere in RSA; or

- b. the infected zones, in which case the abattoir may be situated only in the infected or protection zones

A.5.10.5. which meets the following requirements:

All Essential Minimum Standards in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000) must be applied:

- a. proper ante-mortal and post-mortal inspection;
- b. effective holding facilities for live animals;
- c. effective holding facilities for carcasses for secondary meat inspection; and
- d. effective access control to the abattoir premises.

A.5.10.6. for which a register of designated abattoirs is to be kept at the office of the DAH and PEO.

A.5.11. Direct Slaughter:

A.5.11.1 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 zones;
- c. movement of a potentially infected animal under cover of a red cross permit from origin to a designated abattoir, as in A.5.10., 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.

A.5.12. 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.

A.5.13. Laboratories, Butcheries, Meat Processing Plants, Smoking Plants, Biltong Factories, Taxidermists, Tanneries, Skin and Hide Plants, Sterilisation Plants, Deboning Plants:

A.5.13.1. 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.

A.5.13.2. DAFF Approved Veterinary Laboratories:

- a. According to Regulation 12B of the Regulations 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.
- b. 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” has to be made via the PEO of the province in which the laboratory is situated.
- c. 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.

A.5.13.3. Veterinary Laboratories are also subject to movement control.

A.5.14. Veterinary Movement Permits (regulation 20 (1) (a) of the Regulations):

A.5.14.1. The purpose of veterinary movement permits is to:

- a. control movements which pose, or potentially pose animal health risks by allowing such movements only on risk-mitigating conditions specified in such a permit;
- b. monitor movements by keeping records for tracing and reporting purposes.

A.5.14.2. Veterinary movement permits, issued by a SV or by a veterinary official authorised in writing by a SV, are required for:

- a. 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);
- b. All movements of live cloven-hoofed game from, to or within the high surveillance area of the free zone (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (vi) and (vii) of the Regulations);
- c. 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 Veterinary Procedural Notice and African swine fever Procedural Manual);
- d. All movements of live pigs and pig products in the African swine fever controlled area, as is described in table 2 of the Regulations;
- e. 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);

- f. All movements of F-branded cattle in the whole of RSA (branded in terms of table 3 of the Regulations);
 - g. All movements of cloven-hoofed livestock from designated abattoirs as in A.5.10. (Regulation 20 (1) (a) (i) of the Regulations);
 - h. All movements of animals subject to official quarantine, or of animal products from areas subject to official quarantine.
- A.5.14.3. 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. No movement permits will be issued for animals that are not identified or ear-tagged according to point A.5.18.4. below.
- A.5.14.4. Movements from or to shows, auctions, abattoirs, feedlots, tanneries, taxidermists and animal rehabilitation centres are NOT exempted from movement permit control.
- A.5.14.5. 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.
- A.5.14.6. "From" an area means "out of" an area.
- A.5.14.7. 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):
- a. Permit number (including a serial number and indicating the issuing office/official and the year);
 - b. Name of applicant/mover (not necessarily the owner);
 - c. Contact details of mover (telephone number, address, etc.);
 - d. Amount, species and nature (eg. live, skin, meat, cape, etc.) of animals or products intended for movement;
 - e. Identification (individual) of animals or products intended for movement, including individual eartag numbers for cattle;
 - f. Origin (stock card number, official farm name and number / diptank / place and local municipality);
 - g. Destination (by official farm name and number / diptank / abattoir / place and local municipality);
 - h. 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.);

- i. Seal number(s);
- j. Vehicle registration number;
- k. Place and date of issuing of permit;
- l. Official date stamp;
- m. Print name, signature and contact details of issuing official; and
- n. Registration numbers of buffalo farms of origin and destination.

A.5.14.8. Two types of Movement Permits are used, namely a Red Cross Permit and an Ordinary Movement Permit. The type of permit to be used for a specific movement is mentioned in the detailed movement protocol below (see Article C.4).

A.5.14.9. Red Cross Permit:

- a. 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.
- b. 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 Article C.4;
 - ii. When quarantine or retention at destination is required;
 - iii. Movement from infected or protection zones to a designated abattoir (see A 5.10) for direct slaughter, as described in Article C.4;
 - iv. All movements of live buffalo (see also Buffalo Veterinary Procedural Notice);
 - v. All movements of live pigs (see also African swine fever Procedural Manual).
- c. 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.
 - i. 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 zones with vaccination) or 14 days (from the protection zones without vaccination). If not, the herd must be inspected on the day on which the movement takes place;
 - ii. 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 (A 5.10), the "F" brand may be temporary;

- iii. 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);
- iv. 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);
- v. 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 and species 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.
- vi. Arrangements for red cross permit movements must as far as possible be done together with routine surveillance on the farm / at the diptank;
- vii. 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.
- viii. 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.
- ix. 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;

- x. Entries on the 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;
- xi. Reconciliation of permits should be done at the SV office at origin.

A.5.14.10. Ordinary Movement Permit:

- a. An ordinary movement permit is used for all movements, other than red cross permit movements, that are subject to veterinary movement permit control.
- b. It is not required that the SV at destination be informed telephonically, or by facsimile, of a movement permitted by an ordinary permit movement.

A.5.14.11. 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.

A.5.14.12. 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.

A.5.14.13. 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.5.14.14. Other considerations

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

A.5.15. 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.

A.5.15.1. Serological surveillance

- a. Serological surveillance entails a serological test for all 3 SAT serotypes (after 21 days in quarantine, if quarantine is applicable) (testing is done at owners cost, except for the first 15 samples per financial year, per owner, per farm, which will be conducted at state cost at the request of the responsible state veterinarian);
- b. In the case of positive results:
 - i. the seropositive animals must be removed immediately to the farm of origin (red cross permit); or be destroyed with the approval of the PEO;
 - ii. the seronegative animals must be serologically retested at the owner's 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;
- c. If all the animals in quarantine test sero-negative, they may be declared negative by the SV.

A.5.15.2. Clinical Surveillance:

- a. Livestock inspection entails:
 - i. Regular audible (listening) and visual (looking) observation for any clinical signs suggestive of FMD in 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.
 - ii. 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.
- iii. Counting of all animals presented for inspection.
- iv. 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):
- 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.
 - 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.
 - Absent animals
 - sick;
 - missing;
 - absent without a reason.
- v. Recording of findings on the stock card of the livestock-owner, as well as in the livestock register.
- vi. Summarising of all records in livestock register and transcription into monthly reports as required for further reporting purposes.
- vii. Recording of other findings, vaccinations, sampling, testing, etc., in the owner's stock card (if applicable) and in the official livestock register.
- viii. Follow-up inspection of absent animals on the same day and recording as above.
- The AHT must go through the cattle register with the diptank committee and identifies owners whose cattle are regularly absent from the diptank. They get visited by the AHT and diptank committee to find out what the problem is. The legal prosecution is difficult but peer pressure, the traditional authority system and the desire to get movement permits are used to resolve the issue. All follow-ups are registered in the cattle register.
- ix. Immediate reporting of abnormal findings to the official's supervisor.
- x. Proper handling and control of animals, extension to owners, co-operation of owners, sufficient animal handling 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.

xi. Inspection intensity (= strike rate) (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), should be:

- 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).

xii. Numbers used to calculate strike rate:

Zone	Frequency	Turnout (percentage of registered cattle present)
Protection with vaccination	40 inspection days per year	Farms: 90% per inspection day. Diptanks: 70% per inspection day; 80% of animals should be covered over a period of six months.
Protection without vaccination	20 inspection days per year	
High surveillance area with movement control	20 inspection days per year	
High surveillance area of the free zone	10 inspection days per year	

xiii. 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% within the last month and the vaccination status is satisfactory. The individual owner/herds records are also used to determine whether an owner can obtain movement permits (see conditions for specific movements). In addition all animals for movement have to be individually identified as per Article C.1.

b. 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.

c. Mouth and feet examinations:

i. 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.

ii. Routine mouth examinations shall be performed and recorded on at least 10 cattle, randomly selected from the presented cattle on each inspection day at every inspection point.

iii. 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.

A.5.15.3. Virological surveillance:

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In the case of suspect clinical or serological findings, tissue samples (if possible) and probang samples must be taken from affected animals and tested at state cost, as determined by the DAH in conjunction with the PEO (FMD Contingency plan).

A.5.15.4. Records:

Auditable records should be sent to DAFF as requested.

- i. Clinical surveillance: as determined by the DAH
- ii. Serological surveillance: as determined by the DAH
- iii. Virological surveillance: as determined by the DAH

A.5.16. 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.5.16.1. A farm is one or more adjacent registered properties used by one or more animal owners for keeping of animals.
- A.5.16.2. A diptank area is the communal grazing area on which the animals registered at a diptank are usually kept.
- A.5.16.3. 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.
- A.5.16.4. All livestock in an inspection area must be registered.

A.5.17. 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.

A.5.18. Animal Identification:

- A.5.18.1. 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);
- A.5.18.2. 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);
- A.5.18.3. 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.
- A.5.18.4. Cattle identification

- a. An animal identification and traceability system has been introduced for all cattle in the FMD protection zones, both the protection zones with vaccination and the protection zones without vaccination and the high surveillance area with movement control (part of the free zone in KwaZulu-Natal province).
- b. Different ear tag colours are used to differentiate animals in the different zones as follows:
 - i. Protection zones with vaccination: green ear tags
 - ii. Protection zones without vaccination: pink ear tags
 - iii. High surveillance area with movement control: yellow ear tags.
- c. The same yellow colour ear tag will be rolled out for the entire free zone at a later stage.
- d. The specifications of the eartags include:
 - i. ICAR approval
 - ii. Tamper proof, single use polyurethane tags from an ISO 9001 manufacturer
 - iii. Numbering has to be laser print quality
 - iv. Visual number and barcode on tags
 - v. Unique 2D bar code must be issued from a central, internationally compliant, database (FACTT) for verification and authentication and may not be duplicated
 - vi. The unique 12 digit number must be embedded in the barcode for security purposes and be verifiable against a central repository/ database from a trusted third party with a proven track record of 5 years in South Africa.
 - vii. Male and female tags must be embossed above the bar code and number with the country specific logo (ZA) in order to differentiate them from blank tags in the commercial market to prevent fraudulent duplication.
 - viii. The pink and green eartags that are used for animals outside the free zone will also be embossed with a capital F above the barcode and unique number to indicate the non-free zone status of the animals.
- e. The eartag information will be captured and kept on a central electronic database.
- f. A "South African Foot and Mouth Disease Animal Identification System Standard Operational Procedure" (SAFAIS SOP) has been compiled (available on the DAFF website). The SAFAIS SOP describes in detail the eartag specifications (refer to bullets above). The distribution system is based on electronic records to ensure that the traceability of all records is maintained. The SAFAIS SOP prescribes that:
 - i. Calves have to be eartagged before 3 months of age.
 - ii. Newly introduced cattle have to be eartagged as soon as possible with maximum period of 30 days after introduction.
 - iii. The following information must be recorded in full for each eartag event: date, owner information, age, sex, colour, breed and species.

- iv. Cattle which have lost their eartags and of which the eartags have become unreadable have to be re-eartagged as soon as possible with full recording of the replacement event.
- v. Cattle for which the FMD zonal status has changed for whatever reason (e.g. permitted movement, change in vaccination area), are to be re-eartagged as soon as possible, with recording of replacement event and reference to veterinary movement permit number, if applicable. This will ensure that animals always have the correct eartag colour for the relevant zone. On the database the information about the previous and new eartag are linked with the information on the individual cattle remaining unchanged.
- vi. If cattle die or are slaughtered the event will be recorded.
- vii. If cattle change ownership and/or location for whatever reason and with or without movement involved, such event is recorded as well.
- viii. All records of distribution and application of eartags and of change of owner and/or location of cattle are to be submitted on the relevant report forms to the provincial FMD co-ordinator/data capturer with routine monthly reports.
- ix. The data capturer captures all reports electronically within one month of receiving such reports.
- x. Captured data are submitted to DAFF monthly in the prescribed format.
- xi. All cattle movements within the FMD protection zones and the high surveillance area with movement control are subject to state veterinary movement control. The owners apply for movements with the local state veterinarian or animal health technician. The SAFAIS SOP also prescribes that the eartag numbers must be recorded for every movement and included on the state veterinary movement permits. No untagged cattle may be applied for or may be permitted to move.
- xii. The eartag numbers will also be reflected on the laboratory submission and result forms for cattle that are tested for movement or other purposes.
- xiii. An effort will be made to verify all eartags by manual recording at least twice a year. Annual scanning of eartags may be introduced.
- xiv. The SAFAIS SOP also prescribes the investigations of animals that are found in the wrong area. An investigation form is prescribed with the recording of the date, description of what was found wrong, eartag number(s), description of the investigation, corrective measure taken and date of resolution. Illegally moved animals must be quarantined, moved back or slaughtered depending on the disease risk associated with such animals. Legal procedures must be instituted as applicable. The number of investigations and the eartags of the animals that were reported must be reported to DAFF together with the monthly reports.

Chapter B. LEGAL BASIS

Article B.1 Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984

B.1.1. 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, No. R. 2026 of 26 September 1986, Table 2, as amended). Therefore, all statutory requirements applicable to controlled diseases, are applicable to FMD.

B.1.2. 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):

B.1.2.1. 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.1.2.2. 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.”

B.1.3. In terms of Table 2 of the Animal Disease Regulations, the following control measures for FMD have been recommended:

Animal Disease	Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
Foot and mouth disease	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.	Contact animals shall be dealt with as determined by the director.	Infected animals shall be dealt with as determined by the director.

B.1.4. 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.

B.1.5. Reference to legislation is made in this document where applicable.

Article B.2 OIE terminology

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.

Article B.3 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. See annexure 1.

B.3.1. Subdivision of the RSA into FMD control zones:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. For the purpose of FMD control, RSA is subdivided into the following 3 FMD control zones, with subdivisions as indicated:

B.3.1.1. Infected Zones:

OIE definition: Infected zone means a zone in which a disease has been diagnosed. For the purposes of the FMD chapter of the OIE Terrestrial Code, an FMD infected zone is a zone that does not fulfil the requirements to qualify as an FMD free zone (Article 8.6.7)

- a. The infected zones are clearly defined geographical areas within RSA in which FMD is endemic due to the presence of FMD carrier buffalo, and where:
 - i. Routine FMD vaccination of cattle is practised;
 - ii. Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable; and
 - iii. Intensive FMD surveillance is conducted.
- b. In RSA, the infected zones do not include any part of the protection zones.

B.3.1.2. Protection Zones:

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.

- a. In RSA, the protection zones are considered as areas outside the free zone and are thus considered “infected zones” as per OIE terminology. Movement control measures are applied accordingly for movements from these zones to the free zone.
- b. The protection zones are clearly defined geographical areas between the infected and free zones. The protection zones in South Africa are not part of the FMD free zone. It is subdivided into two subzones:

- i. Protection Zones with Vaccination:

The protection zones with vaccination are clearly defined geographical areas adjacent to the infected zones where:

- Routine FMD vaccination of cattle is practised;
- Only FMD free buffalo are allowed to be kept 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 Veterinary Procedural Notice);
- Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable; and
- Intensive FMD surveillance is conducted.

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

- ii. Protection Zones without Vaccination:

The protection zones without vaccination are clearly defined geographical areas adjacent to the free zone and some international boundaries where:

- No FMD vaccination is practised;
- Only FMD free buffalo are allowed to be kept 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 Veterinary Procedural Notice);
- Strict movement control of live animals and products is applicable; and
- Frequent FMD surveillance is conducted.

B.3.1.3. 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.

- No FMD vaccination is practised.
- In RSA, the free zone does not include any part of the protection zones.
- The free zone includes the High Surveillance Areas.

The **High Surveillance Areas** includes the following:

- a. KwaZulu-Natal Province High Surveillance Area with Movement Control
 - i. According to OIE terminology, the KwaZulu-Natal high surveillance area with movement control is not defined. This is an area that is part of the free zone and located just south of and adjacent to the protection zone without vaccination in KwaZulu-Natal. This zone was part of the 2011 KwaZulu-Natal FMD outbreak. It is an internal arrangement by South Africa that has defined the high surveillance area with movement control as part of the free zone in which increased surveillance and some movement control are applied.
 - ii. The KwaZulu-Natal high surveillance area with movement control is a clearly defined geographical area within South Africa's free zone without vaccination, where:
 - Strict movement control of live cattle is applicable;
 - Frequent FMD surveillance is conducted;
- b. KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces High Surveillance Area:
 - i. The KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape high surveillance area is a clearly defined geographical area within the free zone, adjacent to the protection zones in Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces and along the international borders between KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest, Northern Cape with Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland as applicable.
 - ii. It forms part of the controlled area as legislated.
 - iii. The KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape high surveillance area is a clearly defined geographical area within South Africa's free zone without vaccination, where:
 - Movement control of live game is applicable;
 - Regular FMD surveillance is conducted.
- c. Gauteng Province High Surveillance Area:
 - i. This is an area that is part of South Africa's free zone without vaccination.
 - ii. It is located around the Agricultural Research Council's Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute's Transboundary Animal Diseases Programme (ARC-TADP-OVI) biosecure facility.
 - iii. Regular FMD surveillance is conducted.

Rest of the Free Zone:

The Remainder of the Republic of South Africa, is included in the Foot and mouth disease free zone without vaccination.

Article B.4 Section 15 of the Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984

This VPN may be issued as an order by the responsible State Veterinarian on the all owners or managers of land in the FMD controlled areas.

Chapter C. CONTROL MEASURES

Control measures consists of surveillance, vaccination and movement control and is facilitated by cattle identification.

Article C.1 Cattle Identification

C.1.1. Infected zones

- C.1.1.1. Keeping of livestock in the infected zones should be discouraged as far as possible for FMD and Corridor disease control reasons.
- C.1.1.2. If cattle are resident in the infected zones, they have to be identified in the same way as cattle in the protection zones with vaccination, i.e. with official (ZAF) green eartags.

C.1.2. Protection zones with vaccination

- C.1.2.1. All cattle in the protection zones with vaccination must be identified with official (ZAF) green eartags.

C.1.3. Protection zones without vaccination

- C.1.3.1. All cattle in the protection zones without vaccination must be identified with official (ZAF) pink eartags.

C.1.4. KwaZulu-Natal Province high surveillance area with movement control

- C.1.4.1. All cattle in the KwaZulu-Natal Province high surveillance area with movement control must be identified with official (ZA) yellow eartags.

C.1.5. KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces High Surveillance Areas

- C.1.5.1. All cattle in the high surveillance areas in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces must be identified with official (ZA) yellow eartags once the national animal identification and traceability system has been rolled out.

C.1.6. Gauteng Province High Surveillance Area

- C.1.6.1. All cattle in the high surveillance area of Gauteng Province must be identified with official (ZA) yellow eartags once the national animal identification and traceability system has been rolled out.

C.1.7. Rest of the free zone

- C.1.7.1. All cattle in the rest of the free zone must be identified with official (ZA) yellow eartags once the national animal identification and traceability system has been rolled out.

Article C.2 Surveillance

C.2.1. Infected zones

C.2.1.1. Clinical surveillance:

- a. Inspection of cattle must be done every 7 days and inspection of small stock (i.e. goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days.
- b. Routine mouth examinations shall be performed and recorded on at least 10 cattle, randomly selected from the presented cattle on each inspection day at every inspection point.
- c. Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible;
- d. 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% within the last month.

C.2.1.2. Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH

C.2.1.3. Virological Surveillance:

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

C.2.2. Protection zones with vaccination

C.2.2.1. Clinical surveillance:

- a. Inspection of cattle must be done every 7 days and inspection of small stock (i.e., goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days;
- b. 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% within the last month;
- c. Routine mouth examinations shall be performed and recorded on at least 10 cattle, randomly selected from the presented cattle on each inspection day at every inspection point.
- d. Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible.

C.2.2.2. Serological surveillance:

As determined by the DAH

C.2.2.3. Virological surveillance:

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

C.2.3. Protection zones without vaccination

C.2.3.1. Clinical surveillance:

- a. Inspection of cattle must be done every 14 days and inspection of small stock (i.e., goats, sheep and pigs) every 28 days.
- b. 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% within the last month.
- c. Routine mouth examinations shall be performed and recorded on at least 10 cattle, randomly selected from the presented cattle on each inspection day at every inspection point.
- d. Susceptible game species, especially impala, must be inspected as regularly as possible.

C.2.3.2. Serological surveillance:

As determined by the DAH

C.2.3.3. Virological surveillance:

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

C.2.4. KwaZulu-Natal Province High Surveillance Area with movement control

C.2.4.1. Clinical surveillance:

All cattle in the KwaZulu-Natal Province high surveillance area must be inspected every 28 days.

C.2.4.2. Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH.

C.2.4.3. Virological Surveillance:

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

C.2.5. KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces High Surveillance Areas

C.2.5.1. Clinical surveillance:

All cattle in the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces high surveillance areas must be inspected every 28 days, except in the parts of the KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces high surveillance areas exempted in terms of regulation 20 (5) of the Regulations by the DAH, in consultation with the relevant PEO.

C.2.5.2. Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH.

C.2.5.3. Virological Surveillance:

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

C.2.6. Gauteng Province High Surveillance Area

C.2.6.1. Clinical surveillance :

All cattle in the Gauteng Province high surveillance area must be inspected every 28 days

C.2.6.2. Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH.

C.2.6.3. Virological Surveillance:

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

C.2.7. Rest of the free zone

C.2.7.1. Clinical surveillance:

Cloven-hoofed livestock in the rest of the free zone must be inspected at auctions, as well as on farms and at diptanks during visits.

C.2.7.2. Serological Surveillance:

As determined by the DAH.

C.2.7.3. Virological Surveillance:

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

Article C.3 Vaccination

C.3.1. Infected zones

- C.3.1.1. 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 or otherwise as determined by the DAH, including re-vaccination of first time vaccinated cattle after 3-4 weeks;
- C.3.1.2. Vaccination dates, herd identities and number of cattle vaccinated must be recorded accurately in cattle registers;
- C.3.1.3. Movement of cattle is only allowed if the animals originate from a herd that was fully vaccinated during the last vaccination campaign;
- C.3.1.4. 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).

C.3.2. Protection zones with vaccination

- C.3.2.1. 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 or otherwise as determined by the DAH, including re-vaccination of first time vaccinated cattle after 3-4 weeks;
- C.3.2.2. Vaccination dates, herd identities and number of cattle vaccinated must be recorded accurately in cattle registers;
- C.3.2.3. Movement of cattle is only allowed if the animals originate from a herd that was fully vaccinated during the last vaccination campaign;
- C.3.2.4. 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).

C.3.3. Protection zones without vaccination

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

C.3.4. KwaZulu-Natal Province high surveillance area with movement control

No routine vaccinations against FMD are allowed in the KwaZulu-Natal Province high surveillance area with movement control.

C.3.5. KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces High Surveillance Areas

No routine vaccinations against FMD are allowed in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces high surveillance areas.

C.3.6. Gauteng Province High Surveillance Area

No routine vaccinations against FMD are allowed in the high surveillance area of Gauteng Province.

C.3.7. Rest of the free zone

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

Article C.4 Movement Control

C.4.1. General

C.4.1.1. For all movements of live cloven-hoofed animals except buffalo between different SV areas or between different FMD zones, a written FMD interSV/interzonal approval must be obtained from the relevant PEO(s). This involves one PEO if the movement is within one province, but for movement between provinces both the PEO at origin and the PEO at destination have to give their approval. The PEO may annually in writing delegate these duties to relevant DD's.

C.4.1.2. For all movements of live buffalo, written approval must be obtained from the relevant PEO(s). This involves one PEO if the movement is within one province, but for movement between provinces both the PEO at origin and the PEO at destination have to give their approval. The PEO may annually in writing delegate these duties to relevant DD's (see Buffalo Veterinary Procedural Notice).

C.4.1.3. All animals and products permitted to move attain FMD status of the zone/area of destination.

C.4.2. Movement conditions according to species, and live animal or product, as summarised in movement condition tables with explanation of conditions

C.4.2.1. For any movement from, to or within the different zones, the tables below indicate:

- a. Whether a veterinary permit is required; and
- b. the conditions which must be complied with before a veterinary permit may be issued to allow such movement.

C.4.2.2. The tables are according to live animals or products and according to species.

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MOVEMENT CONDITIONS TABLE NUMBERS – INDEX

MOVEMENT CONDITIONS TABLE NUMBERS - INDEX	→ SPECIES	CLOVEN-HOOVED LIVESTOCK			CLOVEN-HOOVED GAME		
		CATTLE	GOATS and SHEEP	PIGS	BUFFALO	WARTHOG and BUSHPIG	OTHER
← COMMODITY	LIVE ANIMAL	1	2	3	4 (see Buffalo VPN)	5	6
	PRODUCTS	CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL	7	7	8	9	10
SKINS, HIDES, CAPES		11	11	-	12	13	12
BONES, TEETH, HORNS		14	14	14	14	14	14
PROCESSED TROPHIES		15	15	15	15	15	15
MILK		16	16	16	16	16	16
SAMPLES		17	17	17	17	17	17
SEMEN, OVA, EMBRYOS		18	18	18	18	18	18
DUNG, MANURE, COMPOST		19	19	19	19	19	19

LIVE ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONDITIONS in terms of ANIMAL DISEASES REGULATION 20 (1) (a)	
Dir	directors' approval at origin and destination, in all instances as per FMD/ASF inter SV/inter Zonal movement application/approval (see Article E.3)
Dis	directors' approval at origin and destination, only if between SV areas (inter state vet area), as per FMD/ASF inter SV/inter Zonal movement application/approval (see Article E.3)
M	mouth examination with negative results
I	inspection at departure with negative results AND satisfactory inspection history of herd 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% within the last month;
Vh	satisfactory vaccination history of herd movement of cattle is only allowed if the animals originate from a herd that was fully vaccinated during the last vaccination campaign
Vd	vaccination to be done at destination
nV	history of no vaccination
F	permanent F-brand on right hand side of neck
nF	no F-brand
P	ordinary veterinary movement permit
X	red-cross veterinary movement permit
A	branded with registered brand in terms of Animal Identification Act 6 of 2002
Q	21 days quarantine in an approved quarantine camp in the FMD protection zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all the animals must be quarantined in an approved quarantine camp in the protection zone (redcross 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) 21 days in quarantine if serology is required; • in the case of clinical lesions detected, or any other suspicion during the quarantine period, all animals should be serologically tested, and tissue (if possible) and probang samples taken and tested at state cost(immobilisation at owner's cost);

**LIVE ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONDITIONS in terms of ANIMAL DISEASES REGULATION 20 (1) (a)
(continued)**

S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all the animals must be identified individually to the satisfaction of the SV; • all animals must show negative serological results for FMD (all three SAT serotypes-SAT 1,2, and 3); • all laboratory testing and immobilisation are to be done at the owner’s 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 SV; • in the case of clinical lesions detected, or any other suspicion, all animals should be serologically retested, and tissue (if possible) and probang samples taken and tested at state cost(immobilisation at owner’s cost); <p>In the case of positive results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 quarantined and serologically retested at the owner’s 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). <p>It is advisable to bleed and test animals during capture, so that sero-positive 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.</p>
E	cattle to be priorly SAFAIS ear-tagged with colour according to origin
T	SAFAIS NEW ear-tagging to be done at destination according to area of destination
Rep	SAFAIS ear-tag REPLACEMENT to be done at destination
Rem	SAFAIS ear-tag REMOVAL to be done at destination
C	only from approved piggeries or pigs must have been <u>confined</u> to pens, camps, kraals or sties for at least 21 days before movement
Ap	only from <u>accredited piggeries</u> to pig finisher sites or to registered abattoirs or to any destination after 14 days quarantine, negative ASF serology and with 14 days retention at destination
Dip	treatment against external parasites with a registered remedy
controlled intra area movements	
no movements allowed	
no movement control	

TABLE 1: LIVE CATTLE

LIVE CATTLE	TO → destination	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE				
				VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS	REST OF FREE ZONE	
FROM origin ←										
FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD INFECTED ZONES	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	1. Dis X M I Vh F E A	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed	6. not allowed	7. not allowed	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	8. Dis X M I Vh F E A	9. Dir X M I Vh F E A	10. Dir X M I Vh F E A	11. not allowed	12. not allowed	13. not allowed	14. not allowed	
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	15. Dir X M I Vh F E A	16. Dis X M I Vh F E A	17. Dir X M I Vh F E A Q Rep	18. not allowed	19. not allowed	20. not allowed	21. not allowed	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	22. Dir X M I Vh F E A	23. Dis X M I Vh F E A	24. Dir X M I Vh F E A	25. not allowed	26. not allowed	27. Dir X M I Vh F E A	28. not allowed	
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	29. Dir X M I E A Rep Vd	30. Dir X M I E A Rep Vd	31. Dis X M I E A	32. Dir X nV nF M I Q S E A Rep	33. Dir X nV nF M I Q S E A Rem	34. Dir X nV nF M I Q S E A Rem	35. Dir X nV nF M I Q S E A Rem	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	36. Dir X M I E A	37. Dir X M I E A	38. Dis X M I E A	39. Dir X M I E A	40. Dir X M I E A	41. Dir X M I E A	42. Dir X M I E A	
FMD FREE ZONE	KZN HIGH SURV AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	ANY	43. Dir P E A Rep Vd	44. Dir P E A Rep Vd	45. Dir P E A Rep	46. Dis P E A	47. Dir P E S A	48. Dir P E S A	49. Dir P E S A	
	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA		50. P A T Vd	51. P A T Vd	52. P A T	53. Dir P A T	54. P A	55. P A	56. P A	
	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS		57. P A T Vd	58. P A T Vd	59. P A T	60. Dir P A T	61. no movement control	62. no movement control	63. no movement control	
	REST OF FREE ZONE		64. P A T Vd	65. P A T Vd	66. P A T	67. Dir P A T	68. no movement control	69. no movement control	70. no movement control	



TABLE 2: LIVE GOATS AND SHEEP

LIVE GOATS, SHEEP	TO → destination	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE				
				VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS	REST OF FREE ZONE	
FROM origin ←										
FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD INFECTED ZONES	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	1. Dis X M I	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed	6. not allowed	7. not allowed	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	8. Dis X M I	9. Dir X M I	10. Dir X M I	11. not allowed	12. not allowed	13. not allowed	14. not allowed	
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	15. Dir X M I	16. Dis X M I	17. Dir X M I Q	18. not allowed	19. not allowed	20. not allowed	21. not allowed	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	22. Dir X M I	23. Dis X M I	24. Dir X M I	25. not allowed	26. not allowed	27. Dir X M I	28. not allowed	
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	29. Dir X M I	30. Dir X M I	31. Dis X M I	32. Dir X nV M I Q S	33. Dir X nV M I Q S	34. Dir X nV M I Q S	35. Dir X nV M I Q S	
		DIRECT SLAUGHTER	36. Dir X M I	37. Dir X M I	38. Dis X M I	39. Dir X M I	40. Dir X M I	41. Dir X M I	42. Dir X M I	
FMD FREE ZONE	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	ANY	43. P	44. P	45. P	46. no movement control	47. no movement control	48. no movement control	49. no movement control	
	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA		50. P	51. P	52. P	53. P	54. P	55. P	56. P	
	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS		57. P	58. P	59. P	60. no movement control	61. no movement control	62. no movement control	63. no movement control	
	REST OF FREE ZONE		64. P	65. P	66. P	67. no movement control	68. no movement control	69. no movement control	70. no movement control	



TABLE 3: LIVE PIGS

LIVE PIGS	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUS →	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION ↓	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE								
					VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL		GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS		REST OF FREE ZONE			
FROM ↓ origin		ASF ↓ → AREA STATUS			ASF CONTROLLED AREA		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA		
FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD INFECTED ZONES	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	1. Dis M I	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed	6. not allowed	7. not allowed	8. not allowed	9. not allowed	10. not allowed		
			DIRECT SLAUGHTER	11. Dis M I	12. Dir X M I	13. Dir X M I	14. not allowed	15. not allowed	16. not allowed	17. not allowed	18. not allowed	19. not allowed	20. not allowed		
			FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	21. Dir M I	22. Dis X M I	23. Dir X M I Q	24. not allowed	25. not allowed	26. not allowed	27. not allowed	28. not allowed	29. not allowed	30. not allowed
					DIRECT SLAUGHTER	31. Dir M I	32. Dis X M I	33. Dir X M I	34. not allowed	35. not allowed	36. not allowed	37. Dir X M I	38. not allowed	39. not allowed	40. not allowed
				NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KEEPING, BREEDING, FARMING	41. Dir M I	42. Dir X M I	43. Dis X M I	44. Dir X M I Q S	45. not allowed	46. not allowed	47. Dir X M I Q S	48. not allowed	49. Dir X M I Q S	50. not allowed
					DIRECT SLAUGHTER	51. Dir M I	52. Dir X M I	53. Dis X M I	54. Dir X M I	55. not allowed	56. not allowed	57. Dir X M I	58. not allowed	59. Dir X M I	60. not allowed
FMD FREE ZONE	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	61. P	62. P	63. P	64. X C	65. Dir X Ap	66. Dir X Ap	67. Dir X C	68. Dir X Ap	69. Dir X C	70. Dir X Ap			
		ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	71. P	72. P	73. P	74. no movement control	75. no movement control	76. no movement control	77. no movement control	78. no movement control	79. no movement control	80. no movement control			
	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	81. P	82. P	83. P	84. P	85. P	86. P	87. P	88. P	89. P	90. P			
		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	91. P	92. P	93. P	94. Dir X C	95. Dir X Ap	96. Dir X Ap	97. Dis X C	98. Dir X Ap	99. Dir X C	100. Dir X Ap			
	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	101. P	102. P	103. P	104. no movement control	105. no movement control	106. no movement control	107. no movement control	108. no movement control	109. no movement control	110. no movement control			
		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	111. P	112. P	113. P	114. Dir X C	115. Dir X Ap	116. Dir X Ap	117. Dir X C	118. Dir X Ap	119. Dis X C	120. Dir X Ap			
	REST OF FREE ZONE	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	121. P	122. P	123. P	124. no movement control	125. no movement control	126. no movement control	127. no movement control	128. no movement control	129. no movement control	130. no movement control			
		ASF CONTROLLED AREA													

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TABLE 4: LIVE BUFFALO

LIVE BUFFALO FROM ← origin	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUS →	FMD PROTECTION ZONE			FMD FREE ZONE	
			ENDEMIC AREA	VACCINATION AREA	NON-VACCINATION AREAS		
FMD AREA STATUS ↓		CD ↓ → AREA STATUS	CD CONTROLLED AREA			CD CONTROLLED AREA	CD NON-CONTROLLED AREA
FMD PROTECTION ZONE	ENDEMIC AREA	CD CONTROLLED AREA	1. Dir X B [Tb Br]	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed
	VACCINATION AREA		6. Dir X Y B	7. not allowed	8. not allowed	9. not allowed	10. not allowed
	NON-VACCINATION AREA		11. Dir X Y B	12. not allowed	13. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	14. Dir X B Ex [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	15. Dir X B Ex [Fmd Cd Tb Br]
FMD FREE ZONE	CD CONTROLLED AREA	16. not allowed	17. not allowed	18. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	19. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	20. Dir X B Ex [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	
	CD NON-CONTROLLED AREA	21. not allowed	22. not allowed	23. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	24. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	25. Dir X B [Fmd Cd Tb Br]	

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TABLE 5: LIVE WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG

LIVE WARTHOG, BUSHPIG FROM ← origin	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUS →	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE		
				VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS			
FMD AREA STATUS ↓		ASF ↓ → AREA STATUS	ASF CONTROLLED AREA			ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	
FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD INFECTED ZONES	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	1. Dis X Dip	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed
				6. Dir X Dip	7. Dis X Dip	8. Dir X Q S Dip	9. Dir X Q S Dip	10. not allowed
				11. Dir X Dip	12. Dir X Dip	13. Dis X Dip	14. Dir X Q S Dip	15. not allowed
FMD FREE ZONE		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	16. Dir X Dip	17. Dir X Dip	18. Dir X Dip	19. Dis X Dip	20. not allowed	
		ASF NON- CONTROLLED AREA	21. Dir X Dip	22. Dir X Dip	23. Dir X Dip	24. Dir X Dip	25. Dis X Dip	

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TABLE 6: LIVE OTHER GAME

LIVE OTHER GAME	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE	
			FRO M ← origin	VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	HIGH SURVEILLANCE AREAS
FMD INFECTED ZONES		1. Dis X	2. not allowed	3. not allowed	4. not allowed	5. not allowed
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	6. Dir X	7. Dis X	8. Dir X Q S	9. Dir X Q S	10. Dir X Q S
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	11. Dir X	12. Dir X	13. Dis X	14. Dir X Q S	15. Dir X Q S
FMD FREE ZONE	HIGH SURVEILLANCE AREAS	16. P	17. P	18. P	19. P	20. P
	REST OF FREE ZONE	21. P	22. P	23. P	24. P	25. no movement control



ANIMAL PRODUCT MOVEMENT CONDITIONS in terms of ANIMAL DISEASES REGULATION 20 (1) (a)

Inv	if accompanied by a specific and valid invoice	
J	inspection of animal and carcass at departure with negative results	
LOCAL	not intended for export	
O	own consumption	
W	well-cooked head, feet, intestines	
Deb	deboned meat without large glands	
Salt	salting for 28 days under official supervision	
Wcm	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.
Bdb	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.
Conf	not from free-ranging pigs	
QuAb	only from ASF quarantine abattoirs	
R	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 - Na₂CO₃) 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 - Na₂CO₃). 	
D	without skin, entrails	
G	ordinary permit or SA Game Organisation permit	
H	without head, feet, skin, entrails, not more than 3 carcasses per person	
Dip	treated with registered remedy against external parasites	
OIE	to comply with OIE conditions of movement from an infected country/zone	
L	only to laboratories approved by DAFF to receive samples from the FMD infected or protection zones. This procedure is necessary to alert the laboratories of receiving potentially infected material.	

ANIMAL PRODUCT MOVEMENT CONDITIONS in terms of ANIMAL DISEASES REGULATION 20 (1) (a)

Com	<p>the dung / kraal manure / compost must be moved in such a way that no spillage takes place on the way;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • all vehicles and containers must be cleaned before leaving the destination.
P	ordinary veterinary movement permit
X	red-cross veterinary movement permit

TABLE 7: CATTLE, GOATS, SHEEP CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL

FROM ← origin	TO → destination	ORIGIN	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE			
					VACCINATION AREAS	NON- VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS	REST OF FREE ZONE
FMD INFECTED ZONES	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	1. Inv	2. Inv	3. Inv	4. W Deb P O	5. W Deb P O	6. W Deb P O	7. W Deb P O	
	NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	8. P J O	9. P J O	10. P J O	11. W Deb P O	12. W Deb P O	13. W Deb P O	14. W Deb P O	
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	15. Inv	16. Inv	17. Inv	18. Inv	19. Inv	20. Inv	21. Inv
		NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	22. P J O	23. P J O	24. P O and J or W Deb	25. P O and J or W Deb	26. P O and J or W Deb	27. P O and J or W Deb	28. W Deb P O
	NON- VACCINATION AREAS	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	29. Inv	30. Inv	31. Inv	32. Inv	33. Inv	34. Inv	35. 35. Inv
		NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	36. P O	37. P O	38. P O	39. P O	40. P O	41. P O	42. 42. P O
FMD FREE ZONE	ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	ANY	43. Inv	44. Inv	45. Inv	46. no movement control	47. no movement control	48. no movement control	49. no movement control	
	NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	50. P O	51. P O	52. P O	53. no movement control	54. no movement control	55. no movement control	56. no movement control	
ANY	NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	TRADE	57. not allowed	58. not allowed	59. not allowed	60. not allowed	61. not allowed	62. not allowed	63. not allowed	



TABLE 8: PIG CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL

PIG CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUSES →	ORIGIN ↓	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION ↓	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE						
						VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL		GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS		REST OF FREE ZONE	
FROM ← origin		ASF ↓ → AREA STATUSES			ASF CONTROLLED AREA			ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA
FMD INFECTED ZONES		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	1. Inv	2. Inv	3. Inv	4. W Deb P O	5. W Deb P O QuAb	6. W Deb P O QuAb	7. W Deb P O	8. W Deb P O QuAb	9. W Deb P O	10. W Deb P O QuAb
			NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	11. P J O Conf	12. P J O Conf	13. P J O Conf	14. W Deb P O Conf	15. W Deb P O Conf	16. W Deb P O Conf	17. W Deb P O Conf	18. W Deb P O Conf	19. W Deb P O Conf	20. W Deb P O Conf
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	21. Inv	22. Inv	23. Inv	24. P	25. P QuAb	26. P QuAb	27. P	28. P QuAb	29. P	30. 30. P QuAb
			NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	31. P J O Conf	32. P J O Conf	33. P O Conf and J or W Deb	34. P O Conf and J or W Deb	35. P O Conf and J or W Deb	36. P O Conf and J or W Deb	37. P O Conf and J or W Deb	38. P O Conf and J or W Deb	39. P O Conf and J or W Deb	40. 40. W Deb P O Conf
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS		DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	41. Inv	42. Inv	43. Inv	44. P	45. P QuAb	46. P QuAb	47. P	48. P QuAb	49. P	50. 50. P QuAb
			NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	51. P O Conf	52. P O Conf	53. P O Conf	54. P O Conf	55. P O Conf	56. P O Conf	57. P O Conf	58. P O Conf	59. P O Conf	60. 8. P O Conf

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Approved by:



Dr Mpho Maja, Director of Animal Health

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FMD FREE ZONE	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	61. Inv	62. Inv	63. Inv	64. Inv	65. P O QuAb	66. P O QuAb	67. Inv	68. P O QuAb	69. Inv	70. P O QuAb
		NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	71. P O Conf	72. P O Conf	73. P O Conf	74. P O Conf	75. P O Conf	76. P O Conf	77. P O Conf	78. P O Conf	79. P O Conf	80. P O Conf
	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL CONSUMPTION	81. Inv	82. Inv	83. Inv	84. Inv	85. no movement control	86. no movement control	87. Inv	88. no movement control	89. Inv	90. no movement control
		NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	91. P O	92. P O	93. P O	94. P O	95. no movement control	96. no movement control	97. P O	98. no movement control	99. P O	100. no movement control
ANY	NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	TRADE	101. not allowed	102. not allowed	103. not allowed	104. not allowed	105. not allowed	106. not allowed	107. not allowed	108. not allowed	109. not allowed	110. not allowed	



TABLE 9: CLOVEN-HOOFED GAME EXCEPT WARTHOG, BUSHPIG: CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL

CLOVEN-HOOFED GAME EXCEPT WARTHOG, BUSHPIG: CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL	TO → destination	ORIGIN	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE			
					FROM ← origin	VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	KZN HIGH SURV. AREA with MOVEMENT CONTROL	GAUTENG HIGH SURV. AREA	KZN,MPU,LIM,NW,NC HIGH SURV. AREAS
FMD INFECTED ZONES		NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	1. P O	2. Wcm Bdb P O	3. Wcm Bdb P O	4. Wcm Bdb P O	5. Wcm Bdb P O	6. Wcm Bdb P O	7. Wcm Bdb P O
		SKUKUZA ABATTOIR	ANY	8. Inv	9. Inv	10. Inv	11. Inv	12. Inv	13. Inv	14. Inv
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	ANY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	15. P O	16. P O	17. Wcm Bdb P O	18. Wcm Bdb P O	19. Wcm Bdb P O	20. Wcm Bdb P O	21. 21. Wcm Bdb P O
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	ANY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	22. P O	23. P O	24. P O	25. P O	26. P O	27. P O	28. 28. P O
FMD FREE ZONE		ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	ANY	29. Inv	30. Inv	31. Inv	32. no movement control	33. no movement control	34. no movement control	35. no movement control
		NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	36. P O	37. P O	38. P O	39. no movement control	40. no movement control	41. no movement control	42. no movement control
ANY		NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	TRADE	43. not allowed	44. not allowed	45. not allowed	46. not allowed	47. not allowed	48. not allowed	49. not allowed



TABLE 10: WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG: CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL

WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG: CARCASSES, MEAT, OFFAL	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUS →	ORIGIN ↓	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION ↓	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE			
						VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS				
FROM ← origin					ASF CONTROLLED AREA		ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA			
FMD AREA STATUS ↓	ASF ↓ → AREA STATUS							KWAZULU-NATAL, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGA, GAUTENG, NORTHWEST	FREE STATE, NORTHERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, EASTERN CAPE		
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	FMD INFECTED ZONES	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ANY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	1. P D O	2. Wcm Bdb P O	3. Wcm Bdb P O	4. Wcm Bdb P O	5. P D O	6. P D O	
	VACCINATION AREAS			7. P D O	8. P D O	9. Wcm Bdb P O	10. Wcm Bdb P O	11. P D O	12. P D O		
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS			13. P D O	14. P D O	15. P D O	16. P D O	17. P D O	18. P D O		
FMD FREE ZONE	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ANY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	19. P D O	20. P D O	21. P D O	22. P D O	23. G H D O		24. G H D O	
	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	KWAZULU-NATAL, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGA, GAUTENG, NORTHWEST	ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	ANY	25. P	26. P	27. P	28. P	29. P		30. P
			NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	31. P O	32. P O	33. P O	34. P O	35. P O		36. P O
	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	FREE STATE, NORTHERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, EASTERN CAPE	ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	ANY	37. P	38. P	39. P	40. P	41. P		42. no movement control
			NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	LOCAL OWN CONSUMPTION	43. P O	44. P O	45. P O	46. P O	47. P O		48. no movement control
ANY		NOT FROM ABATTOIR OR BUTCHERY	TRADE	49. not allowed	50. not allowed	51. not allowed	52. not allowed	53. not allowed		54. not allowed	



TABLE 11: CATTLE, GOAT, SHEEP SKINS

CATTLE, GOAT, SHEEP SKINS	TO → destination	ORIGIN	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
				FROM ← origin	VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES		ANY	1. P	2. Salt P	3. Salt P	4. Salt P
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	ANY	5. P	6. P	7. Salt P	8. 8. Salt P
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	9. Inv	10. Inv	11. Inv	12. 12. Inv
		NOT FROM DESIGNATED ABATTOIR	13. P	14. P	15. P	16. 16. P
FMD FREE ZONE		ANY	17. P	18. P	19. P	20. no movement control



TABLE 12: SKINS AND CAPES OF CLOVEN-HOOFED GAME EXCEPT WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG

SKINS AND CAPES OF CLOVEN-HOOFED GAME EXCEPT WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
			VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FROM ↓ origin					
FMD INFECTED ZONES		1. X	2. R P	3. R P	4. R P
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	5. X	6. X	7. R P	8. 8. R P
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	9. P	10. P	11. P	12. 12. P
FMD FREE ZONE		13. P	14. P	15. P	16. no movement control



TABLE 13: WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG: SKINS AND CAPES

WARTHOG AND BUSHPIG: SKINS AND CAPES	TO → destination	FMD AREA STATUS →	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE	
				VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS		
FROM ← origin							
FMD AREA STATUS ↓	ASF ↓ → AREA STATUS	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA KWAZULU-NATAL, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGA, GAUTENG, NORTHWEST FREE STATE, NORTHERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, EASTERN CAPE	
FMD INFECTED ZONES	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	1. Dip X	2. R Dip P	3. R Dip P	4. R Dip P	5. R Dip P	6. R Dip P
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	7. Dip X	8. Dip X	9. R Dip P	10. R Dip P	11. R Dip P	12. R Dip P
NON-VACCINATION AREAS	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	13. Dip P	14. Dip P	15. Dip P	16. Dip P	17. Dip P	18. Dip P
FMD FREE ZONE	ASF CONTROLLED AREA	19. Dip P	20. Dip P	21. Dip P	22. Dip P	23. Dip P	24. Dip P
ASF NON-CONTROLLED AREA	KWAZULU-NATAL, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGA, GAUTENG, NORTHWEST	25. P	26. P	27. P	28. P	29. P	30. P
FREE STATE, NORTHERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, EASTERN CAPE		31. P	32. P	33. P	34. P	35. P	36. no movement control



TABLE 14: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: BONES, TEETH, HORNS

FROM ↓ origin	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
			VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES		1. R P	2. R P	3. R P	4. R P
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	5. R P	6. R P	7. R P	8. 8. R P
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	9. P	10. P	11. P	12. 12. P
FMD FREE ZONE		13. P	14. P	15. P	16. no movement control



TABLE 15: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: PROCESSED TROPHIES

CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: PROCESSED TROPHIES		TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
FROM ↓ origin	VACCINATION AREAS			NON-VACCINATION AREAS		
FMD INFECTED ZONES			1. Inv	2. Inv	3. Inv	4. Inv
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS		5. Inv	6. Inv	7. Inv	8. 8. Inv
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS		9. Inv	10. Inv	11. Inv	12. 12. Inv
FMD FREE ZONE			13. Inv	14. Inv	15. Inv	16. no movement control



TABLE 16: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: MILK

CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: MILK FROM ← origin	TO → destination	PASTEUR-ISATION STATUS ↓	PURPOSE AT DESTINATION ↓	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
					VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES		NON-PASTEURISED	LOCAL HUMAN CONSUMPTION	1. O	2. O	3. not allowed	4. not allowed
		PASTEURISED	LOCAL HUMAN CONSUMPTION	5. no movement control	6. no movement control	7. no movement control	8. no movement control
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	NON-PASTEURISED	LOCAL HUMAN CONSUMPTION	9. O	10. O	11. not allowed	12. 121. not allowed
		PASTEURISED	LOCAL HUMAN CONSUMPTION	13. no movement control	14. no movement control	15. no movement control	16. 16. no movement control
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	ANY	ANY	17. no movement control	18. no movement control	19. no movement control	20. 20. no movement control
FMD FREE ZONE		ANY	ANY	21. no movement control	22. no movement control	23. no movement control	24. no movement control



TABLE 17: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: SAMPLES

CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: SAMPLES FROM ↓ origin	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
			VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES		1. LX	2. LX	3. LX	4. LX
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	5. LX	6. LX	7. LX	8. 8. LX
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	9. LX	10. LX	11. LX	12. 12. LX
FMD FREE ZONE		13. P	14. P	15. P	16. no movement control



TABLE 18: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: SEMEN, OVA, EMBRYOS

CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: SEMEN, OVA, EMBRYOS FROM ↓ origin	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
			VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES		1. P	2. P	3. P	4. OIE
FMD PROTECTION ZONES	VACCINATION AREAS	5. P	6. P	7. P	8. 8. OIE
	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	9. P	10. P	11. P	12. 12. OIE
FMD FREE ZONE		13. P	14. P	15. P	16. no movement control



TABLE 19: CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: DUNG

FROM ↓ origin	CLOVEN-HOOFED ANIMALS: DUNG	TO → destination	FMD INFECTED ZONES	FMD PROTECTION ZONES		FMD FREE ZONE
				VACCINATION AREAS	NON-VACCINATION AREAS	
FMD INFECTED ZONES			1. Com P	2. Com P	3. Com P	4. Com P
FMD PROTECTION ZONES		VACCINATION AREAS	5. Com P	6. Com P	7. Com P	8. 8. Com P
		NON-VACCINATION AREAS	9. Com P	10. Com P	11. Com P	12. 12. Com P
FMD FREE ZONE			13. P	14. P	15. P	16. no movement control



Chapter D. RELATED MATTERS

Article D.1 Veterinary fences

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).

Article D.2 Stray buffalo control

Reporting, detection, return, destruction and disposal of stray buffalo from the infected zones should be promoted (regulation 20A of the Regulations). Refer to Buffalo VPN.

Chapter E. ANNEXURES

Article E.1 Annexure 1

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) controlled areas (Table 1 of the Animal Diseases Regulations)

(a) Greater Kruger National Park Foot and mouth disease infected zone:

The whole area of the Kruger National Park, including the management areas adjacent to the Kruger National Park.

(b) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Musina in the Vhembe District Municipality including the following farms:
Vrouwensbrom 80 MT, Popallin 87 MT, Nyathi Ranch 94 MT and Bali 84 MT excluding the portion 2 of Bali 84 MT.
- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mutale in the Vhembe District Municipality including the Matshakatini area north of the animal disease control fence and including the Makuleke Private Nature Reserve.
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mutale in the Vhembe District Municipality including the Makuya Park.
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Giyani in the Mopani District Municipality including the Mbaula Ranch.
- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ba-Phalaborwa in the Mopani District Municipality including the Letaba Ranch, consisting of the following farms:
Letaba Ranch 17 LU, Belasting 7 LU (parts of portion 0, 1 and 2 and the whole portion 3), Leeuwkop 10 LU, Baderoukwe 11 LU, N' Dole 12 LU, Sable 13 LU, Pompey 16 LU, Genoeg 15 LU, Silonque 23 LU, Schiettocht 25 LU, Laaste 24 LU, Wegsteek 30 LU, Loole 31 LU, Merensky 32 LU, Schalk 3 KU, Paul 7 KU, Rhoda 9 KU, Sheila 10 KU, Punt 151 KT, Morelag 5 KU, Grietjie 6 KU and Doreen 8 KU.
- (vi) That portion of the Local Municipality of Maruleng in the Mopani District Municipality including the following farms:
Try 153 KT, Square 150 KT, and all farms and portions of farms east of the tar road R40 up to and including the farms Fleur De Lys 194 KU and Guernsey 81 KU.

(c) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Musina in the Vhembe District Municipality including the following farms:
Rhodes Drift 15 MS, Balerno 18 MS, Welton 34 MS, Welton 16 MS, Mona 19 MS, Tuscanen 17 MS, Armenia 20 MS, Den Staat 27 MS, Little Muck 26 MS, Samaria 28 MS, Machete 29 MS, Hackthorne 30 MS and Athens 31 MS, Greefswald 37 MS, Janberry 44 MS, Cerberus 38 MS, La Reve 39 MS, Hamilton 41 MS, Kilsyth 42 MS, Nekele 45 MS, Schroda 46 MS, Weipe 47 MS, Riedel 48 MS, Skutwater 115 MS, Katina 110 MS, Katina 805 MS, Alyth 118 MS, Semple 119 MS, Almond 120 MS, Over Vlakte 125 MS, Beskow 126 MS, Ostrolonea 135 MS, Border 136 MS, Islet 137 MS, River 141 MS, Landbou 171 MS, Tempelhof 150 MS, Munnichshausen 151 MS, Maryland 1 MT, Uitenpas 2 MT, Antonvilla 7 MT, Vryheid 8 MT, Magdala 9 MT, Dover 44 MT (part north of road D746), Bokveld 12 MT, Steenbokrandjes 11 MT, Boschrand 10 MT, Randjiesfontein 43 MT, Malala Hoek 13 MT, Palm Grove 14 MT, Chirundu 15 MT, Twilight 16 MT, Leeuwdraai 18 MT, Limpopo View 42 MT, Kates Hope 21 MT, Humie 36 MT, Terblance Hoek 25 MT, Groenplaas 24 MT, Aletta 26 MT, Haddon 27 MT, Voorwaarts 28 MT, Haddon 30 MT, Esmefour 29 MT, Minnie Skirving 34 MT, Ettie 33 MT, Jeanette 77 MT, Neltox 92 MT,

Suzette 32 MT, Zisaan 31 MT; Wendy 86 MT, Adelaide 91 MT, Hetty 93 MT, Charlotte 90 MT, Feskaal 65 MT and Bali 84 MT portion 2.

- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mutale in the Vhembe District Municipality including the following:
All farms and portions of farms east of the southern border of Doppie 95 MT (not including Doppie 95 MT) and along the fence (old yellow line fence) which runs from Coordinate 30°31'23"E, 22°30'42"S to Coordinate 30°42'16"E, 22°40'35"S
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Thulamela in the Vhembe District Municipality including the dip tank areas east of the existing old yellow line fence which runs from coordinate 30°42'16"E, 22°40'35"S to Coordinate 30°42'42"E, 22°41'10"S, all farms and portions of farms east of the old yellow line fence which runs from coordinate 30°42'16"E, 22°40'35"S to coordinate 30°39'42"E, 22°50'08"S along Mutshindudi River to Levubu River, all farms and portions of farms east of the Levubu River to coordinate 30°36'15"E, 22°58'20"S, all farms and portions of farms east of Road D3756 and Road D3780 and including the farm Mawambes 281 MT to coordinate 30°37'09"E, 23°01'56"S, thereafter all farms and portions of farms east and south of Road D4 to coordinate 30°28'16"E, 23°07'13"S.
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Makhadoin the Vhembe District Municipality including all farms and portions of farms east of coordinate 30°28'16"E, 23°07'13"S and the top of the hills west of road D3753 to Coordinate 30°27'16"E, 23°12'42 "S and then due south to Coordinate 30° 27'02"E, 23°14'52"S on Klein Letaba river.
- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Giyani in the Mopani District Municipality including all land east of the Middle Letaba river from Coordinate 30° 27'02' "E, 23°14'52 "S to Coordinate 30° 22'10' "E, 23°18'34 "S, all land east of the Middle Letaba River from Coordinate 30° 22'10' "E, 23°18'34 "S to Coordinate 30° 19'20' "E : 23°22'44 "S and including the farm Blinkwater 151 LT.
- (vi) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Letaba in the Mopani District Municipality all farms east of and including the farm Amsterdam 153 LT, east of but excluding the farms Vaalwater 193 LT and Scheiding 357 LT, including the farms Vlakfontein 359 LT, Modjadjes 424 LT, Legat 396 LT and Meidingen 398 LT.
- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Tzaneen in the Mopani District Municipality east of and including the farms Modjadjes 424 LT, Mamitwas 461 LT, Mamitwas Kop 462 LT, Deeside 733 LT and all farms and parts of farms to the north east of the dirt road D202 between the farms Deeside 733 LT and Rubbervale 784 LT.
- (viii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ba-Phalaborwain the Mopani District Municipality including all farms or parts of farms, east of the Deeside Rubbervale dirt road C202 up to the western boundary of the farm Gravelote 783 LT and all farms or portions of farms to the north of the tar road R71 and R526 between the towns Letsitele and Mica to the farm Transport 145 KT.
- (ix) That portion of the Local Municipality of Maruleng in the Mopani District Municipality including the farms east of and including the farms:
- (x) Transport 145 KT, Portion 10 of Selati Ranch 143 KT, Lamula 162 KT, portion 0 of Manantji 166 KT, Shobi 161 KT, Lutopi 164 KT, Carthage 182 KT, Derby 203 KT, the parts of Essex 204 KT, Southampton 213 KT and Glencoe 210 KT east of the D240 road, Happyland 241 KT, Bluebank 244 KT, Madrid 422 KT, Madrid 247 KT and portion 27 of Bedford 419 KT.
- (d) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:**
- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Thabazimbi in the Waterberg District Municipality including all farms between the international border (Limpopo River) and the line formed by and including the following farms:
Laatste Poort Van Marico 86 KP, Krokodil drift 87 KP, Kameelboom 91 KP, Kameelhoek 174 KP, Koedoeslaagte 73 KP, Doornlaagte 151 KP, Buffelsdoorn 152 KP, Welgemoed 175 KP, Groenboom 154 KP, Hollaagte 155 KP, Holland 66 KP, Leeuwkuil 67 KP, Vetboom 68 KP, Dieplaagte 61 KP, Atherstone Nature Reserve, Merrie pan 49 KP, Buffelsvly 34 KP, Jakhalskuil 35 KP, Elams-Hal 26

KP, Hern House 24 KP, Krokodilsnest 21 KP, Erfdeel 41 KP, portion 1 of Schwerin 15 KP, Rooibokkraal 14 KP, Rooidam 13 KP, Amanita 25 KP, Klein Engeland 9 KP, Ratelpan 6 KP, Ruigtepan 3 KP, Matjesgoedpan 2 KP, Ganapan 12 LP, Wentzel 342 LQ, Hendriksdaal 339 LQ and Springfield 337 LQ.

- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Lephalale in the Waterberg District Municipality including all farms between the international border (Limpopo River) and the line formed by and including the following farms:

John Marcus 336 LQ, Oxford 334 LQ, Dansfontein 282 LQ, Geelbult 276 LQ, Vlughtkraal 273 LQ, Vischpan 274 LQ, Zeekoevley 241 LQ, Kalkpan 243 LQ, Swelpan 245 LQ, Draai Om 244 LQ, Dalyshope 232 LQ, Wynberg 215 LQ, Pentonville 216 LQ, Carolina 217 LQ, Goedgedacht 20 LQ, Zoetfontein 22 LQ, Sheffield 15 LQ, Whitehaven 13 LQ, Cambridge 12 LQ, Durham 11 LQ, Constantia 120 LQ, New York 121 LQ, Constantia 122 LQ, Landsman Rust 124 LQ, Greenwich 113 LQ, Nooitgedacht 112 LQ, Bellevue 74 LQ, St. Etienne 76 LQ, Paarl 102 LQ, Rietvaley 80 LQ, Rhynosterpoort 78 LQ, Alabama 61 LQ, Koekemoerskraal 60 LQ, Molitziesdrift 52 LQ, Goergap 49 LQ, Noord Braband 48 LQ, Dale 43 LQ, Rietbokpoort 32 LQ, Klipfontein 31 LQ, Welvaart 27 LQ, Rhenosterfontein 1 LR, Melkbosch 139 MR, Rhebokfontein 140 MR, Klasenbosch 141 MR, Wynberg 132 MR, Papendorp 129 MR, Zwartboschkraal 130 MR and Zoetfontein 128 MR.

- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Blouberg in the Carpricorn District Municipality including all farms between the international border (Limpopo River) and the line formed by and including the farms:

Dassenberg 75 MR, Nieuwe Post 76 MR, Batseba 77 MR, Zoutkloof 64 MR, Doortje 57 MR, Jakhalsfontein 54 MR, Oude Post 51 MR, Koeberg 52 MR, Paardenberg 381 MR, Hartebeestkloof 46 MR, Orange Fontein 190 MR, Slangkop 162 MR, Davidslust 240 MR, Berlin 172 MR, Rietfontein 173 MR, Bonteberg 177 MR, Kentucky 180 MR, Mauritius 183 MR, Smirna 188 MR, Paardenkloof 192 MR, Exeter Hall 195 MR, Rietfontein 217 MR, Leniesrus 204 MR and Roetsjoeck 205 MR.

- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Musina in the Vhembe District Municipality including all farms between the international border (Limpopo River) and the line formed by and including the following farms, but excluding the infected zone and protection zone:

Dardanellen 203 MR, Muntok 206 MR, Suez 12 MR, Brindisi 10 MR, Spitskop 7 MR, Duikerfontein 85 MS, Cirencester 84 MS, Stembok 8 MS, Weltevreden 81 MS, Onrust 80 MS, Vergenoegd 7 MS, Somerville 9 MS, Halcyon 21 MS, Hilda 23 MS, Anglican 24 MS, Blyklip 25 MS, Edmondsburg 32 MS, Faure 33 MS, Hartbeesfontein 35 MS, Sardinia 43 MS, Lucca 54 MS, Horison 56 MS, Hartjiesveld 174 MS, Giesendam 173 MS, Jack Klaff 202 MS, Jan Combrink 194 MS, Vernon 183 MS, Moerdyk 185 MS, Rozenhal 186 MS, Heidelberg 187 MS, Moulton 188 MS, Rosentawich 197 MS, Lucerne 198 MS, Fonteinebleau 212 MS, Sans Souci 241 MS, Leake 209 MS, Stolpe 207 MS, Cassel 206 MS, Verbaard 53 MT, Waterkloof 96 MT, Dieppe 101 MT, Sterkfontein 102 MT, Tielman 143 MT, Tshipise 105 MT, Hayoma 130 MT, Werkplaas 129 MT, Rynie 158 MT, Amonda 161 MT, and David 160 MT.

- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mutale in the Vhembe District Municipality including all land, farms and portions of farms east of coordinate 30°19'25"E, 22°39'06"S to 30°17'21"E, 22°41'26"S and roads D3679, D3656, D3685, D3685, D3695 and coordinate 30°20'57"E, 22°48'01"S to coordinate 30°20'57"E, 22°49'49"S, but excluding the infected and protection zone.

- (vi) That portion of the Local Municipality of Thulamela in the Vhembe District Municipality including all land, farms and portions of farms east of coordinate 30°20'57"E, 22°49'49"S to coordinate 30°20'57"E, 22°51'00"S, coordinate 30°20'57"E, 22°51'00"S to coordinate 30°20'43"E, 22°56'02"S and roads P278/1, D5002 and P98/1, but excluding the infected and protection zone.

- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Makhado in the Vhembe District Municipality including all farms and portions of farms east of roads P98/1, D2475, D1253, D4, D3748, D3733, P99/1, D3817, D3829, D3731 and D3732, but excluding the infected and protection zone.
- (viii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Letaba in the Mopani District Municipality including all farms and portions of farms east of roads D3734, D11, R81 and R36, but excluding the infected and protection zone.
- (ix) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Tzaneen in the Mopani District Municipality including all farms and portions of farms east of the tar road R36, but excluding the infected and protection zone.
- (x) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ba-Phalaborwa in the Mopani District Municipality including the remaining farms not described in the infected and protection zones in the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.
- (xi) The whole of the Local Municipality of Maruleng in the Mopani District Municipality including all farms, but excluding the infected and protection zone.

(e) Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality north of the R531 road;
- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality east of and including the following farms and farm portions:
Albatross 201 KU, Hermitage 205 KU, Jeukpeulhoek 222 KU (part east of the Manyeleti Game Reserve fence), Thorndale 223 KU (part east of the Manyeleti Game Reserve fence), Dixie 240 KU (part north of the Manyeleti Game Reserve fence), Arathusa 241 KU, portion 1 of the farm Utlha 239 KU, Othawa 243 KU, Exeter 264 KU, Wallingford 256 KU, portions 2 and 6 of the farm Alicecot 262 KU, Castleton 260 KU, Dudley 360 KU, Shaws 379 KU and portions 1, 3 and 4 of the farm Lisbon 297 KU, including the part of the Kruger National Park within the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge;
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality included in the Andover Game Reserve, consisting of the parts of the farms Leamington 207 KU, Andover 210 KU, Burlington 217 KU and Islington 219 KU within the Andover Game Reserve fence;
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mbombela in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality within the Mthethomusha Game Reserve fence;
- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mbombela in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality east of the veterinary fence along the Kaapmuiden – Mkhuhlu railway line and south of the veterinary fence along the Sabie River, including the part of the Kruger National Park within the Local Municipality of Mbombela;
- (vi) That portion of the Local Municipality of Nkomazi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality north of the veterinary fence along the Crocodile River, including the part of the Kruger National Park within the Local Municipality of Nkomazi;
- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Nkomazi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality including the farm Riverside 173 JU and that part of Thornhill farm 171 JU to the north of the N4 highway;
- (viii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Nkomazi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the north of the Kaapmuiden - Maputo railway line from the farm Lodwichslust 163 JU to the farm Lebombo 186 JU.

(f) Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:

- (i) The whole of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality excluding the infected zone and excluding the farms Mariepskop 420 KT and Magalieskop 421 KT;

- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Thaba Chweu in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including the following farms:
Die Rak 464 KT, De Houtbosch 503 KT, Hebron 540 KT, Waterhoutboom 567 KT, Welkom 569 KT, Frankfort 173 JT, Bergvliet 174 JT, Hebron 190 JT and Kruisfontein 226 JT;
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mbombela in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including the following farms but excluding the infected zone:
Zwartfontein 227 JT, Klipkopje 228 JT, White River 64 JT, Katoen 278 JT, Kleindeel 279 JT, Latwai 225 JT, Paar klip 280 JT, Stony Ridge 281 JT, Lowlands 112 JT, Bergvlei 123 JU, Vergenoeg 570 JU and Vergenoeg 124 JU, Kingston Vale 125 JU, South African Prudential Citrus Estates 131 JU (part east of Mayfern), The Union Farm 130 JU, Witkop 199 JU, Uitkyk 236 JU and Eerstegeluk 243 JU;
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of uMjindi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including the following farms:
Tinto 303 JU, Tinto 300 JU, Italian Farm A 288 JU, Italian Farm B 289 JU, Italian Farm 287 JU, Italian Farm C 290 JU, Bon Accord Stock Farm 282 JU, Klipbokrant 283 JU, Thelma 275 JU, Perl 278 JU, Karline 269 JU, Grootberg 270 JU, Naudesrust 272 JU, Dagbreek 327 JU, Oorsprong 328 JU and Duurstede 361 JU;
- (v) The whole of the Local Municipality of Nkomazi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality excluding the infected zone.
- (g) Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:**
- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality including the farms Mariepskop 420 KT and Magalieskop 421 KT;
- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Thaba Chweu in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including the following farms but excluding the protection zone:
Steenveld 229 KT, Clermont 414 KT, Elandsfontein 435 KT, Buffelsfontein 452 KT, Doornboom 478 KT, Vaalhoek 474 KT, Klondyke 493 KT, Hermansburg 495 KT, Ledovine 507 KT, Ponieskrans 543 KT, Grootfontein 562 KT, In-De-Diepte 164 JT, Ceylon 197 JT, Olifantsgeraamte 198 JT, Long Ridge 215 JT, Hendriksdal 216 JT, Waterval 233 JT, Spitskopje 243 JT, Doornkraal 244 JT, Wilkenschof 252 JT and Roodewal 251 JT;
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mbombela in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including the following farms but excluding the protection zone and the infected zone:
Boomplaas 274 JT, Rietfontein 274 JT, Sterkspruit 285 JT, Pimlico 305 JT and Hermansburg 450 JT;
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Umjindi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality to the east of and including following farms but excluding the protection zone:
Waterfall 461 JT, Felicia 492 JT, Sutherland 517 JT, Good Hope 516 JT, Macs Hill 559 JT, Macsvale 558 JT, The Two Sisters 594 JT, Quothquan 596 JT, Ayrton 597 JT, Middleton 630 JT, Boerlands 631 JT, Hilversum 696 JT, Weltevreden 697 JT, Weltevreden 712 JT and Belvue 711 JT;
- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Albert Luthuli in the Gert Sibande District Municipality to the east of and including following farms:
Avontuur 721 JT, Tjakastad 730 JT, Honingklip 154 IT, Eerstehoek 235 IT, Brandybal 171 IT, Lochiel 192 IT, Belvidere 209 IT, Dundonald 210 IT, Redhill 216 IT, Mayflower 241 IT, Northdene 247 IT and portion 2 of Daviddale 255 IT;
- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Msukaligwa in the Gert Sibande District Municipality to the east of and including following farms:

Isivimba 236 IT, Blairmore 237 IT and Dingleside 397 IT;

- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mkhondo in the Gert Sibande District Municipality to the east of and including following farms:

Lions Glen 398 IT, De Hoop 402 IT, Tweepoort 404 IT, Merriekloof 420 IT, Kranskop 422 IT, Wolvenkop 427 IT, Ishlelo 441 IT, Kromrivier 445 IT, Leliefontein 493 IT, Derby 441 IT, Belfast 492 IT, Mooihoek 491 IT, Blesbokspruit 515 IT, Athalie 520 IT, Vrede 152 HT, Witkloof 153 HT, De Kraalen 160 HT, Bakenkop 157 HT, Potgieterskeus 180 HU, Bloemendal 10 HU, Wagendrift 12 HU, Warmbad 18 HU, Pypklipberg 21 HU, Delft 22 HU, Welkom 26 HU and Bergplaats 25 HU.

(h) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone:

- (i) Ndumo Nature Reserve and Tembe Elephant Park

(i) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Jozini in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality that lies to the north of the Ingwavuma river, from the Swaziland Border to where the river runs close to the road P443 at the point 27°05'52"S/32°09'35"E. From this point the portion north of the road P522 up to the uPhongolo River.
- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Umhlabuyalingana in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality that lies to the north of road P522, including the road and road reserve, from uPhongolo River up to the point 27°04'20"S/32°36'04"E and east and north of the line between point 27°04'20"S/32°36'04"E and point 27°04'58.5"S/32°36'14.4"E on the boundary of the Sileza Nature Reserve. That portion north and east of the eastern boundary of the Sileza Nature Reserve up to where the boundary meets the northern border of the Manzingwenya plantation at the point 27°08'41"S/32°36'43"E and north of the northern and eastern boundary of the Manzingwenya plantation up to where the boundary of the Manzingwenya plantation meet the fence of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park at point 27°15'26"S/32°46'00"E. The part of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park north of the line between point 27°15'26"S/32°46'00"E and point 27°15'34"S/32°46'32"S at the ocean north of Island Rock.

(j) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone with movement control:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Jozini in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality north of Mkhuzi river, excluding the protection zone, and east of the Swaziland international border fence with South Africa and east of the eastern fence of the farms, but excluding the farms Pongola 79 HU, Pongola 82 HU, Pongola 83 HU, Pongola 84 HU, Pongola 85 HU, Pongola 86 HU, Pongola 87 HU, Pongola 88 HU, Pongola 90 HU, Pongola 92 HU, Poortopia 778 HV, Uitgevallen 613 HV, Avondstond 581 HV and Morgenstond 598 HV, up to the Mkhuzi river, and the area north of the Mkhuzi Game Reserve along the Mkhuzi river up to where the Mkhuzi river meets the northern fence of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park (St Lucia Wetland Park) at E32°24'39.9"/S27°39'39.3".
- (ii) That part of of the Local Municipality of Umhlabuyalingana in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality not included in the protection zone.
- (iii) That part of the Big 5 False Bay Local Municipality in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality north of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park's northern fence up to where the fence meets the Indian ocean at E32°40'09.2"/S27°33'27.6"

(k) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:

- (i) The whole of the Local Municipality of uPhongolo in the Zululand District Municipality.

(l) North West Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Molopo in the Bophirima District Municipality including the following farms:

Malton 335 IL, Lester 334 IL, Sheffield 320 IL, Gloucester 319/3 IL, Govan 308/R IL, Fredloui 1020/R IL, Sharon 306/1 IL, Remainder of Block C 1/87 JM, Taylors Hope 1001/R JM, Remainder of Block C (Goede Hoop) 1/12 JM, Remainder of Block/Res van Blok C

(Koppiesdraai) 1/95 JM, Remainder of Block C 1/98 JM, Remainder of Block C 1/92 JM , Remainder of Block (Sterkfontein) 1/8 JM, Remainder of Block C (Lands End) 1/15 JM, Remainder of Block C (Lafras) 1/101 JM, Remainder of Block C (Idaho) 1/103 JM, Remainder of Block C 1/105 JM, Remainder of Block C (Gemsdraai) 1/19 JM, Remainder of Block C (Watersend) 1/39 JM, Section 3 of Block C (De Ville) 2/3 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Smaldeel) 2/4 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Glaudina) 2/5 JM, Section 3 of Block C 2/20 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Shirley) 2/6 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Geluk) 2/7 JM, Ester 23/R JM, Remainder of Block C 1/131 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Mokopong) 2/12 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Koedoesdraai) 2/14 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Sandow) 2/15 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Toekoms) 2/16 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Coligny) 2/17 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Kleindeel) 2/19 JM, Section 3 of Block C (Tosanjoley) 2/25 JM, Ella 1/49 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/13 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/14 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Elma) 3/15 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Alberta) 3/16 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Da-Kota B) 3/17 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/18 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Ypello) 3/5 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Rusthof) 3/6 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/19 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Harmonie) 3/7 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Van der Merwe's Rust) 3/8 JM, Section 2 of Block C (Cronjesrus) 3/22 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/23 JM, Section 2 of Block C 3/24 JM, Remainder of Block C 1/131 JM, Dethick 105/1 JM, Lea 106/2 JM, Lea 106/1 JM, Sonning 109/R JM, Sonning 109/1 JM, Bray 110/R JM, Bray 110/1 JM, Abingdon 111/R JM, Dorchester 112/R JM, Wessels 120/R JM, Bowery 121/1 JM, Sonnenberg 148/R JM, Achem 149/1 JM, Sweet-Water 160/R JM, Woodborough 159/1 JM, Woodborough 159/R JM, Woodborough 159/2 JM, Thornycroft 156/R JN, Beeswood 155/1 JN, Ravensbourne 9/1 JN, West Ward HO 7/1 JN, Vergelegen 13/R JN, Vergelegen 13/O JN, Navarre 15/R JN, Wakefield 20/R JN, Exeter 21/R JN, Toledo 26/R JN, Kildare 27/R JN, Ruabon 32/1 JN, Ruabon 32/R JN, Burgundy 33/R, JN, Langverwacht 41/1 JN, Langverwacht 41/R JN, Anglesey 52/1 JN, Anglesey 52/2 JN, Anglesey 52/R JN, Wijdberoemd 64/R JN and Houtbosch 65/R JN.

- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ratlou in the Dr Modiri Molema District Municipality including the area north of the R375 to the link with the R27 and the area north of R27.
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mafikeng in the Dr Modiri Molema District Municipality including the area north of the R27 up to Mafikeng, north of Mmabatho built up area, west of the R52, Valleifontein 113 JO, Fairview 114 JO, De Eg 76 JO, Kliplaagte 46 JO and Klippan 44 JO.
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ramotshere Moiloa in the Dr Modiri Molema District Municipality including the following farms:
Moilo's Location 309/R JO, Moilo's Location 37/R Jo, Matjies Vallei 40 JO, Welbedaght 39 JO, Dam van Meshogo 38 JO, Moilo's Location 308/R JO, Busmanskraal 20 JO, Klipfontein 9 JO, Rietpan 6 JO, Lehurutshe 3 JO, Ruitjesvlakte 1/6 JO, Ruitjesvlakte ½ JO, Van Tondershoek 10/R KO, Lekkerlach 8 KO, Behceli's Oude Stand 6 KO, Hartbeesfontein, 102 KP, Vinkrivier, 101 KP, Slalaagte, 100 KP, Abjaterskop, 107 KP Brandwacht, 118 KP, Rooderand, 117 KP, Genadendal, 116 KP and Tweede-Poort 113 KP.

(m) Northern Cape Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Kgalagadi in the Kgalagadi District Municipality including the area north-west of and including the following farms:
Overland 703/12, Norris 35/23, Cullinan 35/42, Glynn 35/3, Thackery (Tuckey) 35/2, Barrange 35/1, Besluit 703/48, Golden Valley 703/13, Bucklands 703/14, Meyer 703/8, Le Roux 703/7, Aansluit, Bella Vista 703/5, Kalkrandjies 703/2, Clydesdale 703, Uitkyk 23, Khuis Road 22, Estancia 21, Dawn 20, Donderbos 27, Sonnykin 28, Brypaal 29, Zunki 30, Surprise 33 and Tiger Kolk 34.
- (ii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Siyanda in the Siyanda District Municipality north-west of and including the following farms:
La Gratitude 186, Bothas Moed 187, Rust-En-Vrede 190, The Heights 191, Matlapanen 192, Mora 193, Newton 194, Totsplaas 196, Fullifeesand 197, Witkrantz 198, Visch Gat 2001, Cramond 202, Elandspoor 157, Gemsbokkie 153, Mara 152, Vrede 148 and Collington 567.
- (iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mier in the Siyanda District Municipality north of and including the following farms:
Cromdale 146, Askham 140, Rea 210, Patricia 211, Inkbospan 131, Kakhoog 130, the Whole Mier Area 566, and farms west of and including the following farms: Saulstraat 125, Narougas 564, Abiquasputsuts 227, Abiquas Puts Suid 227, Springbokvlei 239 and Witkop 350.
- (iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Siyanda in the Siyanda District Municipality including the Kgalagadi Trans Frontier Park.
- (v) That portion of the Local Municipality of Kai! Grarib in the Siyanda Municipality north of and including the following farms:
Blouputs 10, Seekoeisteek 9 and Af en Toe 9.
- (vi) That portion of the Siyanda District Municipality north of and including following farms:
Daberas 8, Onder Naries, Skuitdrift Oos, Onderveld, Skuitdrift 5, Yas 3 and Warmbad Suid.
- (vii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Khai-Ma in the Namakwa District Municipality north of and including the following farms:
Raap en Skraap, Steyerkraal 81, Uitdraai 82, Noriseep 84, 85, 86, Onseepkans 88, Coboop 89, Eyetees 144, Pella Communal Area 39, Springputs, Sandfontein 38, Hoogoor 37, Boerputs 36, Gargenap 31, Koenabib 43 and Dabinoris 44.
- (viii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Nama-Khoi in the Namakwa District Municipality north of and including the following farms:
Kabis 27, Lawrence Se Put, Abbasas 26, Hom 25, Koisabies 47, Wolftoon 48, Henkries, Doornwater, Jakkalswater, Kokerboompoort, Vioolsdrift 226 and Corridor East 22.
- (ix) That portion of the Local Municipality of Richtersveld in the Namakwa District Municipality north of and including the following farms:
Corridor West, Tussen In, Muisvla, Alexander Bay and the Ai-Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Park.

(n) Gauteng Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:

- (i) That portion of the Local Municipality of City of Tshwane in the City of Tshwane District Municipality including the farms:

De Onderstepoort 300 JR, Onderstepoort 266 JR, Honingnestkrans 269 JR, Haakdoringboom 267 JR, Wonderboom 302 JR, Witfontein 301 JR and Witfontein 305 JR.

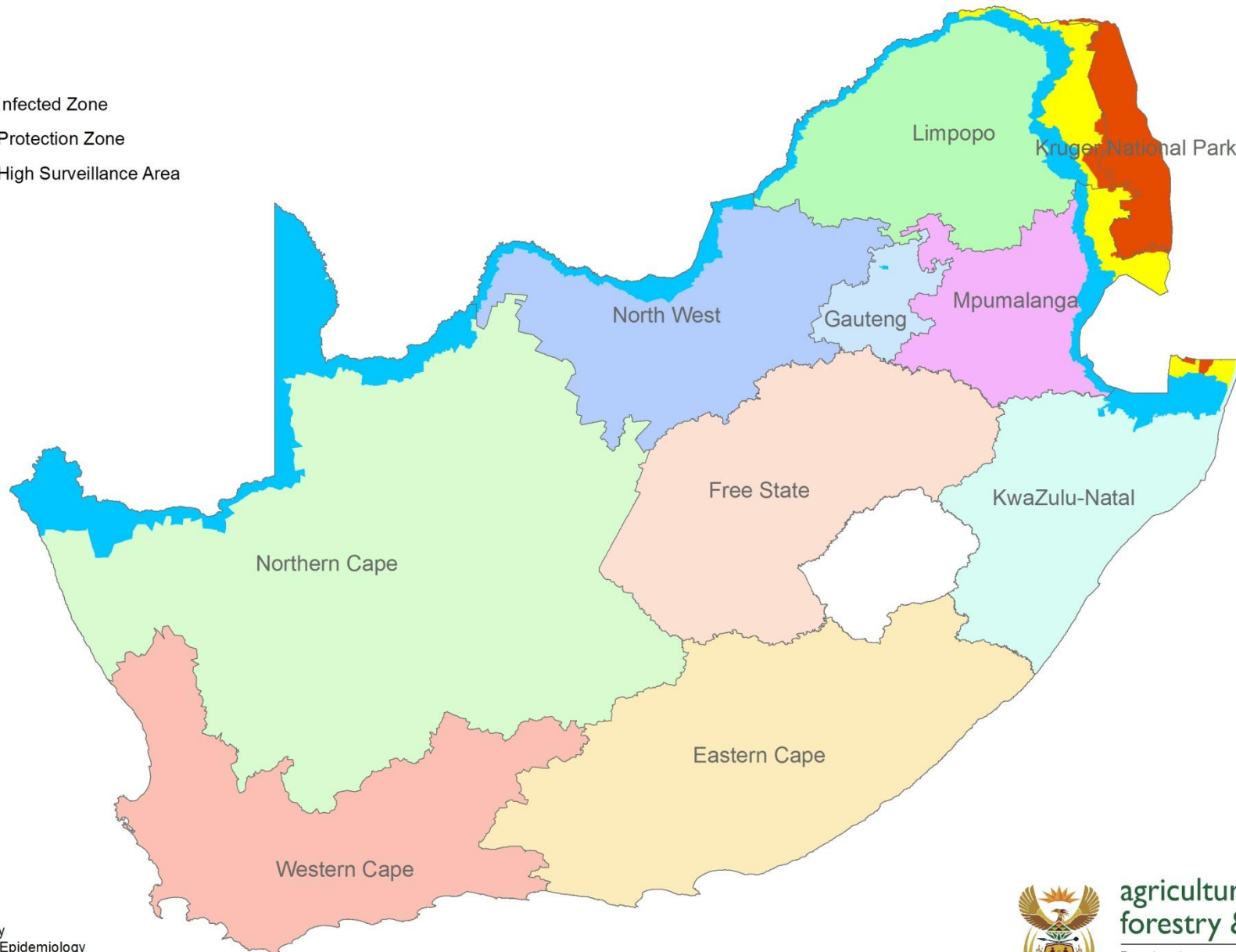
(o) The Remainder of the Republic of South Africa, including the high surveillance area of the free zone with movement control and the high surveillance area of the free zone, is defined as a Foot and mouth disease free zone without vaccination”.

Article E.2 Annexure 2: Control area map

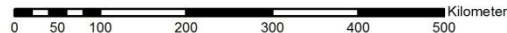
FMD control areas of South Africa

Legend

- FMD Infected Zone
- FMD Protection Zone
- FMD High Surveillance Area



Map produced by
Sub-Directorate Epidemiology
Directorate Animal Health
Date: 21/10/2014



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Article E.3 Annexure 3: FMD/ASF INTER SV / INTERZONAL MOVEMENT APPLICATION AND APPROVAL FORM

Veterinary Procedural Notice: Foot and Mouth Disease
Approved by:



Dr Mpho Maja, Director of Animal Health

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Date

FMD/ASF INTER SV / INTERZONAL MOVEMENT APPLICATION / APPROVAL						
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA - VETERINARY SERVICES - Animal Diseases Act 35/1984 Regulation 20						
APPLICANT	NAME AND SURNAME				CONTACT NUMBER	
	ID NUMBER				STOCK CARD NUMBER	
ANIMALS	SPECIES		NUMBER / AMOUNT		PLANNED DATE OF MOVEMENT	
	REGISTERED BRANDMARK			REASON		
EARTAG NUMBERS						
MOVEMENT	FROM - ORIGIN			TO - DESTINATION		
	FARM / DIPTANK					
	SV AREA					
	FMD ZONE ² ASF ZONE ²					
	PROVINCE					
APPLICATION at ORIGIN		INITIALS AND SURNAME	CONTACT NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE	
	AHT					
	SV ¹					
	DIRECTOR ¹					
	SUPPORTED / NOT SUPPORTED ²					
CONDITIONS						
APPROVAL at DESTINATION	APPROVED / NOT APPROVED ²					
	CONDITIONS	1. Movement to be controlled according to FMD VPN 2014				
		2. If quarantine is required, quarantine station approval and booking must be done before movement is allowed.				
	INITIALS AND SURNAME	CONTACT NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE		
DIRECTOR ¹						
DISTRIBUTION of APPROVAL	TO ORIGIN	INITIALS AND SURNAME /	METHOD	DATE	SIGNATURE	
	TO DESTINATION					
1. or delegate 2. delete as applicable version20141006		VETERINARY MOVEMENT PERMIT NUMBER				

Veterinary Procedural Notice: Foot and Mouth Disease
Approved by:


Dr Mpho Maja, Director of Animal Health

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Date