

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NO. R. 7524

29 May 2026

**ANIMAL HEALTH ACT, 2002
(ACT NO. 7 OF 2002)****ANIMAL HEALTH REGULATIONS**

The Minister of Agriculture under section 28 of the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002) (the Act) intends to make the regulations in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to send written comments on the proposed regulations within 60 days from the date of publication of this notice to the Minister, for the attention of the Director-General: Department of Agriculture, 600 Lilian Ngoyi Street, Pretoria, 0001; Email: AnimalHealthRegs@Dalrrd.gov.za

SCHEDULE

[] Reference in square brackets after the heading of a regulation indicates the section of the Act to which that regulation relates.

Definitions

1. (1) Any word or expression in these regulations to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act must have that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“buffalo” means African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*);

“cattle” includes water buffalo (*Bubalis bubalis*);

“contact animal”, in relation to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2 or any disease other than a controlled disease, means a susceptible animal that was in contact with or is on reasonable grounds suspected of having been in contact with a contaminated thing or infected animal or the progeny or products thereof ;

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“controlled area” in relation to a controlled animal disease, means -

- (a) the area specified in column 2 of Table 1 opposite the controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of the said Table;
- (b) land on which an infected animal or a contact animal and the progeny or products thereof are detained in isolation as contemplated in regulation 18; and
- (c) the area referred to in a notice in terms of regulation 33(2)(e);

“destroy”, in relation to an animal or thing, means to kill such animal and to bury, incinerate or otherwise dispose of such animal, or dispose of a thing under official supervision;

“effective remedy” means a remedy registered in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feed, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947) for the particular purpose, or any medicine or veterinary medicine registered in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965) for the particular purpose, or any medicine approved for a particular use by the national executive officer in writing”;

“EFT” means electronic funds transfer;

“equines” means horses, donkeys and their hybrids;

“equids” means horses, donkeys, zebra and their hybrids;

“game” means all animals that are not cattle, equines, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, domestic cats or dogs, amphibians, reptiles, fish or birds;

“grandparents” means the parents of the parent stocks of commercial poultry.

“infected animal”, in relation to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2 or any disease other than a controlled disease, means a susceptible animal that is infected, or is on reasonable grounds suspected to be infected with such controlled or other animal disease as the case may be;

“poultry” means pigeons, ducks, geese, fowl, turkeys, cage birds, muscovies, domesticated ostriches, tamed wild birds and wild birds kept in captivity;

“quarantine master” means an officer appointed in terms of section 11(3) of the Act as a quarantine master of a particular quarantine station;

‘notifiable animal disease’ means an animal disease specified in Annexure 3

“responsible person” means an owner or user of land or an owner of an animal or thing;

“responsible state veterinarian” means that state veterinarian who, in an area determined by the department or the provincial department responsible for animal health in a province, is responsible for the control of animal diseases;

“responsible technical officer” means an officer of the department or the provincial department responsible for animal health in a province other than a state veterinarian who is authorised to exercise, perform or render particular powers, duties or services relating to prevention and control of animal diseases in an area determined by the department or the provincial department responsible for animal health in a province;

“state veterinarian” means a veterinarian who is an officer of the department of provincial department;

“susceptible animal” in relation to -

- (a) a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2, means an animal of a kind specified in column 3 of the said Table opposite the controlled animal disease in question; or
- (b) any disease other than a controlled animal disease means an animal susceptible to such disease; and

“the Act” means the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002).

- (2) The things specified in paragraphs A and B of Annexure 1, must for the purposes of the definitions of “infectious thing” and “contaminated thing” in section 1(1) of the Act, respectively be infectious things and contaminated things.

- (3) The animal diseases specified in column 1 of Table 2 must for the purposes of the definition of “controlled animal disease” in Section 1(1) of the Act, be controlled animal diseases.

Decision on application or request [2 & 5]

2. The national executive officer or provincial executive officer must notify an applicant in writing within 90 working days of his or her decision on any application or request referred to in sections 2 and 5 of the Act.

Reports on functions of provinces by the national executive officer [5(4)(b)]

3. The national executive officer must compile the reports regarding functions of provinces as referred to in Section 5(4)(b) of the Act at intervals of not more than 24 months.

Applications for export certificate [8(3)(a)(i), 28(1)(g)(i)]

4. (1) An application for a certificate referred to in section 8(1) of the Act for the exportation of animals or things must be made in writing and submitted to the office of the responsible state veterinarian.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) must be accompanied by the original document referred to in Section 8(3)(a)(ii) of the Act, issued by the competent authority of the importing country authorizing such importation.

Applications for import permits [9(2), 9(3)(b), 28(1)(g)(i)]

5. An application for a permit referred to in Section 9(1) of the Act for the importation of an animal or thing into or the conveyance of any imported animal or thing in transit through the republic, must–
 - (1) be made on a form that is obtainable for this purpose from the national executive officer;
 - (2) be submitted to reach the office of the national executive officer at least 30 working days before the animal or thing concerned is removed from or out of any place outside the

Republic for the purpose of importing it into or conveying it in transit through the Republic: Provided that the national executive officer may, if satisfied that a permit may be issued immediately upon the receipt of such application, waive this requirement:

- (3) in the case of an animal, semen, ova or eggs referred to in Section 16(1) of the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998), be accompanied by the written authority referred to in the aforesaid section of the said Act;
- (4) in the case of an animal or thing in respect of which the national executive officer requires that it has to be detained in a quarantine station, be accompanied by the applicable written confirmation contemplated in Section 9(3)(b) of the Act and a confirmation that the prescribed fees referred to in Section 11(5) of the Act were paid; and
- (5) in the case of an animal or thing in respect of which the national executive officer requires that it has to be detained in a quarantine camp or any other place, other than a quarantine station, be accompanied by the applicable written confirmation that such a camp or place has been approved for this purpose by the responsible state veterinarian.

Detention of imported and in transit animals and things [9(5)(c), 28(1)(g)(i)]

6. An animal or thing must be detained at a place of entry as contemplated in section 9(5)(c) in such a manner that—
 - (1) each consignment is kept separately;
 - (2) in the case of a perishable thing, the quality thereof will not be adversely affected; and
 - (3) no other animal or thing can come in to contact therewith, be contaminated or infected thereby.

Notification to erect a new fence or alter an existing fence [12(2)]

7. (1) When the national executive officer intends to erect a fence in terms of Section 12(1) of the Act a notification to owners and users of land referred to in Section 12(2) of the Act must -

- (a) be in writing;
 - (b) contain a reference to the Act;
 - (c) indicate the nature of such a new fence or alterations;
 - (d) indicate if it is a permanent or temporary fence;
 - (e) indicate the purpose of the new fence or alterations;
 - (f) indicate where the new fence will be erected or what section of the fence will be altered;
 - (g) indicate the nature of the housing to be erected and patrol roads to be constructed; and
 - (h) contain any other particulars the national executive officer deems necessary.
- (2) A notification by the national executive officer in terms of subregulation (1) must be served to the person concerned in the manner prescribed in regulation 9.

Notification and isolation of certain animals [13(1)(b), 13(3)]

8. (1) When a responsible person finds an animal referred to in section 13 of the Act on his or her land, he or she must –
- (a) forthwith report the finding thereof verbally to the responsible state veterinarian or responsible technical officer: Provided that such report must be confirmed in writing within two days thereafter; and
 - (b) keep such animal and any progeny or product thereof in isolation on the land where it was found in the applicable manner referred to in regulation 18.
- (2) When buffalo, equids or ostriches are found on land, which is not registered as contemplated in regulations 30, 31 and 32, the responsible person in respect of that land must forthwith report the finding thereof to the responsible state veterinarian.
- (3) A notice in terms of subregulations (1)(a) and (2) by a responsible person must –
- (a) contain his or her name, business and residential address, email address and telephone number;
 - (b) contain a comprehensive description of such animal, and furnish particulars of any identification, brand or ear mark that may occur thereon;

- (c) specify the circumstances in which such animal was found;
- (d) specify the land where such animal was found and is detained in isolation; and
- (e) if such animal is infected or suspected to be infected with an animal disease, describe the symptoms that it shows.

Serving of documents [12(2), 14(3), 15(4), 23(2)(b)]

9. (1) Any written notification in terms of the Act, and a directive referred to in Section 14(1) of the Act must be served by -
- (a) forwarding it by registered post or electronic mail to the person concerned;
 - (b) delivering it to the person concerned personally or to his or her authorised representative;
 - (c) delivering it at the regular or most recently known residence or place of business of the person concerned, to some person who is apparently not younger than 16 years of age and apparently resides or is employed there; or
 - (d) in the case of a juristic person, delivering it at the registered office of that juristic person.
- (2) When such notification or directive is served in terms of subregulation (1)(a) the national executive officer must place the directive in an envelope addressed to the person concerned at that person's last known residential or business address.
- (3) When a notification or directive has been served in terms of subregulation (1) (b), (c) or (d), the person by whom it was delivered must immediately after delivery thereof, make an entry on a copy of that notification or directive to indicate the manner in which, the person to whom, the place at which, and the date on and approximate time at which it was thus delivered.
- (4) The entries referred to in subregulation (3) must immediately after being made, be signed by the person by whom the notification or order was delivered.

- (5) If the same land or animals are owned by two or more responsible persons, a notification or directive referred to in subregulation (1) may be served on any one of them.

Reporting of incidence of controlled animal diseases and abnormal morbidity and mortality
[17(1)(b)(ii), (c) and (2)]

10. (1) The reporting of the incidence or suspected incidence of a controlled animal disease and any abnormal morbidity and mortality by a responsible person in terms of section 17(1)(b)(ii), (c) and (2) of the Act must forthwith be done verbally to the responsible state veterinarian or responsible technical officer, and must be confirmed in writing within two days thereafter.
- (2) A report referred to in subregulation (1) must –
- (a) contain the name, email address, residential address and telephone number of the responsible person making such report;
 - (b) furnish a description of the infected or suspected of being infected animal or thing, including any identification, brand or ear mark that occurs thereon;
 - (c) specify the symptoms shown by the animal or thing concerned; and
 - (d) contain a description of the place (place name or registered farm name and number and geographical coordinates) where the animal or thing concerned and, if applicable, any contact animal and any progeny or product of such animal are isolated as contemplated in regulation 18.
- (3) A responsible person must also ensure that no animals are removed from, through or to the land and forthwith bring the incidence or suspected incidence of a controlled animal disease and any abnormal morbidity and mortality referred to in subregulation (1) to the notice of –
- (a) each owner or user of adjoining land and each owner of susceptible animals on the same or adjoining land; and
 - (b) each prospective buyer or receiver of susceptible animals as well as a person who has bought or received susceptible animals during the immediately preceding 30 days.

- (4) The provisions of subregulations (1) and (2) must with the necessary contextual changes apply to-
- (a) a veterinarian or para-veterinary professional other than a state veterinarian or para-veterinary professional;
 - (b) the person in charge of any laboratory or other institution at which an animal or thing is examined for diagnostic purposes;
 - (c) any other person who finds the incidence or suspected incidence of any controlled disease and any abnormal morbidity and mortality.

Applications for the rendering of services by the National Executive Officer [18(1)]

11. (1) (a) Subject to the provision of paragraph (b), an application for the rendering of a service referred to in section 18(1) of the Act must be made in writing to the responsible state veterinarian.
- (b) If the responsible state veterinarian deems it expedient he or she may approve that such application be made verbally in which case, the responsible state veterinarian may require that it be confirmed in writing.
- (2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) must -
- (a) contain the name, postal and/or residential address and email address of the applicant;
 - (b) indicate the nature of the service required;
 - (c) indicate the purpose of the service;
 - (d) indicate the type of animal involved; or
 - (e) contain any other particulars the responsible state veterinarian may deem necessary.
 - (f) in the case where a form for the purpose concerned is obtainable from the responsible state veterinarian or is furnished by him, be made or submitted on such form;
 - (g) otherwise be clearly and legibly written, typed or printed in permanent ink.

- (3) Any document or a copy thereof which is submitted in connection with an application, claim or request referred to in subregulation (1), shall be clearly legible and, in the case of a copy be certified as a true copy of the original on which no unauthorised alternations have been made.

Marking of animals and things [19(2)(n)]

12. (1) An animal or thing that is marked in terms of section 19(2)(n) of the Act for a purpose specified in column 1 of Table 3 must be marked with the mark specified in column 2 of the said Table opposite the purpose concerned.
- (2) A mark referred to in subregulation (1) that is made on an animal must be made on the place on the body of such animal specified in column 3 of Table 3 opposite the mark concerned.
- (3) Such mark must in the case of a thing be made on that thing in a manner determined by the nature thereof.

Appeals [22(1)]

13. (1) An appeal lodged in terms of section 22(1) of the Act against a decision directive, action, or omission must be submitted to the Director-General or the provincial head of department within 90 working days of the date on which such decision was given or steps taken.
- (2) Such appeal must be submitted in the form of an affidavit and must-
 - (a) state the decision or steps against which the appeal is lodged; and
 - (b) state the ground on which such appeal is based.
- (3) Such appeal must be accompanied by the fee payable as determined by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.
- (4) The amount referred to in subregulation (3) must be paid by EFT to the National Department of Agriculture or the relevant provincial department.
- (5) Such appeal must, if lodged in terms of -

- (a) Subregulation (1), when hand delivered, be addressed to the National Department of Agriculture, Private Bag X 250, Pretoria, 0001; and
- (b) Subregulation (1) when emailed, be addressed to the Office of the Director General of the department.
- (c) Subregulation (2), be hand delivered or emailed to the head of department of the relevant provincial department.

Payment of fees [23(2)]

14. Subject to the provisions of regulation 13(4), any application fee or other amount payable or due in terms of this Act must be paid to the national or provincial department of agriculture, as the case may be, by EFT.

Fees for services rendered [8(3)(b) and (4), 9(2), 11(5) and (6), 18(3), 19(4), 28(1)(c) and (f)]

15. (1) (a) The fees payable by any person in respect of a service rendered in terms of this Act, must be as indicated in a list of tariffs that is kept at the office of the national and provincial executive officer for this purpose.
- (b) Copies of such list of tariffs must be available for inspection at -
- (i) the office of the national and provincial executive officer;
 - (ii) each office or laboratory of the responsible state veterinarian; and
 - (iii) each quarantine station.
- (2) If a service referred to in subregulation (1) -
- (a) is rendered by an officer outside official office hours, a surcharge as determined by the national or provincial executive officer, as the case may be, with due observance of the salary and allowances of the officer concerned, may be payable by the person concerned; and

- (b) requires the use of any remedy, serum, vaccine, antigen, diagnostic remedy, reagent, anaesthetic or other drug or sutures, swabs or other disposable material or equipment, the actual costs thereof may be payable by the person concerned.
- (3) Traveling expenses incurred in connection with a service referred to in subregulation (1), may be payable by the person concerned: Provided that a person in favour of whom a service is rendered may at own expense provide suitable transport that is acceptable to the officer rendering the service concerned.
- (4) The transport costs referred to in subregulation (3) must -
 - (a) be the actual expenditure of the department for a return journey between the office of the officer or authorised person who renders a service in terms of these regulations, and the place at which the service concerned is rendered;
- (5) The actual expenditure referred to in subregulation (4) must -
 - (a) if public transport is used for the return journey concerned, be calculated at the rates applicable to the Government; and
 - (b) if Government or subsidised motor transport is used for the return journey concerned or the officer or authorised person concerned uses private motor transport for such return journey, be calculated at the applicable tariff determined from time to time by the Government for the type of vehicle used for that return journey.

Compensation [21]

16. (1) An application for compensation referred to in section 21 of the Act shall-
- (a) be made on a form that is obtainable for this purpose from the national executive officer;
 - (b) contain the name and surname of the applicant, his or her identity number, e-mail and residential addresses as well as a telephone number where the applicant may be reached;
 - (c) contain the following further information:

- (i) proof of diagnosis of controlled animal disease by a veterinarian;
 - (ii) relevant laboratory test results;
 - (iii) proof of reporting the controlled animal disease to the national executive officer;
 - (iv) proof of any directives that may have been issued by the national executive officer in terms of section 14 of the Act;
 - (v) proof of supervision of destruction or disposal of the animals or things by an official;
 - (vi) proof of reasonable steps taken by the applicant in terms of section 17 of the Act to prevent the infection of the animals;
 - (vii) proof of ownership of the destroyed animals or things; and
 - (viii) information on whether the applicant was presented with an option that would have safeguarded some or all of the value of the animal or thing before destroying the animal or thing.
- (2) In determining an amount contemplated in section 21 of the Act, the national executive officer must take the following into account:
- (a) the particular disease, animal species, ages and production system of the animal or thing;
 - (b) the state and condition of the animal or thing at the time of destruction or disposal;
 - (c) reasonable potential future value of the animal or thing should it have been able to recover from the disease, considering-
 - (i) the damage the disease would have caused the animal or thing; and

- (ii) whether infected animal that did not die would have sustained lasting detrimental effects or be capable of transmitting the disease to other animals in the future.
- (d) the prospective value that the animal would have had if it had not been destroyed;
- (e) the purpose for which the animal or thing could reasonably have been used for if it had not been destroyed;
- (f) whether or not the owner has taken all reasonable steps contemplated in section 17(1)(a) of the Act; and
- (g) whether or not the owner, in respect of such animal, applied any treatment as contemplated in section 17(1)(b)(i) of the Act.

Application of controlled veterinary procedures [28(1)(g)(iv)]

17. (1) In order to achieve a controlled purpose with regard to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2, every responsible person must in respect of his or her susceptible, contact or infected animals, of the kinds specified in column 3 of the said Table opposite thereto apply the applicable controlled veterinary procedures specified in column 4, 5 or 6 of the said Table to such animal and the progeny or product thereof or have it applied.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) –
- (a) a responsible state veterinarian may if he or she is satisfied by the circumstances of a responsible person, land or animals and that the achievement of the controlled purpose concerned will not be defeated thereby, and subject to the written approval of the national executive officer and for the time period as determined by the national executive officer and subject to the conditions as determined by the national executive officer, grant to a responsible person written postponement from compliance with a particular controlled veterinary act; and
 - (b) the national executive officer may, by notice in the Gazette, or by means of a circular to all responsible persons concerned if he is satisfied thereto by the circumstances in a particular area and also that the achievement of a controlled

purpose will not be defeated thereby, exempt the responsible persons in that particular area wholly or partly from compliance with a particular controlled veterinary procedure.

- (3) Whenever a controlled veterinary procedure has to be performed on a regular basis by an officer, authorised person or veterinarian, a responsible person must—
 - (a) make animals of the kinds with regard to which such controlled veterinary procedure is to be performed, available on the date and at the time and place determined by the responsible state veterinarian;
 - (b) render all reasonable assistance required by the officer, authorised person or veterinarian who performs that procedure.
- (4) When a remedy is to be used in connection with a controlled veterinary procedure referred to in subregulation (1) –
 - (a) such remedy must be—
 - (i) an effective remedy; and
 - (ii) used in accordance with the directions for use thereof.
 - (b) a particular remedy specified by the responsible state veterinarian in a directive to a responsible person must be used in accordance with the directions of the responsible state veterinarian set out in such directive.
- (5) A responsible person must when a controlled veterinary procedure has been performed in terms of subregulation (1) –
 - (a) by a veterinarian or an authorised person, acquire from such veterinarian or authorised person a certificate or document indicating –
 - (i) the name, address and qualifications of that veterinarian or authorised person;
 - (ii) the number of animals of each kind and, if applicable, the identification, brand or ear mark of each such animal in respect of which such procedure was performed;

- (iii) the controlled animal disease in connection with which such procedure was performed;
 - (iv) the purpose of such procedure;
 - (v) the remedy used for such procedure and, if applicable, the lot and registration number thereof; and
 - (vi) the date on which and the place at which such procedure was performed; or
- (b) by himself or herself and is requested by an officer, confirm the particulars referred to in paragraph (a) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) in a sworn declaration: Provided that such declaration must in respect of the remedy used, be verified by the showing to the officer concerned the invoice of the purchase thereof.

Isolation of animals or things [28(1)(g)(v)]

18. (1) When, for any reason it is required in terms of this Act that an animal or thing be isolated, such animal or thing must be isolated on the land on which it occurs by—
- (a) keeping the animal or thing that is to be isolated separate from any other animal or thing and the progeny or product thereof;
 - (b) keeping susceptible animals, contact animals and infected animals separately from each other;
 - (c) isolating the animal or thing in such a way that it cannot escape from the place of isolation thereof;
 - (d) ensuring that the isolated animals will not make use of the same pastures, watering points, stables, kraals, dipping tanks, crush pens and other facilities as any other animals;
 - (e) ensuring that the same equipment or apparatus used on other animals will not be used in connection with the isolated animals unless such equipment or apparatus is efficiently disinfected after each such category of animals and the progeny or products thereof have been treated therewith; and

- (f) ensuring that the persons responsible for the care and treatment of the animals isolated or things does not come into contact with other animal or the progeny or product of such animals
- (2) When an animal that is moved on the hoof to other land becomes or is suspected of having become infected with a controlled animal disease prior to reaching the destination thereof, such animal and also any contact animal must with the concurrence of the owner or user of the land on which it then is, or of land in the immediate vicinity, thereof, be isolated in the manner contemplated in subregulation (1) unless the responsible state veterinarian directs otherwise.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (4), an animal or thing that is isolated in terms of subregulation (1) or (2) must remain in isolation until the responsible state veterinarian has in writing –
 - (a) revoked the isolation thereof; or
 - (b) directed the disposal thereof in the manner indicated by him/her.
- (4) No person must without the written authority of the responsible state veterinarian, or contrary to any condition imposed in such authority, remove an animal or thing referred to in subregulation (3), from the place of isolation.

Restrictions on the disposal of certain things [28 (1)(g)(vi)]

19. (1) No person may -
- (a) use or make available for any purpose whatsoever the milk of an animal infected or suspected to be infected with the controlled animal disease, brucellosis or bovine tuberculosis, unless such milk is boiled, pasteurised or sterilised to the satisfaction of the responsible state veterinarian;
 - (b) use or make available for any purpose whatsoever the milk or meat of an animal infected or suspected to be infected with the controlled animal diseases African swine fever, anthrax, avian influenza, Classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, newcastle disease, psittacosis, rabies, rinderpest, salmonella enteritidis, salmonella gallinarum, salmonella pullorum or swine vesicular disease;

- (c) feed any swill to pigs, unless it is pre-boiled for at least 30 minutes or is sterilised in any other efficient manner; and
 - (d) for any purpose whatsoever, make available any infectious or contaminated thing originating from any conveyance entering the Republic from any place outside the Republic, other than that in respect of which a permit has been issued under section 9(1) of the Act.
 - (e) feed any protein of ruminant origin (except milk and milk products) to any animals other than predators and carnivores, except with the written approval of the national executive officer. Any written approval for the above-mentioned exemption may only be granted for the feeding of ruminant blood meal to non-ruminant animals and is subject to the conditions as may be determined by the national executive officer..
- (2) Milk referred to in subregulation (1)(a) that is not going to be used for any purpose and milk referred to in subregulation (1)(b) must -
- (a) be brought to boiling point and boiled for at least 10 minutes, or be disinfected by adding a remedy or other substance of which it is known to be effective against the virus, bacterium or other organism specified in column 2 of table 2 opposite the controlled animal disease concerned to such milk; and
 - (b) thereafter be disposed of.
- (3) An infectious or contaminated thing referred to in subregulation (1)(d) must at the place of entry be burnt in an incinerator, or be disposed of in any other manner which the national executive officer may determine.

Prohibition of access to certain places [28(1)(g)(vii)]

20. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (2), a responsible person must restrict access to the place where an animal or thing is kept in isolation in terms of regulation 18 to –
- (a) the person who is responsible for the care and treatment of such animal or thing;
 - (b) A veterinarian should the animal require urgent medical attention; or

- (c) an officer or authorised person who is entitled to perform any controlled veterinary procedure with regard to such animal or thing.
- (2) The responsible state veterinarian may, if he deems it necessary for a controlled purpose, direct that only an officer or authorised person must have access to a place where an animal or thing is kept in isolation in terms of regulation 18.

Sampling by responsible persons [28(1)(g)(viii)]

- 21. (1) A responsible person, responsible technical officer or authorised person must, when requested thereto by a responsible state veterinarian, take the samples desired by such state veterinarian from any animal or thing.
- (2) A sample referred to in subregulation (1) must be taken, preserved, treated and packed in the manner directed by the responsible state veterinarian and be dispatched to or delivered at the laboratory as indicated by the responsible state veterinarian.

Records in relation to animals or things [28(1)(g)(ix)]

- 22. (1) Each responsible person in a controlled area must enter on a regular basis in a register kept by him or her for that purpose full particulars of —
 - (a) the kind of susceptible animals on his or her land and the number of each such kind;
 - (b) the number of and reason for each increase or decrease in the number of animals recorded in terms of paragraph (a) and, where such increase or decrease is the result of the removal, introduction or slaughtering of animals on authority of a permit, the serial number and date of issue of that permit; and
 - (c) each controlled veterinary procedure applied or caused to be applied in terms of regulation 17 in respect of such animals, with an indication of —
 - (i) the date on which each such procedure was thus applied;
 - (ii) the number and kind of animals in respect of which each such procedure was thus applied on each of those dates; and

- (iii) a description of each such procedure and, where applicable, of the remedy used in the application of that procedure.
- (2) A register referred to in subregulation (1) must in respect of each contact animal or infected animal or progeny or product thereof that is kept in isolation in terms of regulation 18, contain separate entries of –
 - (a) the date of commencement of such isolation;
 - (b) the nature and date of the controlled veterinary procedure applied in respect therewith; and
 - (c) the date on which such animal has been removed or has died, was slaughtered or such animal or progeny or product has otherwise been disposed of, as well as particulars of the removal permit, the reason for death or slaughter and the manner in which it was disposed of.
- (3) (a) Whenever animals have to be dipped, sprayed, vaccinated or treated in terms of Table 2 the responsible person must in a register kept for that purpose enter full particulars of –
 - (i) the dates on which animals were dipped, sprayed, vaccinated or treated;
 - (ii) the number and kinds of animals dipped, sprayed, vaccinated or treated on each of those dates;
 - (iii) the remedy used in the application of that procedure;
 - (iv) if applicable, the veterinarian, officer or authorised person who treated the animals;
 - (v) the volume of the dipping mixture in the dipping tank concerned or in the reservoir of the spray race concerned before as well as after each separate number of animals have been dipped or sprayed in that dipping tank or spray race; and
 - (vi) the volume of water and of the remedy used each time when the dipping mixture in such dipping tank or reservoir is replenished.

- (b) If animals are dipped or sprayed in a dipping tank or spray race referred to in regulation 27(2), the name and address of each owner of the animals that were dipped or sprayed in that dipping tank or spray race on each of the dates, referred to in paragraph (a) must also be recorded in the register concerned.

Restrictions on movement [28(1)(g)(x)]

23. (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2) and (3) no person may, except under the authority of a permit issued by the responsible state veterinarian, and otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in such permit -
- (i) remove cattle, equines, sheep, goats or pigs from any abattoir which the national executive officer or provincial executive officer designated as an abattoir at which infected or contact animals may be slaughtered;
 - (ii) move or remove any animal or thing to, from or through any port of entry into South Africa;
 - (iii) move or remove any animal that is not visibly free from live external parasites, from the land on which it is kept, is grazing or on which it normally occurs, except where such animal moves to the place where it is normally dipped, sprayed or treated;
 - (iv) move or remove any animal or thing to or from a quarantine station, quarantine camp or any other place where animals or things are kept in isolation;
 - (v) move or remove live buffalo, warthogs, bush pigs and any other wild pigs from the land on which they are kept, to any other land;
 - (vi) move or remove a controlled animal or thing to or from an area specified in Annexure 2;
 - (vii) move or remove any susceptible animal or thing to, across or from land in a controlled area;

- (viii) move cattle to land on which the responsible person and the cattle that are kept thereon are enrolled in the accredited herd programme of the Bovine Brucellosis or Bovine Tuberculosis scheme;
 - (ix) move or remove any carcass, meat, skin, trophy or any other product of warthog, bush pig or wild pig origin to, across or from land in South Africa; or
 - (x) move live cattle, sheep or goats unless they are accompanied by a declaration by the responsible person attesting to the origin and health status of the animals as may be determined by the national executive officer and a signed undertaking of the recipient at destination as may be determined by the national executive officer, confirming that the animals will be isolated on the land of destination for at least 28 days before introducing them into the main herd.
- b) Each responsible person must take the necessary precautionary measures to prevent animals from straying to or from a place or area referred in paragraph (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi) or (vii);
 - (c) No responsible person must allow any animal or thing for which a permit referred to in subregulation (1) is required to be moved or removed from land before ascertaining that such a permit was issued for such movement or removal; and
 - (d) No responsible person must allow any animal or thing for which a permit referred to in subregulation (1) is required for the movement thereof to be moved to or offloaded on land before ascertaining that such a permit has been issued for such movement.
 - (e) No transporter of animals must allow any animal or thing for which a permit referred to in subregulation (1) is required for the movement thereof to be loaded and moved before he/she has ascertained that such a permit has been issued for such movement.
- (2) An animal excluding a contact animal or an infected animal in respect of a controlled animal disease that has in terms of regulation 17(3)(a) to undergo a controlled veterinary procedure regularly on land other than that which they are normally kept may without a permit be moved to the place within a controlled area where such procedure is applied:

Provided that such animal must immediately after such procedure has been completed be returned to the land from which it has been moved.

- (3) A permit referred to in subregulation (1) for the movement or removal of buffalo must be issued only if the land to which those buffalo are to be moved or removed are registered as contemplated in regulation 30.
- (4) A permit referred to in subregulation (1) for the movement or removal of zebra to across and from the African horse sickness controlled area must be issued only if the relevant land in the controlled area is registered as contemplated in regulation 30.
- (5) The national executive officer may by notice in the Gazette or by means of a circular to all responsible persons concerned, and if satisfied by the circumstances in a controlled area that the achievement of a controlled purpose will not be defeated thereby, exempt the responsible persons in a particular controlled area from the provisions of subregulation (1).
- (6) No permit shall be issued for the movement or removal of live buffalo out of the controlled areas for Corridor or buffalo disease or the infected zones and protection zones of the controlled areas for foot and mouth disease as described in Table 1: Provided that any exemption from this provision may be granted only subject to written approval of the national executive officer referred to in section 2 (1) of the Act".
- (7) No live cloven hoofed animals may be moved from the Foot and mouth disease infected zones to the protection zones and free zone as described in Table 1.
- (8) No buffalo may be moved onto the same land where cattle are being kept, and no cattle may be moved onto the same land where buffalo are being kept.

Restrictions on hunting, shooting, catching and driving away of game [28(1)(g)(xi)]

24. (1) No person may except under a written authorisation of the responsible state veterinarian or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in such authorisation, hunt, shoot, catch or drive away any game specified in column 3 of table 2 which are susceptible to the controlled animal diseases African swine fever, foot and mouth disease or corridor disease, in a controlled area specified in item 1, 2 or 4 of Table 1.

- (2) The provisions of subregulation (1) must not be construed as prohibiting a responsible person from hunting or shooting such susceptible game on his or her land for own use or to hunt and shoot susceptible problem game on his or land or to catch game and remove such game to another part of the same land: Provided that the carcass or any progeny or product of such game or live game are not moved from the land concerned, except under a written authorisation by the responsible state veterinarian or otherwise in accordance with the conditions specified in such authorisation.

Restrictions on the slaughtering of certain animals [28(1)(g)(xii)]

25. When a contact animal or an infected animal in respect of a controlled animal disease is kept in isolation on land, no person may on such land slaughter any susceptible animal of a kind specified in column 3 of Table 2 opposite the controlled animal disease concerned, except under a written authorisation by the responsible state veterinarian or to slaughter such animal otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in such authorisation.

Restrictions on actions with animals and things [28(1)(g)(xiii), and (xiv)]

26. (1) No person other than a veterinarian or a responsible technical officer may make any incision in the carcass of an animal that is infected or is suspected to be infected with any controlled animal disease.
- (2) No person may, remove any carcass of an animal referred to in subregulation (1) or a portion of such carcass or the progeny or product of such animal from the land on which that animal has died, without a permit referred to in regulation 23(1).
- (3) Subject to the by-laws of a local authority regarding the disposal of dead animals on land in its area of jurisdiction a responsible person must dispose of a dead contact animal or infected animal in respect of a controlled animal disease –
- (a) by burning or incinerating it and afterwards by burying the remains thereof at least 1,3 m deep;
- (b) by burying it at least 1,8 m deep and by covering it with quicklime before the hole is filled up; or
- (c) in any other manner as may be determined by the state veterinarian.

- (4) Any contaminated or infectious thing originating from or used in connection with a contact animal or infected animal in respect of a controlled animal disease must, unless such contaminated or infectious thing has been effectively disinfected or sterilised, be disposed of in the manner contemplated in subregulation (3).
- (5) No person must except under a written authorisation by a responsible state veterinarian or otherwise than in accordance with a condition specified in such authorisation, exhume a dead contact animal or infected animal or a contaminated or infectious thing buried in terms of subregulation (3) or (4).

Dipping tanks, spray races and crushes [28(1)(g)(xv)]

27. (1) A responsible person must whenever animals have to be inspected, dipped, sprayed, tested, immunised or are subjected to any other controlled veterinary procedure in terms of Table 2 or a scheme, make available on the land on which those animals are normally kept or are grazing a dipping tank, spray race and crush and accompanying appurtenances and maintain it in a good working order
- (2) A responsible person in relation to land referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of “owner” and paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of “user” in section 1 (1) of the Act that provides a dipping tank, spray race or crush on such land in terms of subregulation (1) -
- (a) may impose conditions in terms of which other owners of animals are allowed to use such dipping tank, spray race or crush;
 - (b) may determine the fees payable for such use; and
 - (c) must designate a person under his or her control -
 - (i) to supervise the maintenance and use of such dipping tank, spray race or crush; and
 - (ii) who will be responsible for the keeping of comprehensive records in the register referred to in regulation 22(3).

- (3) A dipping mixture in a dipping tank referred to in subregulation (1) must when filled up to two thirds of the capacity thereof be deep enough so that each animal of a kind for which it was designed, can be totally submerged therein.
- (4) A spray race referred to in subregulation (1) must operate efficiently, even when the dipping mixture in the reservoir thereof falls to half that of the maximum capacity thereof.
- (5) (a) A dipping tank must have a permanent mark clearly indicating the level of the tank in kilolitres;
- (b) A spray race must be fitted with a permanent gauge on which each level of the dipping mixture is clearly and noticeably marked in hectoliter.
- (c) The lowest such mark must indicate the lowest volume of the dipping mixture in such dipping tank or reservoir when it is filled to one third of the capacity thereof.
- (d) Each successive mark on such gauge, must indicate the level of the dipping mixture in such dipping tank or reservoir per hectoliter of dipping mixture added to the content thereof.
- (6) The responsible person must in respect of a dipping tank or spray race referred to in subregulation (1) -
- (a) maintain the dipping mixture in the dipping tank concerned or in the reservoir of the spray race concerned at the level required in terms of subregulation (3) or (4);
- (b) maintain the dipping mixture in the dipping tank concerned or in the reservoir of the spray race concerned at the concentration specified in the instructions for the use of the remedy used for the preparation of such dipping mixture;
- (c) when directed thereto in a directive by a responsible state veterinarian, responsible technical officer or authorised person -
- (i) effect or carry out the improvements or reparations to such dipping tank, spray race or crush as specified in such directive;

- (ii) replenish the dipping mixture in the dipping tank concerned or in the reservoir of the spray race concerned with the volume specified in such directive; or
- (iii) clean and refill such dipping tank or the reservoir of such spray race as specified in such directive.

Treatment of animals against external parasites [28(1)(g)(xv)]

28. (1) An animal that is infested with external parasites, or suspected to be so infested must in terms of section 17(1)(b)(i) of the Act be treated with a remedy according to the instructions for use thereof in the applicable manner set out in subregulation (2), (3) or (4).
- (2) Cattle must –
- (a) be dipped by having them jump into and swim through a dipping tank complying with the requirements set out in regulation 27; or
 - (b) be sprayed, poured on or injected with in compliance with the requirements set out in regulation 27 or any other apparatus, until they are wetted all over to the skin surface in the case of spray or pour on.
- (3) Sheep, goats and pigs must –
- (a) be dipped by keeping each sheep, goat or pig for at least 60 seconds in a dipping tank, complying with the requirements set out in regulation 27, and by totally submerging each such sheep, goat or pig, including head and ears, at least three times during that period under the dipping mixture; or
 - (b) be hand dressed on the places on such sheep, goats or pigs that are infested with external parasites after the wool or hair, in the case where it is long, has been shaved on such places to a length not exceeding 4 mm.
- (4) Cattle, equines, captured game, sheep, goats, pigs and any other animals may be treated against external parasites in any other manner, including spraying, pour on or injection, that is acceptable to the national executive officer.

Disinfection of certain places and things [28(1)(h)]

29. (1) The responsible person with regard to an animal or thing that is kept in isolation in terms of regulation 18 and the owner or person in control of a market, sales pen or railway loading kraal, showground, abattoir, animal transport vehicle or other place, where any infectious animal or thing or contaminated thing was detained or of any conveyance with which an infectious animal or thing or contaminated thing was conveyed, must disinfect the place or conveyance concerned and any appliances used in connection therewith immediately after such animal or thing has been removed therefrom.
- (2) (a) A place, conveyance and appliances referred to in subregulation (1) must in the case of a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2 that is caused or transmitted by a parasite, virus, bacterium or other organism specified in column 2 of the said Table opposite thereto be disinfected with a remedy of which is known to be effective against the parasite, virus, bacterium or other organism concerned.
- (b) A remedy referred to in paragraph (a) must be used at the concentration indicated in the directions for use thereof, or as prescribed by the responsible state veterinarian.
- (c) A place, conveyance or appliances referred to in subregulation (1) must –
- (i) be sprayed or treated with a remedy referred to in paragraph (a) until all surfaces thereof are completely wet and soil and other infectious and contaminated things in such place or conveyance are saturated; and
- (ii) after having been thus sprayed or treated be left for at least 60 minutes or for the period determined in the directions for the use of the remedy concerned before it is swept out and washed or sprayed down with clean water.
- (3) The effluent of a disinfection in terms of subregulation (2) must be disposed of in such manner that no susceptible animal or the progeny or products thereof will have physical contact therewith.
- (4) A place referred to in subregulation (1) that can not be disinfected in the manner referred to in subregulation (2) must be made inaccessible for susceptible animals or the progeny or products thereof for at least 30 days or for a period determined by the responsible

state veterinarian after the animal or thing concerned was removed from or out of that place.

- (5) Any person who has handled or came into contact with any infectious or contaminated thing must wash his or her person with soap and water and disinfect clothes and any equipment or apparatus used in connection therewith in the manner contemplated in subregulation (2).

Keeping of buffalo [28(1)(h)]

30. (1) No person may keep buffalo on any land, which is not registered by the national executive officer for this purpose.
- (2) An application for the registration of land for the keeping of buffalo must -
 - (a) be made by the responsible person in charge of the land concerned on the applicable form which is obtainable from the office of the responsible state veterinarian; and
 - (b) be handed in or emailed to the office of the responsible state veterinarian.
- (3) Land for the keeping of buffalo will only be registered if that land is fenced in a game proof manner for buffalo according to the requirements of the nature conservation authority concerned and, in the case of land situated within a controlled area with regard to foot and mouth disease or corridor disease and on which buffalo are kept or are to be kept, the fencing is electrified to the satisfaction of the responsible state veterinarian.
- (4) The national executive officer will consider each application on merit and issue a certificate of registration to the responsible person concerned if –
 - (a) the application and the land comply with the various conditions set out in subregulation(2) and (3); and
 - (b) is satisfied that the keeping of buffalo on the land concerned will not pose a disease threat to the surrounding area.
- (5) A certificate of registration mentioned in subregulation (4) –

- (a) will be valid only in respect of the land specified therein;
 - (b) will lapse when buffalo are no longer kept on the land concerned and a written request in this respect is received from the owner of the land;
 - (c) will be withdrawn by the national executive officer if the holder thereof does not comply with the conditions in terms of the Act concerning the registration, keeping or movement of buffalo;
 - (d) will not be transferable to other land;
 - (e) may be transferred to a new owner or user of the registered land provided he or she applies therefore in the manner referred to in subregulation (2); and
 - (f) may on application of the responsible person concerned in the manner referred to in subregulation (2), be amended to provide for an extension of the land to which it applies.
- (6) Buffalo which are found on land not registered in terms of this regulation or of which the registration has been withdrawn by the national executive officer must be removed from the land concerned or be destroyed by the responsible person concerned, within the period and in such a manner as determined by the responsible state veterinarian in a directive served on such person.
- (7) If the responsible person concerned refuses or fails to comply with the provisions of subregulation (6) the responsible state veterinarian may seize the buffalo concerned in terms of section 19(2)(f) of the Act, and dispose of them in terms of Section 20 of the Act.

Keeping of Equids in the African horsesickness controlled area [28(1)(h)]

31. (1) No person may keep zebra on any land in the African horse sickness controlled area, as described in Annexure 4, unless such zebra and land for this purpose are registered with the provincial executive officer of the province concerned.
- (2) No person shall keep equines on any land in the African horse sickness free zone as described in Table 1, unless such equines and land are registered with the national executive officer for this purpose.

- (3) An application for the registration of land, equines and zebra referred to in subregulation (1) must be made by the responsible person concerned through the office of the responsible state veterinarian.
- (4) No equines in the African horse sickness free zone and African horse sickness surveillance zone, as described in Annexure 4, may be vaccinated for African horse sickness without the written permission of the provincial executive officer.
- (5) All equines in the African horse sickness protection zone, as prescribed in Annexure 4, must be vaccinated against African horse sickness as contemplated in column 4 of Table 2 opposite the controlled animal disease 'African horse sickness'.

Keeping of Ostriches [28(1)(h)]

32. (1) No person shall keep ostriches on any land which is not registered by the provincial executive officer for this purpose.
- (2) An application for the registration of land for the keeping of ostriches shall:
 - (a) be made by the responsible person in charge of the land concerned on the applicable forms, which are obtainable from the office of the responsible State Veterinarian; and
 - (b) be handed in at the office of the responsible State Veterinarian.
- (3) Land for the keeping of ostriches shall only be registered if the responsible person complies with relevant disease control, testing, traceability and biosecurity measures to the satisfaction of the provincial executive officer.

Notification of control measures [28(3)]

33. (1) When a controlled animal disease occurs in an area other than a controlled area, or when a measure referred to in section 28(1)(g) of the Act is prescribed for a particular area, a notification by the national executive officer in terms of section 28(3) of the Act must be done by means of -
 - (a) a circular to the responsible persons in that area;
 - (b) a notice in a newspaper circulating in the area concerned; or

- (c) a notice in the Gazette.
- (2) In addition to any other particulars that the national executive officer deems necessary in a particular case a notification referred to in subregulation (1) must -
- (a) contain a reference to the Act and these regulations;
 - (b) indicate the controlled animal disease concerned;
 - (c) specify the measure that has to be applied;
 - (d) indicate the animals or things to which the measure concerned apply;
 - (e) define the area in which the measure concerned will apply; and
 - (f) where applicable, indicate the period within which the measure concerned will apply.

Application of controlled veterinary procedures on animal diseases other than controlled animal diseases [28(1)(h)]

34. When an animal on any land become infected or is suspected of having become infected with an animal disease other than a controlled animal disease and the responsible person in respect of the land concerned does not apply the necessary controlled veterinary procedures as contemplated in section 17(1) of the Act, the responsible state veterinarian may, if he deems it necessary, apply any controlled veterinary procedures on such land animals or things and the responsible person concerned is compelled to render the necessary assistance and remedies prescribed by the responsible state veterinarian for such treatment at own expense.

Issue and use of certificates and declarations of health [28(3)]

35. (1) Subject to these regulations, no person may advertise or otherwise indicate that any animal or thing is free from an animal disease or diseases without a health certificate, issued by a veterinarian certifying that such animal or thing is free from the animal disease or diseases concerned.

- (2) A health certificate referred to in subregulation (1) may only be issued if -
- (a) (i) all the susceptible animals on the land on which the animals concerned are kept were tested by the veterinarians and showed negative results for the animal disease or diseases concerned in at least two consecutive tests, as applicable, with an interval according to the incubation period of that particular disease; or
 - (ii) all the animals concerned are tested as indicated in paragraph (a) while they were kept in isolation as indicated in regulation 18, in which case it will not be necessary to test all the susceptible animals on the land.
 - (b) the animal product concerned were tested with negative results and kept in isolation as indicated in regulation 18.
- (3) If only the animals concerned were tested without isolation the veterinarian who carried out the test may, if the test results were negative, only issue a declaration to this effect in which he or she declares that the animals showed negative results on the test date, but not imply that the animals concerned are free from disease.
- (4) A certificate issued in terms of this regulation will lapse -
- (a) on the expiry date, if indicated, of the certificate;
 - (b) after three months if no expiry date is indicated on the certificate;
 - (c) if the animal or thing concerned comes into contact with other animals or things not with the same disease status; or
 - (d) if the animal or thing is no longer kept in isolation.
- (5) The requirements in subregulation (1), (2), (3) and (4) is not applicable to an export health certificate, provided that such a certificate is issued in terms of the requirements of the competent veterinary authority of the country of import.

Limitations on investigations, experiments and research with, and manufacture and evaluation of, certain products

36. (1) An application for a permit described in Section 7 must be made on the relevant application form to the national executive officer at least three months prior to the projected start of the project.

Registration for Diagnostic Testing for Controlled and Notifiable Animal Diseases

37. (1) A person or a laboratory that does diagnostic testing or screening for a controlled animal disease or a notifiable animal disease in any animal species, shall be registered with the national executive officer.
- (2) A veterinarian, person or a laboratory that does diagnostic testing or screening for a controlled animal disease or a notifiable animal disease, shall comply with the prescriptions for the diagnostic testing or screening for a controlled animal disease or a notifiable animal disease as prescribed by the national executive officer.
- (3) A veterinarian, person or a laboratory that does diagnostic testing or screening for a controlled animal disease or a notifiable animal disease, shall report on all the diagnostic testing or screening for such animal diseases and the results thereof in the format as prescribed by the national executive officer.
- (4) A person producing, distributing and or importing any reagents or kits for the diagnostic testing or screening of controlled animal diseases or notifiable animal diseases, shall be registered with the national executive officer and shall comply with the standards and the reporting procedures as prescribed by the national executive officer.

Biological resource banks for the keeping of products of animals [7]

38. (1) No person may collect or keep any animal or parasite or pathogen or product thereof for research, experiment or investigation, artificial insemination or embryo transfer purposes if the biological resource bank in which such products are to be kept is not registered by the national executive officer for this purpose.
- (2) An application for the registration of a biological resource bank must -

- (a) be made by the responsible person in charge of the bank concerned in writing; and
 - (b) be hand delivered or emailed to the national executive officer.
- (3) A biological resource bank will only be registered if that bank complies with the conditions as published set out in the essential national standard regarding such banks.
- (4) The national executive officer will consider each application on merit and issue a certificate of registration to the responsible person concerned if -
- (a) the application and the bank comply with the various conditions set out in subregulation (2) and (3); and
 - (b) is satisfied that such bank will not pose a disease threat to the surrounding area.
- (5) A certificate of registration mentioned in subregulation (4) -
- (a) will only be valid in respect of the bank specified therein;
 - (b) will lapse when the bank concerned is no longer used for this purpose or after a period specified by the national executive officer;
 - (c) will be withdrawn by the national executive officer if the holder thereof does not comply with the conditions in terms of this Act concerning the registration of the bank;
 - (d) will not be transferable to another bank; and
 - (e) may be transferable to a new owner or user of the registered bank provided he or she applies therefore in the manner referred to in subregulation (2).

Applying essential national standards [5 & 6]

39. (1) The essential national standards published by the national executive officer in the Gazette will apply to -
- (a) any disease control measures in this Act;

- (b) the issuing of any permit or other document in this Act;
 - (c) keeping of animals in terms of this Act ; and
 - (d) the registration of biological resource banks referred to in regulation 38.
 - (e) The reporting of diseases in terms of this Act.
 - (f) Any other matter related to the control of animal diseases
- (2) No person may deviate from the essential national standards referred to in subregulation (1) without the written permission of the national executive officer.

Repeal of regulations

40. The Animal Diseases Regulations, GN. No. R. 2026 of 26 September 1986 (GG No. 10469 of 26 September 1986), as amended, are hereby repealed.

Commencement

41. These regulations come into operation on their date of final publication.

ANNEXURE 1**THINGS INCLUDED IN DEFINITIONS OF “INFECTIOUS THING” OR “CONTAMINATED THING” IN THE ACT****[Regulation 1(2)]****A. INFECTIOUS THING**

1. The carcass of an animal which died or suspectedly died of a controlled animal disease or which is infected or suspectedly infected with such disease or any portion of such carcass, including the viscera, organs, glands, hair, wool, feathers, skin, hide, hoofs, horns, teeth, bones, eggs, blood, milk, faeces, semen, ova, urine and any other fluid, secretions or excretions of such animal.
2. Milk and any dairy product.
3. Meat and any meat product.
4. The organs, glands and viscera of animals and any product thereof.
5. The hides and skins of animals and any product thereof.
6. Unprocessed animal hair, feathers and wool.
7. Eggs of birds, poultry, fish, reptiles and amphibian.
8. Bones, hoofs, horns, ivory, teeth, blood, blood protein, embryos, semen, ova, faeces and any secretion or excretion of an animal.
9. Any blood meal, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, carcass meal and liver meal.
10. Any virus, bacterium, protozoon, fungus, parasite or any other organism, which can cause or transmit an animal disease.
11. Any vaccine, serum, antiserum, toxin, antitoxin, antigen or other product which is manufactured wholly or partially or is derived from any virus, bacterium, protozoon, fungus, parasite, gland, organ, serum, fluid or part of an animal and which is intended for animal use.
12. Any refuse of animal or vegetable origin originating from any dwelling, hotel, motel, restaurant, eating-house, airport, harbour or any place where food is being prepared.

B. CONTAMINATED THINGS

1. Material which has been used for the wrapping or packaging of animal products.
2. Any bedding which have been used for animals and any feed including grain, grass, hay and straw used for the feed of animals.
3. Any cage, crate or other container, halter, rope, chain or restraining or securing thing, harness, instrument, tool, fodder or other equipment or thing which has been used by or in connection with or could have been in contact with any controlled animal or thing, including shoes and clothing.
4. Any conveyance or housing or other facility in which any infected animal or contact animal or any infected or contaminated thing was transported or kept.

ANNEXURE 2**AREAS TO AND FROM WHICH CONTROLLED ANIMALS OR THINGS MAY BE MOVED OR REMOVED
ON AUTHORITY OF A PERMIT ONLY****[Regulations 23(1)(a)(vi)]**

- A. The area in the Magisterial District of Barberton situated between the southern boundary of the Kruger National Park and the fence on or near the high-water mark on the southern bank of the Crocodile River, and which extends from the western boundary of the farm Kaapmuiden 212 JU in an easterly direction over the farms Strathmore 214 JU, Malelane 389 JU, Mhlati 170 JU, Riverside 173 JU, Thornhill 171 JU, Thankerton 175 JU, Syminton 167 JU, Lodwicks Lust 163 JU, Tenbosch 162 JU and Komatipoort Townlands 182 JU, up to the eastern boundaries of the farm Lebombo 186 JU.
- B. The area in Magisterial District of Messina situated between the northern boundary of the Republic and the fence on or near the high-water mark on the southern bank of the Limpopo River, and which extends from the western boundary of the farm Greefswald 37 MS, in an easterly direction over the farms Schroda 46 MS, Weipe 47 MS, Skutwater 115 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, Stratan 142 MS, Freya 145 MS, Thor 147 MS, Wodin 148 MS, Tempelhof 150 MS, Maryland 1 MT, Anton Villa 7 MT, Vryheid 8 MT, Bokveld 12 MT, Mlalahoek 13 MT, Twilight 16 MT, Leeuwdraai 18 MT, Grootsukkel 22 MT, Scrutton 23 MT, Aletta 26 MT, Haddon 27 MT, Voorwarts 28 MT, Esmefour 29 MT, Vrouwensbrom 80 MT, Nimmerrust 82 MT, Malala Drift 83 MT and Bali 84 MT, and from there further up to the western boundary of the Kruger National Park.

TABLE 1

CONTROLLED AREAS RELATING TO PARTICULAR CONTROLLED ANIMAL DISEASES

[Table 1 amended by R.394 of 1 March 1991, by R.254 of 6 February 1997, by R.1136 of 11 September 1998, by R.361 of 7 April 2000, by R.885 of 21 September 2001, by R.204 of 16 March 2007, by R.371 of 26 April 2007 and by R.558 of 22 May 2009]
[Reg. 1(1), 20(3)(a), 20(3)(c), 20(3)(d), 20(5), 21(1)]

1	2
Controlled Animal Disease	Controlled area
2. Foot and mouth disease	<p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mutale in the Vhembe District Municipality including the Makuya Park.</p> <p>(iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Greater Giyani in the Mopani District Municipality including the Mbaula Ranch.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:</p> <p>(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</p>

	<p>MS and Athens 31 MS, Greefswald 37 MS, Janberry 44 MS, Cerberus 38 MS, La Reve 39 MS, Hamilton 41 MS, Kilsyth 42 MS, Nekel 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 Vlakke 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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Makhado in 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(viii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Ba-Phalaborwa in 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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>(ix) That portion of the Local Municipality of Maruleng in the Mopani District Municipality including the farms east of and including the farms:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(d) Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(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, Krokodildrift 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, Merriepan 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.</p> <p>(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, Dalyshepo 232 LQ, Wynberg 215 LQ, Pentonville 216 LQ, Carolina 217 LQ, Goedgesdacht 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. Ettienne 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, Rhynosterfontein 1 LR, Melkbosch 139 MR, Rhebokfontein 140 MR, Klasebosch 141 MR, Wynberg 132 MR, Papendorp 129 MR, Zwartboschkraal 130 MR and Zoetfontein 128 MR.</p> <p>(iii) That portion of the Local Municipality of Blouberg in the Carpicorn 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.</p> <p>(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:</p>
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	<p>(iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Mbombela in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality within the Mthethomusha Game Reserve fence;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(f) Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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, Paarklip 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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(v) The whole of the Local Municipality of Nkomazi in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality excluding the infected zone.</p> <p>(g) Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(i) That portion of the Local Municipality of Bushbuckridge in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality including the farms Mariepskop 420 KT and Magalieskop 421 KT;</p> <p>(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, Wilkenshof 252 JT and Roodewal 251 JT;</p> <p>(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:</p>
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	<p>Boomplaas 274 JT, Rietfontein 274 JT, Sterkspruit 285 JT, Pimlico 305 JT and Hermansburg 450 JT;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(vi) 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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(h) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone:</p> <p>(i) Ndumo Nature Reserve and Tembe Elephant Park</p> <p>(i) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease protection zone:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(j) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone with movement control:</p> <p>(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,</p>
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	<p>Pongola 90 HU, Pongola 92 HU, Poortopia 778 HV, Uitgevalen 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".</p> <p>(ii) That part of the Local Municipality of Umhlabuyalingana in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality not included in the protection zone.</p> <p>(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"</p> <p>(k) KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(i) The whole of the Local Municipality of uPhongolo in the Zululand District Municipality.</p> <p>(l) North West Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(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 (Lafra) 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 JM, Beeswood 155/1 JM, Ravensbourne 9/1 JM, West Ward HO 7/1 JM, Vergelegen 13/R JM, Vergelegen 13/O JM, Navarre 15/R JM, Wakefield 20/R JM, Exeter 21/R JM, Toledo 26/R JM, Kildare 27/R JM, Ruabon 32/1 JM, Ruabon 32/R JM, Burgundy 33/R JM, Langverwacht 41/1 JM, Langverwacht 41/R JM, Anglesey 52/1 JM, Anglesey 52/2 JM, Anglesey 52/R JM, Wijdberoemd 64/R JM and Houtbosch 65/R JM.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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	<p>(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.</p> <p>(m) Northern Cape Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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, Elandspoort 157, Gemsbokkie153, Mara 152, Vrede 148 and Collington 567.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of Siyanda in the Siyanda District Municipality including the Kgalagadi Trans Frontier Park.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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	<p>(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.</p> <p>(n) Gauteng Province Foot and mouth disease high surveillance area of the free zone:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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”.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[</p>
4. Corridor or Buffalo Disease	<p>(a) Kruger National Park Foot and mouth disease infected zone, Limpopo Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone and buffer zone, Mpumalanga Province Foot and mouth disease infected zone and buffer zone, and KwaZulu-Natal Province Foot and mouth disease buffer zone.</p> <p>(b) The whole Umkhanyakude District Municipality including the St Lucia and Umfolozi Nature reserves.</p> <p>(c)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) That portion of the Local Municipality of uPhongolo in the Zululand District Municipality east of road R66.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) The whole Local Municipality of Nongoma in the Zululand District Municipality.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) The portion of the Local Municipality of Ulundi in the Zululand District Municipality east of the road R34.</p> <p>(d)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) The whole Local Municipality of Mbonambi in the Uthungulu District Municipality.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) The whole Local Municipality of Mthonjaneni in the Uthungulu District Municipality.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii)[sic] The whole Local Municipality of Ntambanana in the Uthungulu District Municipality.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(iv) That portion of the Local Municipality of uMhlathuze in the Uthungulu District Municipality north of the uMahlathuze River.</p>
5. African horse sickness	That portion of the Province of the Western Cape described as follows:

	<p>(a) African horse sickness free zone: Northern boundary: Blaauwberg Road (M14). Eastern boundary: Koeberg Road (M14), Platteklouf Road (M14), N7 Highway, N1 Highway and M5 Highway. Southern boundary: Ottery Road, Prince George's Drive, Wetton Road, Riverstone Road, Tennant Road, Newlands Drive, Paradise Road, Union Drive, Rhodes Drive up to the Newlands Forestry station and across Echo Gorge of Table Mountain to Camps Bay. Western boundary: Coastline from Camps Bay to Blaauwberg Road.</p> <p>(b) African horse sickness surveillance zone: The Magisterial Districts of Cape Town, Vredenburg, Hopefield, Moorreesburg, Malmesbury, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Kuilsrivier, Belville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Mitchells Plain, Somerset West, and Strand.</p> <p>(c) African horse sickness protection zone: The Magisterial Districts of Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Ceres, Tulbagh, Worcester, Caledon, Hermanus, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Montagu and Swellendam.</p>
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TABLE 2

CONTROL MEASURES RELATING TO CONTROLLED ANIMAL DISEASES

[Reg.]

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
African horse sickness	Viral disease transmitted by biting insects and characterised by high fever, respiratory distress, subcutaneous oedema and acute death	Equines and Zebra	<p>1 All equines in the Republic except equines in the African horse sickness free zone and the African horse sickness surveillance zone as described in Table 1, shall be immunized with an effective remedy by the responsible person twice before the age of 18 months and then again once every year thereafter; provided that the national executive officer in a particular case may determine that such immunization must be carried out by an officer or veterinarian</p> <p>2 Equines in the African horse sickness free zone and surveillance</p>	<p>1 Contact animals in a controlled area shall be isolated and immunised as determined by the national executive officer.</p> <p>2 Contact animals outside the controlled area shall not be moved into a controlled area without the permission of the national executive officer.</p>	<p>1 Infected animals in a controlled area shall be isolated for the period determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard</p> <p>2 Infected animals outside the controlled area shall not be moved into a controlled area.</p>

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
			zone and protection zone as described in Table 1 shall only be immunized as determined by the national executive officer."		
African swine fever	Highly contagious viral disease transmitted by pigs and characterised by high fever, reddish discolouration of the skin of the abdomen and hind quarters, incoordination, somnolence, high mortality and haemorrhage in all internal organs, especially in lymph nodes	Pigs and African wild suids	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All pigs excluding African wild suids, that are not tamed, must be compliant with the biosecurity measures as determined by the national executive officer All infectious or contaminated things fed to pigs in the Republic, shall be cooked beforehand for at least 30 minutes or sterilised 	Contact animals shall be isolated under the supervision of or by an officer or authorised person	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Anthrax	Peracute contagious animal disease to which humans are also susceptible, caused by the bacterium <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> , and characterised by sudden death with tarry blood-stained discharge from the mouth, nose and anus, skin haemorrhages, and an	Cattle, equines, sheep, goats, pigs, and game	All cattle in the Republic shall be immunised once every 12 months with an effective remedy by the responsible person	Contact animals (including tamed game) in a controlled area shall be isolated and be immunised with an effective remedy under the supervision of or by an officer or authorised person	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	excessively enlarged spleen				
Aujeszky's disease (Contagious viral disease mainly affecting piglets less than 3 weeks old and characterised by lack of appetite, incoordination, low fertility, abortion, depression, vomiting, diarrhoea and convulsions and especially an intense itching in other animal species - a symptom seldom seen in pigs	Mainly pigs, but can also affect other animals	-	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Avian influenza (other than Highly pathogenic avian influenza/ Notifiable avian influenza)	Viral disease caused by any strain of avian influenza virus (other than Highly Pathogenic avian influenza strains) characterised by depression, decreased feed consumption, mild abnormal respiratory symptoms, lacrimation, oedema of the head, cyanosis of the unfeathered skin and diarrhoea	Poultry	-	All contact poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	All infected poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Bacterial Kidney Disease	A bacterial disease of fish caused by a gram positive diplobacillus and characterised by greyish-white necrotic kidney lesions	Trout	-	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (Lungsickness)	Highly contagious animal disease caused by the bacterium <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> , characterised by	Cattle	Susceptible animals shall be dealt with as determined by the	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	respiratory distress, coughing and emaciation. At post mortem examination, the lungs have a typical marbled reddish-grey colour		national executive officer in the essential national standard.	in the essential national standard.	in the essential national standard.
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	A nervous disease of cattle associated with the feeding of contaminated ruminant protein	Cattle	No person shall feed any protein of ruminant origin (except milk and milk products) to any animals other than predators and carnivores, except with written approval of the national executive officer. Any written approval for the above-mentioned exception may only be granted for the feeding of ruminant blood meal to non-ruminant animals and is subject to the conditions as may be determined by the national executive officer.	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Brucellosis	Highly contagious animal disease to which man is also susceptible, caused by the bacteria <i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. mellitensis</i> , <i>B. canis</i> and <i>B. suis</i> , and characterised in the female animal by abortion in the later stage of pregnancy, retained placenta and reduced fertility, and in the male animal by orchitis	Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and dogs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All heifers between the ages of 4 and 8 months in the Republic shall be immunised once with an effective remedy by the responsible person 2. No bovine above the age of 8 months shall be immunised against Brucellosis without the 	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infected cattle shall be marked as contemplated in regulation 29, isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>written consent of the responsible State Veterinarian</p> <p>3. Susceptible animals may be tested by an officer, an authorised person or a veterinarian</p> <p>4. Sheep and she-goat lambs may be immunised with an effective remedy at weaning age by the responsible person</p>		<p>national standard.</p> <p>2. Infected sheep, goats, pigs and dogs shall be and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.</p>
Contagious equine metritis	Contagious venereal disease caused by the bacterium <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> , transmitted by coitus, artificial insemination and direct or indirect contact and characterised in mares by metritis, abortions and low fertility	Equines and Zebra	Serving of infected mares or serving or artificial insemination by infected stallions shall be prevented	Contact animals shall be isolated and tested under the supervision of or by an officer or authorised person	Infected animals shall be treated or dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Contagious haematopoietic necrosis	A contagious viral disease of fish, characterised by sudden deaths, dark discolouration,	Trout	-	All fish in infected dams shall be dealt with as determined by the	All fish in infected dams shall be dealt with as determined by the

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	anaemia, eye-bulging with distention of the abdomen and hard faeces			national executive officer in the essential national standard	national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Contagious pancreatic necrosis	A contagious viral disease of fish, characterised by a sudden high mortality rate especially under young fish, rotating swimming movements, dark discolouration, distention of the abdomen with milky slime in the stomach and intestine	Trout	-	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard r.	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Corridor or buffalo disease	Acute communicable animal disease caused by the protozoon <i>Theileria parva</i> , transmitted by the brown ear tick (<i>Rhipicephalus appendiculatus</i>), occurring after contact with African buffaloes, and characterised by respiratory distress, enlarged lymph nodes, occasional blindness in one or both eyes, and marked oedema and sometimes emphysema in the lungs	Cattle and African buffaloes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contact between cattle and African buffaloes shall be prevented All cattle in a controlled area shall be dipped or sprayed regularly by the responsible person with an effective remedy No animal shall be chemotherapeutically treated without the written authorisation of the national executive officer 	<p>Contact cattle shall be isolated and dipped or sprayed with an effective remedy under the supervision of an officer or an authorised person in the manner and at the intervals determined by the responsible State Veterinarian and be dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard</p> <p>Contact African Buffalo must be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard</p>	<p>Infected cattle shall be isolated and dipped or sprayed with an effective remedy under the supervision of an officer or an authorised person in the manner and at the intervals determined by the responsible State Veterinarian and be dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.</p> <p>Infected African Buffalo must be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard</p>

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dourine	Chronic contagious venereal disease caused by the protozoon <i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i> , transmitted by coitus and characterised by swelling of the genitals, legs and abdomen and sometimes by nervous symptoms	Equines and Zebra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serving of infected mares or by infected stallions shall be prevented 2. Susceptible animals may be tested by an officer, an authorised person or a veterinarian 	Contact animals shall be isolated and tested by an officer or authorised person	<p>Infected animals shall be isolated and, in the case of-</p> <p>(a) mares, sterilised, or isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard. and</p> <p>(b) stallions, castrated, or isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.</p>
East Coast Fever	Fatal communicable animal disease caused by the protozoon <i>Theileria parva parva</i> , transmitted by the brown ear tick (<i>Rhipicephalus appendiculatus</i>), and characterised by high fever, respiratory distress, enlarged lymph nodes blood-stained diarrhoea anaemia, jaundice	Cattle and African buffaloes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All cattle and tamed buffaloes and water-buffaloes in a controlled area shall be dipped or sprayed regularly by the responsible person with an effective remedy 	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	and white circumscribed spots on the kidneys		2. No animal shall be chemotherapeutically treated without the written authorisation of the national executive officer		
Equine infectious anaemia	Viral disease transmitted by biting insects and characterised by a prolonged course after an initial acute attack with intermittent fever, weakness, anaemia, jaundice and emaciation	Equines and Zebra	Equines in a controlled area shall be treated against attacks from biting insects with an effective remedy by the responsible person	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals and the progeny or products thereof shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Equine influenza	Highly contagious viral disease that is characterised by a mild fever, coughing and a nasal discharge	Equines and Zebras	All equines in the Republic may be immunized by the responsible person with an effective remedy in accordance with the directions for use thereof. Records of the vaccination shall be entered into the passport of the horse or kept by the owner in cases of horses without a passport.	Contact animals shall be immunized with an effective remedy by the responsible person as prescribed by the national executive officer.	Infected animals shall be isolated by the responsible person for a period of 21 days after the temperature of the last animal on the land that became infected returned to normal.
Equine viral arthritis	A viral disease of horses characterised by respiratory disease and abortion	Horses .	1 Susceptible animals may be tested by the responsible person 2 No animal shall be vaccinated without the written approval of the national executive officer	Contact animals shall be isolated and be tested by an officer, veterinarian or authorised person	Infected animals shall be isolated and in the case of a stallion be castrated by a veterinarian

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
European swine fever/Classical swine fever/Hog cholera	Highly contagious viral disease characterised by high fever, skin haemorrhages incoordination, nervous symptoms, diarrhoea and high mortality	Pigs, wild pigs, warthogs and bush pigs		Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals shall be isolated dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Foot and mouth disease	Highly contagious viral disease characterised by the formation of vesicles on the mucous membranes of the buccal cavity and tongue and on the coronary bands	All cloven hooved animals	1. Susceptible cattle, sheep and goats in a controlled area shall be vaccinated by an officer or an authorised person at intervals determined by the national executive officer. 2. Contact between cattle and African buffaloes shall be prevented.	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected animals shall be isolated and immunized or disposed of as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Glanders	Contagious animal disease to which man is also susceptible, caused by the bacterium <i>Actinobacillus mallei</i> and characterised by the formation of miliary abscesses in the lungs and ulcerations in the respiratory tract and on the skin, especially of the legs	Equines and Zebra	Horses, mules and donkeys may be tested	All contact animals shall be isolated and be tested by an officer or authorised person	Infected animals shall be isolated dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Haemorrhagic septicemia	A contagious viral disease of fish characterised by rapid progression and high mortality, darkish-brown to black	Trout	-	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer	All fish in infected dams shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	discolouration, eye-bulging, anaemia, dropsy and nervous symptoms in the last stage of the disease			in the essential national standard.	in the essential national standard.
Highly pathogenic avian influenza (fowl plague) / Notifiable avian influenza. (DALRRD + Western Cape	Viral disease caused by strains of avian influenza virus (including all H5 and H7 subtypes of avian influenza virus) that caused or have the potential to cause severe disease characterised by abnormal respiratory signs, excessive lacrimation, sinusitis, oedema of the head, cyanosis of the unfeathered skin and diarrhoea.	Poultry	-	All contact poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	All infected poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Johnes Disease	Chronic animal disease caused by bacterium <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i> and characterized by chronic diarrhoea, progressive emaciation and characteristic corrugated thickening of the mucous membrane of the colon and rectum	Cattle, sheep and goats	Susceptible animals may be tested by an officer or veterinarian	Contact animals shall be isolated and tested by an officer or veterinarian as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Koi herpesvirus disease	Infection with the viral species koi herpesvirus which can cause mortalities up to 70-100%	Common carp, ghost carp, koi carp, varieties of these carp species and gold fish	-	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagana	Acute or chronic communicable animal disease caused by the protozoon <i>Trypanosoma</i> transmitted by the tsetse fly (<i>Glossina</i> spp.), and characterised by anaemia, intermittent fever, enlarged lymph nodes, emaciation and occasionally swelling of the legs, chest and abdomen	Cattle, equines, game, dogs and pigs	-	Contact animals may be treated by the responsible person with an effective remedy	Infected animals may be treated by the responsible person with an effective remedy.
Newcastle disease	Highly contagious viral disease caused by avian paramyxovirus 1 (velogenic or mesogenic) strains that cause or have the potential to cause severe disease characterised by respiratory distress, greenish diarrhoea, occasionally nervous symptoms and high mortality.	Poultry and birds	All fowls, domesticated ostriches and racing pigeons in the Republic shall be immunised and kept immunised by the responsible person with an effective remedy according to the manufacturer's instructions for use thereof	Contact animals shall be isolated and immunised by the responsible person with an effective remedy as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	Contagious viral disease of pigs characterised by late abortions, mummified piglets, premature furrowing, stillbirths, agalactia, mastitis, lowered fertility, piglets born weak, poor growth rates, general morbidity and respiratory signs in all ages of pigs. Cyanosis (blueing) of the skin on the extremities (especially ears and vulva) is a variable sign.	Pigs	Susceptible animals may be tested by an officer or veterinarian.	Contact animals shall be isolated and tested by an officer or veterinarian.	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Psittacosis.	Highly contagious animal disease to which humans are also susceptible, caused by the	All birds but especially the parrot family	-	Contact birds shall be isolated and treated with	Infected birds shall be isolated and treated with an effective remedy under

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	organism <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> , and characterised by general listlessness, diarrhoea, nasal discharge, emaciation and thickened air sac walls with a fibrinous exudate			a effective remedy by the responsible person	the supervision of or by an officer or authorised person.
Rabies	Contagious viral disease to which humans are also susceptible, mainly transmitted by the bite of an infected animal and characterised by salivation, behavioural deviation, aggressiveness, progressive paralysis, high mortality and continuous bellowing in cattle	All mammals, including aquatic mammals.	All dogs and cats in the Republic shall be immunised with an effective remedy by an officer, veterinarian or authorised person at the age of three months followed by a second vaccination within 12 months, at least 30 days after the first vaccination and thereafter every three years. Dogs and cats younger than three months may be vaccinated provided that they are again vaccinated at the age of three months, followed by a third vaccination within 12 months and thereafter every three years	Contact animals shall be isolated and immunised with an effective remedy by or under the supervision of a veterinarian, an officer or authorised person, unless the State Veterinarian decides to destroy the animals.	Infected animals shall be isolated and be destroyed by the responsible person or an officer, veterinarian or authorised person: Provided that a responsible person who kills such animal shall retain the carcass for the attention of an officer, authorised person or veterinarian.
Salmonella enteritica	Contagious animal disease caused by the bacterium <i>Salmonella enteritica</i> and characterised by septicemia in young poultry and a carrier state in older poultry	Poultry and birds	Poultry and birds may be immunised by the responsible person with an effective remedy	Contact animals may be immunised by the responsible person with an effective remedy	Infected animals must be dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard
Salmonella Gallinarum (Fowl typhoid)	An infectious egg-transmitted bacterial disease caused by <i>Salmonella Gallinarum</i> , characterised by difficult	Poultry	1 Susceptible poultry may be tested by an officer or veterinarian.	Contact poultry flocks shall be isolated and tested under supervision of an officer as determined by the	Infected poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	breathing, diarrhoea, and high mortalities		2 Grandparent and pedigree poultry flocks may not be immunized.	national executive officer in the essential national standard.	in the essential national standard.
Salmonella Pullorum (Bacillary white diarrhoea)	An infectious egg-transmitted bacterial disease caused by Salmonella Pullorum, characterised by difficult breathing, diarrhoea, septicaemia and high mortalities	Poultry	1 Susceptible poultry may be tested by an officer or veterinarian. 2 Grandparent and pedigree poultry flocks may not be immunized.	Contact poultry flocks shall be isolated by the responsible person and tested under supervision of an officer as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected poultry shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.
Scrapie	Fatal animal disease suspectedly caused by a virus affecting the nervous system and characterised by a very long incubation period, nervous symptoms, intense itching, incoordination, emaciation and paralysis	Sheep and goats	No person shall feed any protein of ruminant origin (except milk and milk products) to any animals other than predators and carnivores, except with written approval of the national executive officer. Any written approval for the above-mentioned exception may only be granted for the feeding of ruminant blood meal to non-ruminant animals and is subject to the conditions as may be determined by the national executive officer.	Contact animals shall be isolated and be examined by an officer or authorised person	Infected animals and the progeny or products thereof shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard..
Sheep scab	Highly contagious animal disease caused by the mite Psoroptes ovis, and characterised in sheep by intense itching, deranged, stringy and matted wool, moist	Sheep and goats	All sheep which are moved to a responsible person's land shall be treated twice with an effective remedy according to the instructions for use thereof, against sheep scab before such	Contact animals shall be isolated and treated with an effective remedy as determined by the national executive officer	Infected animals shall be isolated and be treated with an effective remedy as determined by the national executive officer

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
	yellowish papules and subsequent coagulated exudation on the skin, eventually leading to denuded scabby patches on the skin and emaciation		sheep mingle with any other sheep on the responsible person's land	in the essential national standard.	in the essential national standard.
Skin conditions in sheep	Any skin condition of sheep which is characterised by one or more of the following symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - itching - deranged wool or hair - bare scabby patches 	Sheep	-	Contact animals shall be isolated	Infected animals shall be isolated
Swine vesicular disease	Highly contagious viral disease characterised by high fever, lameness and the formation of vesicles on the mucous membranes of the tongue and on the coronary bands	Pigs	-	Contact animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals shall be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard .
Tuberculosis	Chronic contagious animal disease to which man is also susceptible, caused by the bacteria <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> , <i>M. avium</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i> , and in an advanced stage in some animals characterised by emaciation, coughing and enlarged lymph nodes	All mammals	Susceptible animals may be tested by an officer, authorised person or veterinarian	Contact animals shall be isolated and be tested by an officer, authorised person or veterinarian and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard	Infected animals shall be marked as contemplated in regulation 29, isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard. The national executive officer may in a particular case of approve that specific infected animals

Animal disease	Nature, causal organism and symptoms	Susceptible animals	Controlled veterinary act to be performed in respect of-		
			Susceptible animals	Contact animals	Infected animals
1	2	3	4	5	6
					may be treated with an efficient remedy
Vesicular Stomatitis (SAEHP)		Equids, cloven hoofed animals	-	Contact animals must be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.	Infected animals must be isolated and dealt with as determined by the national executive officer in the essential national standard.

TABLE 3

MARKS TO BE MADE ON CERTAIN CONTROLLED ANIMALS

[Table 3 added by R.2208 of 24 October 1986]

(Regulation 29)

Purpose of mark	Mark	Place on body where mark has to be made
1	2	3
To indicate tuberculosis infection in a bovine	T	Left side of neck.
To indicate brucellosis infection in a bovine	C	Right side of neck.
To identify an animal with regard to which a foot and mouth disease control measure apply	F	Right side of neck.

ANNEXURE 3**NOTIFIABLE ANIMAL DISEASES**

Blue tongue.
Bovine malignant catarrhal fever.
Lumpy skin disease.
Rift valley fever.
Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease.
Strangles.
Swine erysipelas.