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DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

NO. 7668 **8 July 2026**

CONTROL MEASURES RELATING TO OUTBREAKS OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTROL MEASURES RELATING TO OUTBREAKS OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The Minister of Agriculture, acting under Section 9 (1) of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No.35 of 1984), hereby publishes these control measures for implementation by all cloven-hoofed livestock farmers and related industries. .

MR WAS AUCAMP, MP
Minister of Agriculture
Date: 04/07/2026

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SCHEDULE

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Schedule, any word or phrase to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, unless the context otherwise indicates-

"**adequate vaccination history**" means animals that had a primary vaccination followed by a booster vaccination/s within the manufacturer-prescribed period (generally at six months);

"**authorised veterinarian**" means a state veterinarian or a private veterinarian authorised by the National Director of Animal Health;

"**controlled disease**" means the diseases as specified in column 1 of Table 2 of the Regulations and as described in column 2 of Table 2 of the Regulations opposite thereto;

"**Day**"; means a calendar day.

Whenever a time period must be calculated in days under this contingency plan, a time period shall be calculated as inclusive of the first day and exclusive of the last day.

When the contingency plan requires an act to be performed after a specified period of days, and that day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the act is deemed to have taken place on the day as calculated irrespective of whether it was performed following the Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

"**DoA**" Department of Agriculture;

"epidemiological unit" a group of animals separated to prevent no nose-to-nose contact;

"**FMD**" or "**Foot and Mouth Disease**" means the disease as specified in column 1 of Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations GNR.2026 of 26 September 1986;

"**FMDV**" or "**Foot and Mouth Disease Virus**" means the RNA virus that causes Foot and Mouth Disease;

"quarantine" isolation and restriction of movement of susceptible animals, animal products, vehicles, equipment, or other potentially contaminated materials that may have been exposed to FMDV, for a prescribed period and under specified conditions, to prevent the introduction or spread of disease and to allow for observation, testing, or other disease control measures.

"**responsible person**" means the manager or owner of land or an owner of animals;

"surveillance area" geographically defined area surrounding or associated with an infected area within which enhanced disease surveillance, monitoring, tracing, and movement controls are applied.

"**the Act**" means the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No.35 of 1984);

"**the Regulations**", means the Animal Diseases Regulations as published by Government Notice No.R.2026 of 26 September 1986, as amended by Government Notices Nos.R.2208 of 24 October 1986, R.266 of 13 February 1987, R.2343 of 16 October 1987, R.884 of 5 May 1988 (as corrected by Government Notice No.R.1043 of 3 June 1988), R.394 of 1 March 1991 (as corrected by Government Notice No.R.931 of 3 May 1991), R.2358 of 10 December 1993, R.1023 of 27 May 1994, R.254 of 6 February 1997, R.1136 of 11 September 1998, R.361 of 7 April 2000, R.443 of 25 May 2001, R.885 of 21 September 2001 (as corrected by Government Notice No.R.1386 of 21 December 2001), R.162 of 24 February 2006, R.163 of 24 February 2006, R.864 of 1 September 2006 (as corrected by Government Notice No.R.1059 of 27 October 2006), R.204 of 16 March 2007, R.371 of 26 April 2007,

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R.543 of 6 July 2007, R.527 of 15 May 2009, R.558 of 22 May 2009, R.1059 of 13 November 2009, R.564 of 23 June 2010, R865 of 7 November 2014, R2318 of 29 July 2022;

"vaccination history" vaccination of livestock must be captured on a digital platform which includes the date, product, batch number and expiry date of the vaccine. Documented proof of vaccination can only be issued based on electronically captured data.

"verbally" includes telephonic communication or digital communication platform/s.

"WOAH" is the World Organisation for Animal Health

2. PURPOSE OF THESE CONTROL MEASURES

2.1 Prescribe specific procedures to be implemented on farms or locations in the case of a suspected and/or confirmed outbreak of FMD in livestock;

2.2 With the exception of clauses 7.2, 7.3.2, 8.1, 9.3, 10.2, 11, 12 and 19, these control measures do not apply to **vaccinated** cloven-hoofed animals that were **never infected** with FMD nor under quarantine due to FMD; Such animals are deemed disease free and may be moved and traded without restriction, including animals that were previously under quarantine but which has subsequently been lifted.

2.3 These control measures revoke and replace all control measures previously issued under section 9 of the Act in so far as they deal with FMD in domesticated, cloven-hooved animals.

3. OBJECTIVE OF CONTROL MEASURES

3.1 The objective of these control measures is to:

(a) identify, prevent spread, control and, where appropriate, eradicate FMD outbreaks;

(b) prescribe enforceable measures relating to quarantine, movement control, vaccination, slaughter and biosecurity;

(c) provide certainty and country-wide uniformity in the application of disease control measures; and

(d) limit economic loss to affected owners of animals as much as possible, without compromising the primary aim, which is to prevent the spread of the disease.

3.2 These measures are of **general application** and do not derogate from the powers of the Director or any authorised official to issue specific orders in terms of section 15 of the Act.

Contingency Plan for outbreaks of foot and mouth disease

PART A:
IMMEDIATE MEASURES ON FMD SUSPECT AND CONFIRMED LOCATIONS
This section is applicable to all locations where FMD is suspected and/or confirmed. These measures must be implemented by the responsible state veterinarian.

4. IMMEDIATE ON-FARM/IN-FIELD ACTIONS ON SUSPICION OF FMD

4.1 Any suspicion of FMD must, immediately (within the same day), be reported to State Veterinary Services by any person who suspects the incidence of the disease. This is a legal requirement according to Section 11 and Regulation 12 of the Animal Diseases Act 35 (Act

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35 of 1984). Personal contact should be made with the state veterinarian and, in case the responsible state veterinarian is not available, the provincial director or the office of the national Director Animal Health must be notified directly.

General Duties of Owners

4.2 An owner who reasonably suspects that an animal is infected with FMD must—

(a) immediately report such suspicion in terms of section 11 of the Act;
(b) immediately isolate the affected epidemiological unit;
(c) prevent the movement of animals, animal products, equipment or potentially contaminated material;
(d) restrict access to the premises; and
(e) allow access to State Veterinary Services in terms of section 16 of the Act.

Duties of the State Veterinary Services in respect of a suspected case of FMD (s9(2)(g)

4.3 The property must be verbally placed under quarantine with immediate effect. The client must be verbally informed of his obligations in terms of Section 11 of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act no 35 of 1984), and that no animals, animal products or potentially contaminated equipment or material (e.g. Clothing, disposables, feed) may be removed from the properties on which these animals are found, access of vehicles and visitors must be minimised and subject to disinfection upon leaving the infected premises, and persons in contact with suspect animals must refrain from contact with any cloven-hoofed species. The verbal quarantine must be followed up by a written quarantine notice issued by the State Veterinarian.

4.4 The State Veterinarian must visit the property, without undue delay, within 24 hours of notification, to among others:

(a) issue a written quarantine notice;
(b) do an epidemiological investigation;
(c) trace-back and trace-forward to determine if any related properties should be quarantined as a precaution;
(d) collect samples, packaged appropriately and send them for laboratory testing;
(e) provide guidance on implementation of biosecurity measures;
(f) advise the owner or responsible person to move animals away from the property borders, especially where borders are shared with other properties that keep susceptible animals or public roads;
(g) provide guidance on removal of any products from the property;
(h) determine the epidemiological unit involved that will be subject to quarantine measures; and
(i) issue an instruction to local Chiefs within traditional areas to stop issuing movement permits once a quarantine notice has been issued.

4.5 The state veterinarian will notify the Provincial Director and DoA and report the outbreak on the DoA reporting system or submit an SR1 indicating suspicion of FMD together with the sample submission forms, to Epidemiology@nda.gov.za.

4.6 The FMD disease outbreak investigation should follow best practices to ensure that all the necessary information is collected for the epidemiological investigation.

5. DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLING

5.1 State Veterinary Services will investigate and collect or supervise the collection of samples for diagnostic confirmation.

5.2 In the acute phase of the disease, when clinical signs are present, swabs or tissue samples must be collected from any blisters or erosions in the mouth or on the feet. The preferred tissue for diagnosis is epithelium from unruptured or freshly ruptured vesicles or vesicular fluid.

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5.3 In the absence of clinical signs but where FMD is suspected, serum must be collected for serology. A representative number of animals on the farm must be tested serologically for FMD. Serum samples must be collected from 30 animals per epidemiological group of up to 1000 animals, and 60 samples per epidemiological unit for groups of more than 1000 animals.

5.4 Samples may only be submitted to an FMD-designated laboratory as determined by the Director for FMD testing. Copies of sample submission forms must be submitted to Epidemiology@nda.gov.za for approval of payment for testing.

5.5 Samples collected for virus isolation and PCR (swabs, tissue samples) must be kept chilled on ice in transit to the laboratory. Ideally, these samples should be placed in 5ml of phosphate-buffered saline if the samples are to be submitted within 24 hours, or in 50% glycerol-phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.4) if delivery will exceed 24 hours. Tissue samples collected in an approved pathogen-inactivation and preservation media, such as DNA/RNA shield or RNA Later, can be submitted to an FMD-designated laboratory not approved to process samples containing infectious FMD virus (FMDV).

5.6 Serum collected for serological testing must be spun down and kept cool, but not frozen.

5.7 All samples must be treated as a high biosecurity risk, securely triple packaged in leak-proof material and dispatched directly to the laboratory without delay by the responsible state veterinary services.

5.8 No samples may be removed from the property without written permission (red cross permit) from the state veterinarian, unless the samples are transported to the laboratory by the state veterinary services.

6. CONFIRMATION OF DIAGNOSIS

6.1 For the purposes of reporting to the WOAH, infection with FMDV is confirmed when:

(a) FMDV has been isolated from a sample from a susceptible animal, or
(b) viral antigen or RNA specific to FMDV has been identified in a sample from a susceptible animal, showing clinical signs consistent with FMD, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed outbreak of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV, or
(c) antibodies to structural or non-structural proteins of FMDV, that are not a consequence of vaccination, have been detected in a sample from a susceptible animal, showing clinical signs consistent with FMD, or epidemiologically linked to a suspected or confirmed outbreak of FMD, or giving cause for suspicion of previous association or contact with FMDV.

6.2 On confirmation of the diagnosis, the State Veterinarian must perform the following functions:

(a) submit an updated SR1 to the National office Epidemiology@nda.gov.za;
(b) inform the owner of the affected property and issue an updated written quarantine notice (if applicable); and
(c) Instruct the responsible person of the affected property to notify his neighbours.

6.3 The state veterinarian will request and gather all relevant information to identify all possible in-contact animals including those that may be present on other land (epidemiologically linked premises) and must without delay inform the state veterinarian(s) responsible for the area(s) where the other possible in-contact animals may reside, to initiate arrangements to visit the identified premises for epidemiological investigation, clinical inspection and sample collection.

6.4 DoA Animal Health will report the outbreak to the WOAH and prepare regular reports to inform the Minister, Provincial Veterinary Services, stakeholders and trade partners.

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7. QUARANTINE AND MOVEMENT CONTROL

7.1 Infected property:

7.1.1 The quarantined area may or may not coincide with property boundaries, depending on the epidemiological situation on the ground. It may be that there is a wider area in addition to the infected property which should be placed under quarantine.

7.1.2 If the disease is detected on a farm or premises that is well fenced, where movement control and contact with other animals can be effectively controlled or prevented, quarantine can be maintained on the individual premises or portions of the premises.

7.1.3 In communal areas, if one owner's animals are infected, then the entire epidemiological unit will be quarantined.

7.1.4 In infected areas where free-roaming animals cannot be quarantined effectively, all efforts must be made by veterinary services to prevent movement of animals from the area.

7.1.5 Once a location has been confirmed positive for FMD, all cloven-hoofed animals on the premises will be regarded as potentially infected until proven otherwise, and quarantine of the premises will include all cloven-hoofed animals and their products.

7.2 Requirements in the area around infected property:

7.2.1 No movement of livestock may occur from farms directly neighbouring the infected property, as well as all epidemiologically linked locations. Such movement control must remain in place pending the results of clinical investigation.

7.2.2 Movement control, as set out in 7.2.1, to a second layer, or more layers, of neighbouring properties must be considered, depending on the epidemiological situation on the ground, the numbers and sizes of properties involved, geospatial conditions, the presence or absence of livestock activities on the properties and the length of time since the introduction of the disease into the area. Subject to conditions referred to in 7.1.2.

7.3 Surveillance area:

7.3.1 Clinical surveillance must be performed on all properties with cloven-hoofed livestock in a wider surveillance area around the quarantined area, for example in a 10 km radius (depending on the same factors as noted in 7.2.2 above).

7.4 Live cloven-hoofed animals may only move from FMD quarantined premises (including area under temporary movement control) with written permission from the state veterinarian and accompanied by a Veterinary Red Cross Permit issued in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984). This red cross permit must indicate conditions (as provided in this document) under which movements are allowed and the individual identification numbers of all animals, or batch numbers of slaughter pigs, being transported. Stock removal certificates with the registered brand mark of the owner must also accompany each consignment (Section 6 and Section 8 certificates issued in terms of the Stock Theft Act, 1959 (Act No 57 of 1959)).

7.5 The most important consideration on suspicion or confirmation of FMD is to prevent its spread from the known infected locations as far as humanly possible.

7.6 Where very large properties or sections of land have epidemiologically separate areas, these must be evaluated by the state veterinarian, and a motivated proposal must be submitted to the Provincial Director for consideration and approval, if only a portion of the property is proven to be infected. The rest of the property will then be placed under movement control until the clear separation and negative status have been confirmed.

7.7 If a property in the quarantined area or surveillance area is found to be infected, that property will change status to an infected property, and both the area to be placed under quarantine and the surveillance area must be adjusted accordingly.

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8. BIOSECURITY

8.1 General biosecurity measures must be put in place by the responsible person of the infected farm and suspicions farm, including but not limited to:

(a) limiting entry of visitors and vehicles;
(b) access registers;
(c) washing and disinfecting visitors' and workers' clothes on the premises, that were in contact with infected animals, clothes should remain on the farm;
(d) visitors and workers to refrain from contact with other cloven-hoofed animals within 48h of exposure/contact, etc;
(e) equipment amenable to disinfection and vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected with a registered disinfectant upon entry and exit from the infected property; and
(f) No objects that have been in contact with the infected animals and that have not been disinfected may leave the property. The responsible person must retain the name, registration number, batch number and expiry date of the disinfectants used as proof.

8.2 All material that is deemed infectious must be disposed of in a safe manner on the premises, unless there is a request for safe removal. Potentially infective material includes manure, leftover feed, milk, meat, wool, semen, embryos, bedding, carcasses, etc.

8.3 Safe disposal of risk material is the responsibility of the responsible person (i.e. the manager of the land, the owner of the land or the owner of the animals). The responsible person must keep proof of safe disposal or safe removal of infectious material.

8.4 Options that can be considered for safe disposal of risk material include rendering, composting, burying, burning, and disposal at approved high-hazardous landfills. The relevant Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs must give written permission for any of these options, taking the environmental impact into account.

9. PRODUCT MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS ON CONFIRMATION OF AN OUTBREAK

9.1 Consideration can be given for safe removal of specific products from quarantined premises or areas after processing to ensure inactivation of the FMDV. The WOAH Code provides details of processing guidelines for different commodities to inactivate FMDV, which must be applied.

9.2 Such applications will be evaluated on individual merit, based on risk assessment, and written application must be submitted by the applicant to the local state veterinarian. All such movements must be on red cross permit if there is still further processing at destination, or on normal movement permit if the processing to inactivate the virus was done on the affected farm.

9.3 The local state veterinarian must provide a written response to the application within 5 working days after receipt thereof. If no response is received within that period, the applicant may escalate the matter, to the Provincial Director for a decision.

9.4 Movement restrictions may be declared by the Minister nationally for specific controlled areas and enforced by the Provincial Veterinary Services as part of individually applied quarantine notices on all farms / epidemiological units within a certain radius of the infected focus.

9.5 Requirements related to dairy products.

9.5.1 Moving milk from FMD quarantined farms for local use:

(a) Milk from farms under quarantine for FMD may be sold to processing facilities, milk must be pasteurized at the processing facility. Single pasteurization will be required for local consumption.

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(b) Sales of milk direct to the public from farms under quarantine for FMD may only take place if the milk is pasteurised on the farm prior to sale.
(c) Strict biosecurity must be in place for trucks collecting milk from farms under quarantine. Trucks must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after delivery of the milk to the processing facility.
(d) The processing facility must keep auditable records of all milk entering the premises, including farms of origin and their FMD status at the time of collection, and processing done on the milk from FMD quarantined farms.
(e) Movement of unpasteurised milk from FMD quarantined farms is subject to state veterinary permits from the state veterinary office responsible for the farms, in agreement with the state veterinarian responsible for the dairy facility.

9.5.2 Export of milk from FMD quarantined farms or restricted establishments.

(a) Dairy Products processed from milk from FMD-quarantined farms may be exported if it is processed in accordance with the requirements of WOAH, or to an equivalent or higher standard than stipulated by WOAH, or if the importing country expressly consents to the importation of Dairy Products processed from FMD-quarantined farms.
(b) In recognition that importing countries may have their own additional and/or alternative requirements, the exportation of Dairy Products may further take place if the importing country agrees to it.
(c) If a processing/manufacturing establishment intends to process milk obtained from FMD-quarantined farms (excluding preventatively vaccinated farms) for the export market, the owner of the establishment must apply to the supervising State Vet at the establishment for consideration. There must be auditable evidence of separation of (A) raw materials (raw unprocessed milk) from (B) finished product (already processed products), in compliance with the WOAH Code. For clarity, there is no requirement to separate raw milk when it is offloaded into the processing facility's raw milk storage tanks, regardless of the FMDV status of the raw milk, unless the importing country requires that no milk may be imported from farms under FMD restrictions.

9.5.3 Milk derived from a herd that has been pre-emptively vaccinated shall not be under any restrictions and will not be subject to the FMDV-specific requirements or veterinary restrictions for export purposes.

9.6 Manure must be appropriately treated and/or composted, considering relevant time frame noted in scientific literature of FMDV survival in manure, to inactivate FMDV while the premises is under quarantine.

9.7 Fodder, feed and other potentially infected products must be appropriately treated, considering relevant time frame noted in scientific literature of FMDV survival, to inactivate FMDV while the premises is under quarantine.

PART B
DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES ON INFECTED PREMISES AND AREAS
This section is intended to guide decision-makers in selecting the most appropriate control measures for a particular outbreak situation.

10. CONTROL STRATEGY – GENERAL PRINCIPLES

10.1 Once the extent of the outbreak is determined, movement control measures for a wider area may be eased or modified by Veterinary Services to allow for movement of animals from properties not under quarantine or suspicion, according to risk mitigation measures and with the permits or permissions as determined by Veterinary Services.

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10.2 Any stray cloven-hoofed livestock or buffalo around an FMD outbreak must be viewed as a high risk for spreading of disease, and the local state veterinary services must be informed immediately. Such animals should be detained at suitable locations until they can be dealt with at the discretion of the Director of Animal Health or destroyed if it is not possible to detain. Should an animal be destroyed, samples for FMD testing must be taken. Serum samples must be collected for serological testing, and tissue samples must be collected if any suspect lesions are seen, prior to destruction and safe disposal of the animal carcases.

10.3 Options for the control measures to implement during an outbreak of FMD are decided upon depending on the situation on the ground, including the purpose for which the animals are kept, the way they can be contained to prevent mingling with other cloven-hoofed animals, and the cooperation of the animal owners or responsible person.

10.4 Depending on the number and sizes of affected locations, the number and species of infected and in-contact susceptible animals, as well as the resources available, a suitable official control and eradication strategy will be adopted for each outbreak situation. While consultation with affected role players and stakeholders will be part of the process, the urgency of timeous action cannot be compromised, especially during the initial stages of a suspected or confirmed outbreak.

11. VACCINATION

11.1 Vaccination against FMD must comply with the conditions for the legal use of a vaccine in South Africa, in terms of Act 36 of 1947 and/or Act 101 of 1965 (SAHPRA) requirements.

11.2 FMD vaccination should be applied by the state veterinary services or its delegated / mandate representative on FMD-infected holdings and holdings suspected of being infected.

11.3 Vaccinated animals must have documented proof of adequate and up to date vaccination history.

11.4 FMD vaccination may be performed by state veterinary service on adjacent properties where deemed necessary to achieve a controlled purpose. Vaccination may be considered for holdings that were not confirmed positive for FMD, or suspect due to clinical signs, but where there is a high risk of infection. This can be due to the proximity of infected farms, the viral load in the area, apparent lack of biosecurity, frequency of movements in the area, congregation of large numbers of animals or other factors that are perceived to increase the risk of infection spreading to animals on the holding.

11.5 Private individuals and entities on adjacent properties may perform voluntary vaccination of their animals in accordance with all legal requirements.

11.6 Where vaccination is used, the maintenance of the cold chain must be strictly adhered to. A procedure to do this must be documented, with checks in place to ensure that it can be audited.

11.7 Biosecurity measures will need to be applied strictly by the owners of farms where vaccination is done. FMD vaccination does not exempt anybody from the legislated responsibility for biosecurity in terms of Section 11 of the Animal Diseases Act, and undue risk behaviour may be subject to prosecution.

11.8 Peri-urban cattle and communal cattle represent an open, continuously changing population with multiple owners. These cattle should be constantly surveyed in all provinces by State Veterinary personnel, preferably in conjunction with other support programs. Provincial Veterinary Directors can designate specific cattle populations for FMD vaccination in a regular, scheduled program based on the FMD epidemiology in that district or portion of the province. FMD vaccination should follow all standard regulatory requirements, such as an

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enrolment register for the specific population, unique individual identification, date, vaccine identification & lot no., and owner data.

12. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

12.1 All cloven-hoofed livestock, on farms/premises that have been vaccinated for FMD, are infected with FMD or suspected of being infected with FMD, must be individually identified, except for slaughter pigs where batch numbers can be used, and recorded in a database that will ensure lifelong traceability.

12.2 All cloven-hoofed livestock on the premises detailed in 12.1 must be recorded in a register that is kept up to date with any changes, a copy must be made available to the local state veterinarian while the premises is under quarantine.

12.3 Feedlots, backgrounding operations and speculators must keep an updated stock sheet for all incoming and outgoing animals as well as a record of all mortalities, available for audit by the State Veterinarian.

13. WELFARE AND DESTRUCTION

13.1 The destruction of FMD-infected and in-contact animals is not prescribed as a control measure in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act no 35 of 1984). Destruction of infected or in-contact animals may, however, be ordered, if deemed necessary, by the Director Animal Health to achieve a controlled purpose.

13.2 If the responsible person opts to destroy sick or in-contact animals for welfare reasons, they are advised to contact animal welfare organisations for guidance, as well as the relevant Environmental Affairs Department for approved disposal options. The state veterinarian must be informed of any destruction operations to ensure the safe disposal of carcasses and infective material, as well as to ensure that the numbers of destroyed animals are recorded accurately for reporting purposes.

PART C
OPTIONS TO CONTINUE FARMING ACTIVITIES ON INFECTED PREMISES
This section is intended to provide options and conditions for farming activities on infected farms to continue, where possible, on a risk and commodity basis.

14. MOVEMENTS OF LIVE ANIMALS FROM QUARANTINED PREMISES

14.1 Animals that move must be identified as per 12.1 and recorded on a livestock identification and traceability system. These movements must take place with red cross permits issued by Veterinary Services or under an equivalent system (Clause 14.3.1).

14.2 Table detailing examples of allowed movement to controlled destinations:

From quarantined premise because of FMD outbreak in cattle	To controlled destination	Possible Reasons
Feedlot emergency slaughter	Designated Abattoir	Welfare
Sale / auction Yard	Feedlot or Farm under quarantine or with a separate camp for these animals to observe a 28-day post-arrival isolation & clinical surveillance	1) No feeding /watering systems in place for medium term keeping of livestock at sale yard. 2) Collateral Species (other than cattle) unaffected and with low risk e.g. sheep, goats, pigs

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From quarantined premise because of FMD outbreak in cattle	To controlled destination	Possible Reasons
Cows or heifers before / after calving	Dairy / farm with a separate pen/camp	No feeding /watering /husbandry systems in place for newborns or milking
All livestock	Feedlot or Farm under quarantine or with a separate camp for these animals to observe a 28-day post-arrival isolation & clinical surveillance period	Natural disasters such as floods, fire that prevents the keeping of livestock under management principles that observe the 5 freedoms of animal welfare.
Collateral Species (other than cattle) unaffected and with low risk e.g. sheep, goats, pigs	Feedlot or Farm under quarantine or with a separate camp for these animals to observe a 28-day post-arrival isolation & clinical surveillance period	Normal farming activities such as shearing, feedlotting etc must continue
Wildlife other than Buffalo	Farm, facility (e.g. zoo or boma) under quarantine or with a separate camp for these animals to observe a 28-day post-arrival isolation & clinical surveillance period.	Normal game ranching activities must continue.

14.3 Movement to abattoirs or from backgrounding premises to feedlots

14.3.1 Feedlots and piggeries that practice similar sealing and unsealing and travel documentation practices to the State Red Cross Permit system, with auditable record keeping, can be recognised as an equivalent system by the relevant provincial veterinary authority.

14.3.2 Feedlots and piggeries that qualify under 14.3.1 can follow the principle that all loads for a particular day are regarded as a single consignment, thus the list of individual identification numbers and/or batch numbers in the case of pigs, for the total slaughter for the day is considered as the manifest list. No list of animals per truck is required. The consignment identification numbers list must be available for audit purposes, preferably in electronic format.

14.4 Isolation requires that the animals must be separated, defined as no nose-to-nose contact, from other livestock on the premises.

14.5 Movement of livestock for slaughter

14.5.1 Livestock from farms that are not known to be infected but that are under movement control (first- and second-layer farms) can be allowed to move to the abattoir for slaughter if there are no fresh clinical signs of FMD.

15. DETERMINATION OF CLINICAL RESOLUTION ON A PROPERTY (DAY Zero)

15.1 The date of clinical resolution (Day Zero) for the premises will be proposed by the supervising state veterinarian in writing after conducting clinical examination on all cloven-hoofed animals on the property.

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15.2 Day 0 (zero) is calculated as follows:

15.2.1 If the outbreak presented with clinical signs of FMD in non-vaccinated livestock:

(a) Once there are no obvious fresh signs of clinical disease, the state veterinarian must be informed and arrangements made for clinical examination, by an authorised veterinarian including mouthing, within 5 days,

(b) The preliminary clinical end point will be when there has been an absence of fresh clinical signs of disease, as determined by the authorised veterinarian. If no fresh signs of clinical disease are observed by the authorised veterinarian, that date must be noted.

(c) The clinical examination by the authorised veterinarian must be repeated after 14 days to confirm absence of fresh clinical signs. If there is no evidence of clinical signs, the date of preliminary clinical end point will be taken as Day Zero

OR

15.2.2 If animals were vaccinated, the date of first vaccination of the last animal on the property will be regarded as Day Zero, if there are no fresh clinical signs of disease.

(a) Day Zero is the last day on which animals on the property were vaccinated for the first time. In the case of two vaccinations, Day Zero remains the last day on which animals on the property were vaccinated for the first time. If clinical signs of disease are still present in the herd at the time of vaccination, the provisions of clause 15.2 will apply, and Day Zero will move to a later date as determined by the state veterinarian.

(b) If any animals from another infected property are introduced onto the premises, all animals will assume the Day Zero of the group with the most recent Day Zero.

16. CONTROLLED SLAUGHTER

16.1 Controlled slaughter covers the period from Day 16 to Day 42 after Day Zero.

16.2 Once Day Zero has been confirmed, a request can be sent to the state veterinarian for permission to start controlled slaughter. Abattoir owners must agree in writing that they will accept animals from FMD-quarantined premises. Movements from quarantined farms to the abattoirs must be done with red cross permits or equivalent auditable system (see 14.3.1).

16.3 If it is possible to keep groups of animals as separate units with no nose-to-nose contact, animals can be sorted according to slaughter-readiness and clinical picture. For example, animals that were clinically affected and that have recovered can be separated and considered for the next slaughter group, within the time frames provided hereunder.

16.4 Animals must be clinically healthy when they go for controlled slaughter, and there must be no indication of fresh clinical signs of FMD for at least 16 days after Day Zero on the premises or in the group isolated for slaughter.

16.5 Where vaccination to slaughter is done, the withdrawal period of the vaccine used must be considered when animals are sent for slaughter.

16.6 Slaughter of livestock after Day 0:

16.6.1 No slaughter is allowed before day 16 post Day Zero.

16.6.2 From Day 16: Slaughter may only take place at FMD-designated abattoirs. No deboning, de-glanding, or further processing or destruction of the tongue or offal is required. Heads and feet must be disposed of/treated from Day 16 to Day 41 post Day Zero.

16.6.3 From six weeks (42 days) after Day Zero, slaughter from quarantined premises can take place at any abattoir including an export abattoir. No deboning, further processing or destruction of any part of the carcass is required.

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16.7 Request to resume slaughter at abattoir located on infected farm/feedlot:

16.7.1 The owner of the abattoir must agree to limit the number of animals slaughtered per day to ensure that no animals remain overnight. An SOP for cleaning and disinfection of the truck(s) delivering animals and collecting carcasses must be drafted by the owner and approved by the SV. Measures will only become auditable once slaughtering can commence, but the client must give written commitment to continue adhering to these measures.

16.7.2 The abattoir must be registered for the slaughter of the species involved in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No 40 of 2000) and comply with these requirements.

16.8 Requirements for farms under quarantine for FMD seeking permission to slaughter animals at FMD-designated abattoirs:

16.8.1 The owner of the farm must apply in writing in the prescribed format describing the animals to be slaughtered.

16.8.2 Day 0 for the farm must be determined by the state veterinarian (refer to 15.2).

16.8.3 There must be facilities to safely dispose of any condemned material, including FMD risk material (heads and feet), OR an arrangement must be in place for the safe disposal of such materials at another establishment, under cover of red-cross veterinary movement permits.

16.8.4 The abattoir, any processing areas and the disposal site must be securely fenced to ensure that access control can be effectively implemented.

16.8.5 There must be written approval from the relevant Environmental Affairs regulatory body for the disposal of the risk materials on the premises or at the designated disposal site.

16.9 A ZA registered (if applicable) abattoir may slaughter animals from FMD-quarantined farms, provided:

16.9.1
(a) the importing country/s expressly agree to receive meat from farms under restriction due to FMD, or
(b) the owner of the abattoir can demonstrate clear separation of slaughter activities from infected and non-infected farms to the satisfaction of the National Director of Animal Health, based on recommendation by the provincial Veterinary Services.

16.9.2 Comply with clauses 16.8.2, 16.8.3, 16.8.4, 16.8.5.

PART D
RESOLVING OUTBREAKS ON POSITIVE PREMISES
This section is applicable to FMD-positive premises and provides guidance for resolving the outbreak on individual premises.

17. REQUIREMENTS FOR LIFTING QUARANTINE

OPTIONS:
(a) Total depopulation.
(b) Repopulation with vaccinated animals.
(c) Repopulation with unvaccinated animals.

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17.1. Quarantine can be lifted after depopulation of all cloven-hoofed livestock on FMD affected premises. Depopulation can be achieved either through controlled slaughter or by removing animals with prior permission of the Director Animal Health to another approved property, such as another property also under quarantine for FMD (Reminder: No animals may be removed from the premises under quarantine without a red cross permit issued by the state veterinarian).

17.2. Where it is not economically feasible to perform complete depopulation, repopulation with vaccinated or FMD-free animals can be considered in consultation with the responsible state veterinarian.

17.3. Repopulation with **vaccinated** livestock:

17.3.1. The premise can be repopulated from Day Zero with vaccinated livestock from 14 days but not longer than 6 months after vaccination of the replacement animals.

17.3.1. Quarantine will be lifted by written notice 42 days after the confirmation of Day Zero. Calculation of Day Zero is defined in Section 15.

17.4. Repopulation with **unvaccinated** livestock:

17.4.1. The premises can be repopulated from Day Zero with unvaccinated animals. Unvaccinated livestock must be isolated for 28 days before introduction into the unit.

17.4.2. Quarantine will be lifted by written notice 42 days after the confirmation of Day Zero. Calculation of Day Zero is defined in Section 15.

17.5. Should there be FMD susceptible species other than cattle, sheep, goats or pigs on the property that cannot be removed, an application must be made to the DAH before repopulation and will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

17.6. Communal areas

17.6.1. For quarantine to be lifted, there must be no clinical signs of disease in animals for at least 42 days after Day Zero in the cluster of affected dip tanks.

17.7. The responsible state veterinarian must apply to the Provincial Director to lift quarantine within 24 hours of the requirements for lifting of quarantine have been complied with. This application must include the following:

(a) List of individual identification of all cloven-hoofed animals, or batch numbers in the case of slaughter pigs, that were known to be on the premises at the start of quarantine.
(b) For each animal, the date and details of the fate of the animal.
(c) Date when all requirements for lifting quarantine have been complied with.
(d) A closing SR1 to be sent to National Director Animal Health to close the outbreak with the WOAH.

17.8. The responsible person must be informed of the outcome of the application within 48 hours of the requirements for lifting of quarantine have been complied with. If the application to is successful, a written veterinary quarantine cancellation notice must be issued, within 24 hours of the decision being reached.

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PART D
COUNTRYWIDE SURVEILLANCE AND TERMINATION OF OUTBREAK
This section is applicable to the country as a whole and will mainly be driven by the National Directorate Animal Health, with support from the Provincial Veterinary Services.

18. SURVEILLANCE TO DETERMINE EXTENT OF SPREAD

18.1. Surveillance to determine the extent of spread will depend on the outbreak specifics (communal, commercial, auction, extensive, intensive etc.), therefore specific guidelines can only be given once an outbreak has occurred. Surveillance includes both clinical inspection of livestock as well as the collection of samples for sero-surveillance and agent identification. For sero-surveillance, serum samples are collected and are tested for all three serotypes (SAT 1, SAT 2 and SAT 3) of FMD by Solid Phase Competition ELISA (SPCE). For agent identification, where fresh clinical signs are seen, lesion samples and/or probang samples are collected for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests.

18.2. Surveillance may include some or all the following measures:

(a) Clinical and/or serological surveillance at neighbouring properties.
(b) Clinical and/or serological surveillance of animals sharing communal grazing/water.
(c) Clinical and/or serological surveillance of animals linked by trace-back and trace-forward activities.
(d) Clinical and/or serological surveillance of properties in the DMA or standstill area.

18.3. Laboratory results on circulating strains must be provided on a continual and timely basis to an advisory body responsible for vaccine evaluation to ensure appropriate vaccines are sourced.

18.4. Outbreak strains from different relevant species, representative of the field diversity, must be sent to the World Reference laboratory on a bi-annual basis to ensure vaccine matching is kept up to date.

19. TERMINATION OF OUTBREAK

19.1. Closing of outbreaks:
Once the requirements for lifting quarantine on affected premises have been met, the responsible state veterinarian must submit a closing SR1 to the National Director Animal Health (Epidemiology@nda.gov.za). The outbreak on the specific premises will then be closed with the WOAH by DoA. Once all outbreaks in an event have been closed, the event will be closed with the WOAH by DoA.

20. REVIEW CYCLE

This document must be reviewed within 12 months from date of approving these measures by the Minister of Agriculture.

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