

QURBANI

Animal Care Guide

2020

Prophet Muhammed (peace be upon him) exhorted Muslims to show kindness and compassion towards animals and birds, and repeatedly forbade cruelty to animals a good deed done to an animal is like a good deed done to a human being, while an act of cruelty to an animal is as bad as cruelty to a human being.

Guidelines for the Humane Transport, Handling, Care and Slaughter of Animals



**National Council
of SPCAs**



QURBANI ANIMAL CARE GUIDE

Purpose of this document:- to provide a guide on the legal requirements for the housing, transport and handling of animals to be slaughtered during Qurbani, to promote good animal handling, humane slaughter and human safety

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NSPCA STATEMENT OF POLICY

Every living creature has intrinsic value and is a sentient being

The Five Freedoms

Freedom from hunger and thirst

By ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.

Freedom from discomfort

By providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.

Freedom from pain, injury or disease

By prevention, by rapid diagnosis and treatment.

Freedom to express normal behaviour

By providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.

Freedom from fear and distress

By ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

The National Council of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, referred to as the NSPCA, was founded in 1955 to provide a forum to bring uniformity to welfare legislation and standards. All the SPCAs in South Africa are governed by the SPCA Act 169 of 1993 which is administered by the NSPCA.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) is the largest animal welfare organisation in Africa and the only animal welfare organisation to have an act of parliament. The NSPCA is a statutory body who deals with national issues and SPCA Inspectors enforce the Animal Protection Act No. 71 of 1962.

The objectives of the Council are the prevention of animal cruelty and the promoting of good animal welfare through encouraging compassion, education and high standards of animal care and management. The NSPCA is committed to the protection of all animals and ensuring that their welfare and wellbeing is safeguarded.

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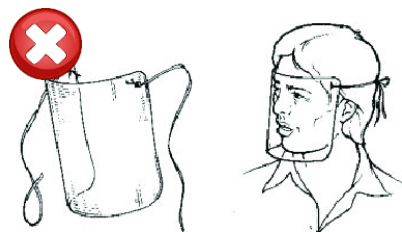
COVID 19 SAFETY GUIDE



**Wear your
Mask– Correctly
and at all times**



**Wear a Face-shield as well as a Mask
to improve your safety**



Face-shields that fit directly onto the face are not recommended when working in the field. They offer poor comfort, cannot be worn easily with glasses and fog up making visibility poor and increase the risk of being removed.



Face-shields should protect the whole face comfortably and be able to be worn over glasses



Face-shields that have a double head-band improves comfort and lifts the shield away from the face allowing warm air to escape and prevent fogging

Maintain Social Distancing and Sanitise Frequently

2. Preparations for Qurbani

“The current spread of COVID-19 is a result of human to human transmission. To date, there is no evidence that companion animals play a significant a role in spreading the disease. Therefore, there is no justification in taking measures against companion animals which may compromise their welfare” OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health)

<https://www.oie.int/scientific-expertise/specific-information-and-recommendations/questions-and-answers-on-2019novel-coronavirus/>



COVID 19 SAFETY GUIDE

Transmission

- Very small droplets from infected people coughing and or sneezing
- Incubation period 2-14 days
- People can carry and spread the disease without showing symptoms



Symptoms

- Coughing (especially a dry cough)
- Difficulty in breathing
- Muscle/Chest Pain
- Fever of more than 38°
- Sore Throat
- Shortness of Breath
- Tiredness

Additional Symptoms: -body aches, loss of smell or loss of taste, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, weakness or tiredness;

Contact –Emergency Hotline : 0800 029 999 or go to the hospital / doctor if you feel these symptoms and advise your manager

Vulnerables

- High Risk Personnel include those with Comorbidities including but not limited to:- hypertension, diabetes, heart conditions, asthma, lung conditions, cancer, HIV/AIDS.
- Anyone can get the virus, vulnerable people have less chance of surviving

Personal Safety

- Cough or sneeze into your arm or into a tissue and throw in dustbin
- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
- Don't shake hands, don't touch your face, don't share food utensils, water bottles, cups etc
- Keep 2m between you and other people
- Use of masks is compulsory. Dispose of these daily or wash /iron them.
- Don't wear watches/bangles/rings now as they are harder to keep disinfected



Work Safety

- Wash your hands frequently
- Use disinfectant (70% alcohol) frequently
- Disinfect steering wheel, gears, keys, pens, cell phone and any items you touch—after each call out

Home Safety

- Remove all your work clothes and wash them in hot soap & water or iron them daily. Keep your boots and worn clothes outside your house if possible to prevent carrying the virus into your home (it can live for 3 days on your boots and clothes)
- Wash your body thoroughly in soap and water after work/as soon as you get home

1. Legislation

Religious beliefs and practices should be respected, however, all animals must be treated humanely and in accordance with the Legislation and National Standards below:

If all the basic animal welfare legislation, guidelines and Islamic teachings are followed there would be no incidence of cruelty and neglect of animals.

Legislation and Guides

- The slaughtering of animals for Qurbani is legally permissible however this still has to comply with the requirements of the **Animals Protection Act No 71 of 1962**.
- **SANS 1488:2014 – South African National Standard - Humane transportation of livestock by road** can also be reviewed in terms of the transportation, this can be obtained from the South African Bureau of Standards
- **Meat Safety Act 40 of 2000 and Red Meat Regulation No 1072**
- **Municipal By-laws must be adhered to and the necessary permits obtained**

The SPCAs role is the prevention of cruelty to all animals and to improve the welfare of animals through education and as a last resort or where there are deliberate acts of cruelty, prosecution. It is not the intention of the SPCA to infringe religious rights but to ensure that welfare standard are adhered to.

What animals are unfit for Qurbani sacrifice?

- Blindness in one or both eyes or animal has lost more than one-third of its eyesight.
- A third or more of the ear or tail cut off or an animal born without ears.
- Total lameness of one or more legs. If the animal is partially lame or the leg is not severely injured and it is able to walk with it (even though limping), then the animal is valid for sacrifice.
- An extremely emaciated or weak animal • An animal where the majority of teeth have fallen out.
- An animal with a horn broken off at the base or root. If the horn is only partially broken off, the animal is valid for sacrifice. • Sheep and goats should be one year old and cattle two years old.

(NB: These are religious requirements, not necessarily enforceable in terms of the Act No. 71 of 1962, it should not be your duty to stop these animals from being slaughtered for Qurbani, unless they are physically compromised whereby emergency slaughter would be necessary. If you do find compromised animals, you would need to assess the severity of the situation and invoke Section 5 of the Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962 if necessary. Compromised animals should be treated the same as any other animal in such a situation, therefore, pre-stunning must be carried out as the animal/s would not be deemed fit for Qurbani slaughter.

2. Preparations for Qurbani

Planning for Qurbani must include all the details and requirements for the animals. Key areas include:-

1. Transportation
2. Holding facilities
3. Feed and water provisions
4. Treatment of sick/injured animals
5. Staff competency
6. Handling and slaughter facilities

3. Transportation and Off-Loading

1. Animals must be sourced from nearby farms and long distance transport must be avoided to prevent stress, bruising, serious injuries and mortalities.
2. Only vehicles correctly designed for livestock transportation must be used.
3. Vehicles must be suitable for the species (which must not be mixed) and non-slip flooring is necessary.
4. Animals must not be tied, tethered, bound or restrained inhumanely and must not be placed in the boots of cars or sealed vehicles.
5. Suitable off loading facilities must be utilised, animals must not be dragged or be allowed to jump from vehicles.
6. All vehicles and trailers shall be roadworthy.
7. Vehicles must be well ventilated and not totally enclosed.
8. Sides and partitions must be high enough to prevent animals from escaping or falling out of the vehicle.
9. In the case of multi-tier vehicles, heights between decks, for all livestock, must allow for the largest animals to stand naturally, freely and fully erect and to allow adequate space for the free flow of air above the animals.
10. Sufficient partitioning shall be available to compartmentalize the livestock in groups small enough to prevent injuries during transportation.
11. Gates, partitions and ramps of a robust design suitable for the conveyance of the relevant class of animals shall be available and used.

4. Handling

1. All animals must be handled humanely.
2. No livestock shall be dragged, lifted or pushed by mechanical devices or by lifting by the head, fleece, skin, tails, horns, or legs.
3. No livestock shall be roped, stretched, thrown or dropped to the ground.
4. No yelling, riding, tail biting, or twisting, beating, whipping, kicking, hitting in the face or anywhere else with bars, rods or sticks.
5. No indiscriminate use of a prod, or its application to the face, sensitive or genital areas of livestock. Prods shall not be used on sheep, goats, and camels.
6. Noise shall be kept to the minimum to reduce stress
7. Handlers must be supervised and training provided where necessary

5. Holding Facilities

Although Qurbani only takes place once a year, it does take place every year. Holding facilities must be suitable for their purpose-

1. Suitable trained and skilled handlers must be employed to care for and handle the animals
2. Facilities must be suitable for their purpose, well designed and maintained
3. Ample supplies of feed must be purchased prior to animal's arrival. Water must be easily accessible (hose-pipes, water tanks etc)
4. Sufficient water and feed containers must be provided to ensure all animals have ample opportunity to eat and drink without being bullied
5. Suitable shelter must be provided for small stock
6. Pens must be cleaned daily
7. Animals must be inspected daily and prompt and suitable action taken when problems are observed
8. Isolation facilities must be available
9. All necessary equipment (such as slaughter knives etc) shall be available when the animals arrive
10. Where small stock are locked in sheds at night to minimise stock theft it must be ensured that there is suitable and adequate ventilation for the animals. These sheds must be cleaned daily.
11. Pens must not be overstocked – all animals must be able to remove themselves from more dominant animals and to rest comfortably
12. Off-loading ramps must be well maintained, free of harmful protrusions and have non-slip flooring

6. Sheep and Goats

1. Sheep and goats must be handled humanely, no dragging by fleece, horns or legs. They must not be carried upside down by their legs.
2. Stress should be avoided by covering the animal's eyes before slaughter.
3. The knife used must be extremely sharp and must be sharpened after every animal, no serrated or damaged knives must be used.
4. Noise must be kept to a minimum.
5. The slaughterer must be competent and ready to bleed with one swift cut (oesophagus, trachea and jugular). There shall be an immediate and strong blood loss.
6. Sheep and goats must be allowed to bleed out for 6 minutes before dressing commences.
7. Inserting a hosepipe or throwing water onto the jugular straight after slaughter is not permissible.
8. The legs of sheep and goats may not be tied.

7. Cattle

1. The animal must be enclosed in a small area to eliminate the chasing. Ropes shall not be used to restrain the animal, but rather plans made to have slaughter done at a facility with an upright box. It is strongly recommended that cattle are pre-stunned
2. Fractious animals must be separated from other animals
3. Before the slaughter of cattle starts, ensure that there is no unnecessary force (such as excessive prodding, tail twisting or kicking), chasing and stressing of the animals. Roping and inhumane casting is not permissible.
4. Noise must be kept to a minimum and "spectator crowds" must be strongly discouraged as it makes the handling of the animals extremely difficult. Only the family members should be present for their own animal. (Screens and partitions as well as danger tape can be used for crowd control)
5. The cut must be performed by a suitably skilled person, novice slaughterers must be guided by experienced ones.
6. The slaughterer must be ready with a pre-sharpened, suitable knife, as soon as the animal is restrained and the head turned to expose the jugular and the cut must be made.
7. Cattle may be restrained in quick rotating metal box, head pulled back and throat cut. There should be immediate and strong blood loss.
8. No cleaning or skinning of the carcass is permissible until blood flow has stopped (8 minutes wait).
9. Inserting a hosepipe or throwing water onto the jugular straight after slaughter is not permissible

8. Camels

The NSPCA strongly discourages the slaughter of camels. Individuals who intend to go ahead despite the welfare concerns should keep in mind that contraventions of the Animals Protection Act or any unnecessary suffering caused will lead to prosecution under the same Act.

1. Camels must be sourced from reliable suppliers that have trained their camels to sit and are accustomed to halters ensuring inhumane restraints are not utilised. It is strongly recommended that camels are pre-stunned.
2. No nylon ropes or electric prodders are permissible.
3. Camels must be kept in a safe and clean environment with adequate food and water.
4. The camel must be restrained in a manner that does not cause stress and unnecessary suffering.
5. The camel must be exsanguinated at the base of the neck
6. Only experienced camel slaughterers must perform this.
7. It is highly recommended that camels are pre-stunned in order to ensure that cruelty and unnecessary suffering is avoided.
8. Camels must be kept in enclosures that are large enough to provide adequate exercise, well drained and with dry grass to permit the camels to sit down and rest protected from the elements.
9. Any vehicles and ramps used for camels must have non-slip, solid flooring in a good condition. Unlike the hard hooves of some farm animals, camels have sensitive feet with a membrane between the toes. They often lie down whilst being transported so welded cross cleats or grids should not be used. A generous layer of hay, straw or sand can be used.
10. All doors as well as the interior of the truck shall be high enough for the tallest animal to be able to stand comfortably.

9. Slaughter

1. Slaughter must be performed out of the view of other animals and the blood washed away and carcasses removed before the next animal is brought to be slaughtered.
2. Once the throat is cut the animal will rapidly lose a large amount of blood but is still conscious and feeling
3. Cut must be quick and clean, a deep, swift cut severing carotid and jugular on both sides of the neck is imperative to allow a quick blood loss resulting in loss of consciousness and death.
4. If the cut is not good, do not hesitate to 'request' that the animal be cut again, as above. If sawing action / poor cut etc is seen, check to see the size of the knife is suitable, the knife is sharp and the slaughterer knows what he is doing. If sawing action/poor cut is seen check if:-
 - (a) knife is suitable size for the animal being slaughtered, (250mm cattle 180mm small stock)
 - (b) knife is sharp and sharpened after every animal,
 - (c) slaughterer knows what he is doing, or has a skilled person supervising him.
5. The pupils will dilate; the eyes eventually roll back into the head and then will return to a staring position.
6. The animal dies from blood loss and the effectiveness of the cut (especially cattle) affects the time the animal takes to lose consciousness.

10. Confirmation of death

**No rhythmic
breathing**

**No eye
(corneal) reflex**

**No
vocalisation**

11. Pre-Stunning

Why Pre-Stunning is recommended

- ✓ It is safer for slaughterers and handlers
- ✓ It is more humane for the animal
- ✓ It minimises handling and stress
- ✓ It does NOT kill the animal but renders it unconscious and the animal must be bled immediately after stunning or it will regain consciousness

12. Emergency Slaughter

- ✓ Animals that are sick or injured are not be suitable for Qurbani.
- ✓ Animals that are sick/injured or in poor physical condition must not be left without treatment or if this is not possible or feasible they must be pre-stunned and slaughtered promptly to prevent suffering.
- ✓ It is a legal requirement that these animals are either slaughtered or treated.

14. PHOTOGRAPHIC GUIDE

Transportation and Off-Loading



Vehicles must be correctly designed for carrying livestock.

Ensure there is no overstocking and that suitable non-slip flooring is provided.

Advise transporter before purchase, of your requirements to ensure legal compliance.



Animals cannot be transported in closed vehicles or car boots. Suitable non-slip flooring must be provided. People purchasing stock must bring suitable vehicles



Animals must be offloaded humanely. Off-loading ramps must be used

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Confirmed arrival time of animals

Monitored offloading of animals

Ensure the vehicle/ramp was suitable

Check the vehicles for:-

- Suitable gridding
- No harmful features
- No overcrowding
- Partitions/bars to separate groups of animals or aggressive animals
- No rubble in the vehicle area

Ensured humane handling of animals

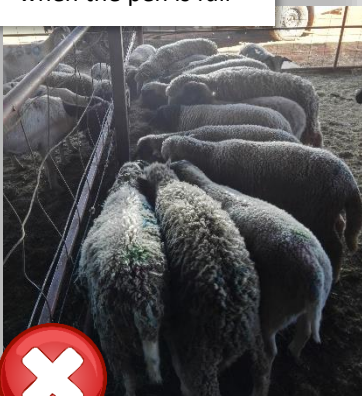
Holding Facilities



Ensure animals lying down are resting and not sick or injured. (relaxed, calm, normal breathing and lying position)

Clean water must be provided in suitable containers. There must be enough containers to ensure all animals can drink even when the pen is full

Pens must be strong and sturdy and well maintained. Ensure there are no harmful features/objects and free from rubbish/rubble



Provision must be made for isolation of sick/weak/fractious animals. Treatment or humane slaughter must be undertaken immediately where animals are sick/emaciated



It is preferable to have animals kept in small groups in smaller pens rather than one big pen.

This will reduce handling and stress of animals when workers are repeatedly trying to catch specific animals.

This also reduces time spent in handling and speeds up the process

| Action List | |
|---|--|
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Physically inspected the site | |
| Met with workers and explained their responsibilities | |
| Ample food to be purchased before the animals arrive | |
| Suitable and enough water and feed containers to be put in pens | |
| Pens to be cleaned daily | |
| Ramp and Pen construction and or repair to be completed before animals arrive | |

Holding Facilities

Calm animals should be selected to minimise stress and for ease of handling. Smaller animals are also easier to handle and to slaughter



Animals cannot be left with ropes on them that may injure them or become caught or snagged.



Pens must be cleaned daily.

Animals must have dry sleeping areas. In cases where there has been heavy rainfall, the area may become muddy and or water logged.

Drainage furrows should be dug to drain excess water.

Sufficient straw or other suitable material must be provided to ensure that animals have a dry resting and sleeping area.



Facilities for off-loading and holding cattle must be checked to ensure they are strong, well constructed and there are no harmful features

Check there is no rubbish in the pens and that proper water containers are provided and water is provided

| | |
|---|--|
| Action List | |
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Physically inspected the site | |
| Met with workers and explained their responsibilities | |
| Ample food to be purchased before the animals arrive | |
| Suitable and enough water and feed containers to be put in pens | |
| Pens to be cleaned daily | |
| Resolved problems with water-logged areas | |
| Ramp and Pen construction and or repair to be completed before animals arrive | |

Handling of Animals Prior to Slaughter



Roping, dragging, chasing, shouting, tail bending or fleece pulling are not permitted.



Roping / stretching of animals is inhumane and not acceptable

Cattle, sheep and goats are ruminants and it is not comfortable for them to be on their backs (rumen puts pressure on the organs) and it causes distress. Lay them on their sides.



Mishandling of animals by staff or customers must be corrected immediately



Goats and Sheep can be put transported in a wheelbarrow, in arms or larger animals can be carried upright by two handlers

| Action List | |
|--|--|
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Experienced and trained handlers were employed | |
| Handlers understand what is acceptable and required | |
| Handlers are supervised and corrected where necessary | |
| Staff were given necessary advice for improvements before the animals arrive | |

Restraint Devices for Large Animals

Large animals such as cattle and camels must be restrained in a suitable slaughter box.



Roping/
stretching of
animals is
inhumane and
not permitted



Large animals such as cattle and camels can be calmly moved into a slaughter box and safely contained for slaughtering . Only slaughter boxes accessible from the top must be used for camels.



Restraining or slaughter boxes shall be used for all large stock. Where rotating boxes are used it is important that the box has a buffer or roll bar on the box. As the box is tipped this bar rolls to the ground. This reduces wear, damage and loss of functionality of the box. Importantly it ensures that the box moves smoothly and doesn't smash against the ground causing the animals harm and fear.



Inhumane handling – including chasing of animals, tail pulling, fleece pulling, hitting and kicking cause pain, fear, stress and bruising.

Bruising can be clearly seen once an animal has been slaughtered and dressed. This degrades the meat and the sacrifice

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Experienced and trained handlers were employed

Handlers understand what is acceptable and required

Handlers are supervised and corrected where necessary

Equipment is prepared and repaired where necessary prior to slaughter

Slaughter – Sheep and Goats

Make sure that knives are washed and sharpened after every animal to make sure of the best possible cut

Handlers must hold the animals correctly with the minimum amount of force

Handlers must restrain animals humanely. Sitting or kneeling on the animals is not permitted



Sheep wool is thick and quite oily. Where sheep have not had the wool cut off (shorn) then the wool should be seperated so the knife can reach the neck to minimise sawing and suffering

Animals must not lie in the blood of the animal slaughtered before. Blood must be washed or covered after each animal.



Live animals must not be able to see other animals being slaughtered and must not be able to see the carcasses/skins of slaughtered animals

Give special attention to big horned animals – ensure the cut can be made swiftly and effectively without being blocked by horns



| | |
|---|--|
| Action List | |
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Monitor the handling and ensure it is humane | |
| Check animals are not kept waiting in the slaughter line | |
| Check blood is washed or covered after each animal | |
| Ensure the animals are held in the correct position for slaughter | |
| Ensure knives are washed and sharpened after each animal | |
| Check the cut was rapid and effective | |
| Be prepared to assist or guide other people | |
| Ensure that dressing doesn't start until bleed out is complete | |

Slaughter - Cattle

Throat must be cut at the base of the neck under the jaw bone where the neck is at its narrowest point and where the dewlap is smallest



Head must be held back to allow for blood to flow out effectively. Allowing animals to kick aids in blood flow/loss and loss of consciousness

Carotid and arteries must be cut rapidly and effectively to ensure massive, rapid blood loss which results in loss of consciousness (in animals not pre-stunned)

After the throat is cut the pupils will dilate, the eyes eventually roll back into the head, then will return to a normal staring position Check animals are dead before any dressing takes place (cutting/skinning etc)

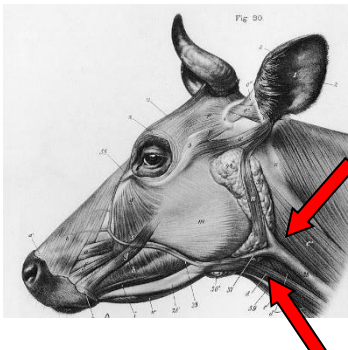


Indications of loss of consciousness:-

- No eye (corneal) reflex
- No rhythmic breathing
- No vocalisation
- Tongue hanging out (sometimes with cattle)



Cattle must be restrained in a suitable and acceptable crush? or slaughter box, to minimise stress, handling and improve safety for all



| Action List | |
|---|--|
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Monitor the handling and ensure it is humane | |
| Check animals are not kept waiting in the slaughter line | |
| Check blood is washed or covered after each animal | |
| Ensure the animals are held in the correct position for slaughter | |
| Ensure knives are washed and sharpened after each animal | |
| Check the cut was rapid and effective | |
| Be prepared to assist or guide other people | |
| Ensure that dressing doesn't start until bleed out is complete | |

Slaughter - Camels

It is strongly recommended that camels are not used for Qurbani. In South Africa there is lack of understanding of how to handle them correctly and little traditional knowledge or understanding of their behaviour. Consequently handlers are often scared and hesitant to handle them and more abuse occurs.



Where camels are slaughtered only animals used to be handled and trained to lie down shall be purchased. Pre-stunning must be undertaken unless an experienced and effective camel slaughterman is employed.



Only correct slaughter knives of a suitable size must be used. These knives must be cleaned and sharpened after each animal to assist the slaughterer in making a clean and swift cut.

Slaughtering animals in an abattoir has the advantage in that facilities proved better protection for the animals and people. Abattoir staff are typically used to dealing with cattle , sheep and goats and have a higher skill level – reducing stress and time



Due to the novelty of camels they experience extra stress when constantly viewed by people. Stress, teasing and unfamiliar surroundings can cause them to react negatively. They become more difficult and dangerous to handle.

| Action List | |
|---|--|
| Tick off what you have done | |
| Monitor the handling and ensure it is humane | |
| Check blood is washed or covered after each animal | |
| Ensure the animals are held in the correct position for slaughter | |
| Ensure knives are washed and sharpened after each animal | |
| Check the cut was rapid and effective | |
| Only experience camel slaughterers to undertake this | |
| Ensure that dressing doesn't start until bleed out is complete | |

Pre-Stunning of Animals



A Captive Bolt Pistol is an industrial tool used in abattoirs to make the animal unconscious so that slaughtering can take place effectively, humanely and safely while still ensuring bleed out.

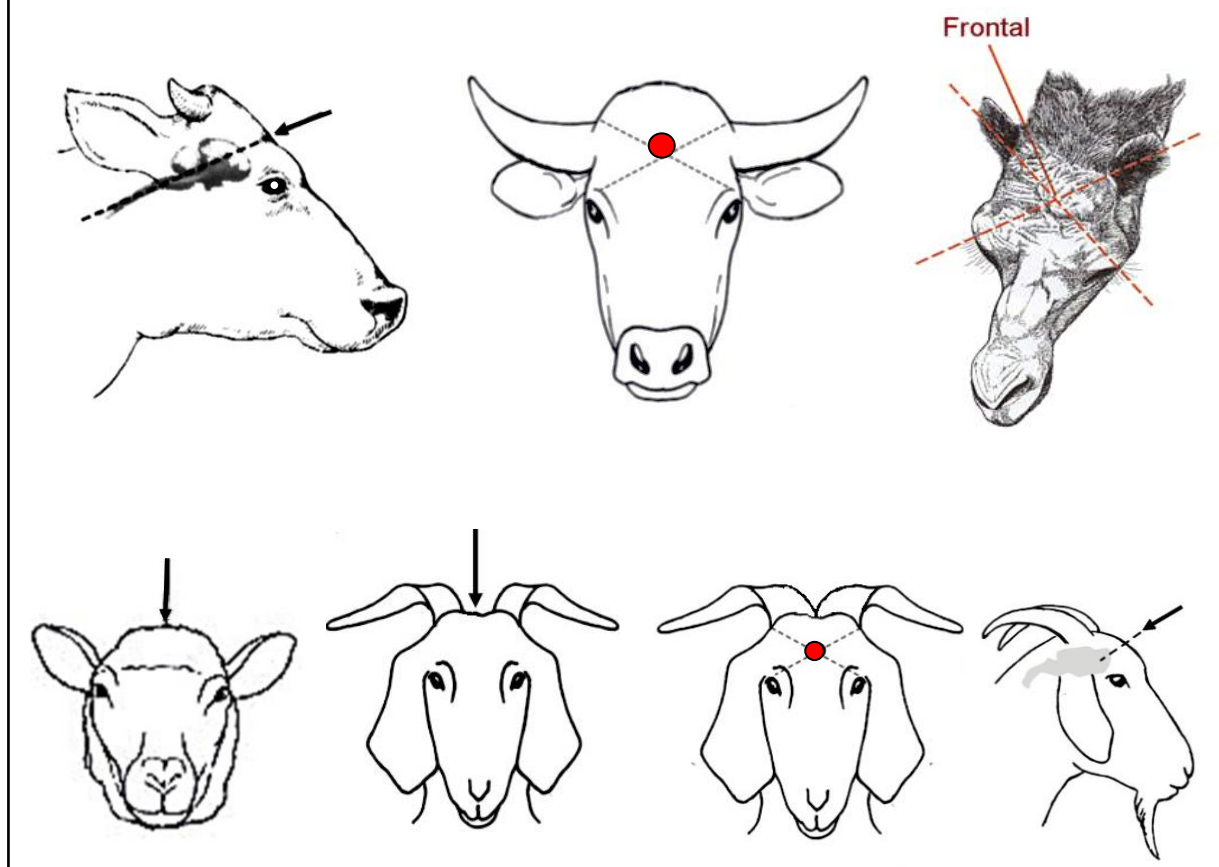
Bleed out of stunned animals must be completed rapidly (within 60 seconds) or the animal can regain consciousness.

Cattle and camels should be pre-stunned before the throat is cut to minimise stress, handling and improve safety for all. These large animals are dangerous to handle and slaughter without stunning and their size makes cutting more difficult to do rapidly and effectively.

In the event that pre-stunning is not possible then immediate post-stunning should be performed

When done correctly stunning of animals with a captive bolt pistol is rapid and is more humane for the animals and safer for the people.

Stunning and Shooting Positions



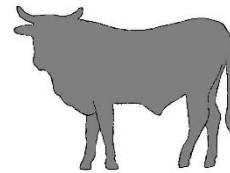
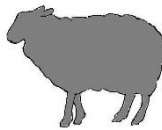
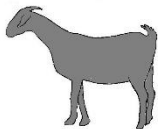


Handlers Guide to Good Livestock Handling

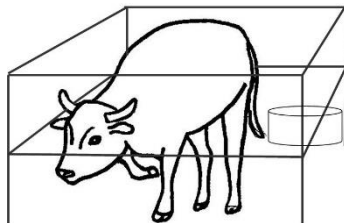
In South Africa animals have the right to protection in terms of the
Animals Protection Act No. 71 of 1962.

Persons handling livestock must do so correctly and humanely to prevent injury and stress and to comply with the law

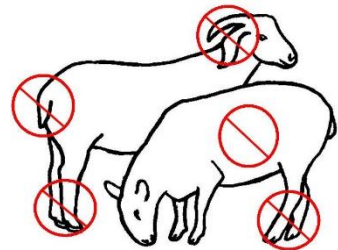
1. Avoid mixing animals from different places and avoid mixing different species.



2. Aggressive or fractious animals should not be used for welfare and safety reasons



3. Animals may not be handled by fleece (wool), hair, horns, skin, ears, tails or legs



Calm animals are easier and safer to handle

A good stockman handles animals CALMLY and QUIETLY

NO use of

- Whips
- Metal Pipes
- Bars
- Sticks
- Stones



NO

**Shouting
Hitting
Tail Twisting
Beating
Kicking
Chasing**



SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD
Humane handling and facilities for the protection of livestock at shows, auction sales, vending sites and livestock pounds

Report Problems to National Council of SPCAs
Tel:- 011 907 3590 Fax:- 011 907 4013 email:- farm@nspca.co.za



SPCA Contact Numbers



| GAUTENG: | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Alberton | 011 907 1568 | 071 626 0721 |
| Benoni | 011 894 2814/5 | 073 511 2261 |
| Boksburg | 011 916 5906/7 | 083 763 6311 |
| Brakpan | 011 742 2007 | 083 696 9052 |
| Carletonville | 018 788 6262 | 064 752 6038/35 |
| Centurion | 012 664 5644/5 | 072 334 9824 |
| Edenvale | 011 974 9387 | 072 183 9794 |
| Germiston & Bedfordview | 011 825 5033 | 082 675 0072 |
| Heidelberg | 016 342 4114 | 071 994 9960 |
| Johannesburg | 011 681 3600 | 083 604 1172 |
| Kempton Park | 011 975 6537 | 079 509 7859 |
| Midrand | 011 265 9935/6 | 083 441 1564 |
| Nigel | 084 485 7029 | 084 485 7020 |
| Randburg | 011 462 1610/0410 | 083 381 4732 |
| Randfontein | 011 412 3114 | 079 911 0538 |
| Roodepoort | 011 025 5768 | 076 070 1400 |
| Sandton & Eastern | 011 444 7730/1/2 | 082 460 2765 |
| Springs | 087 940 2831 | 083 377 7029 |
| Tshwane (Pretoria) | 012 803 5219 | 083 453 3863 |
| Vanderbijlpark | 016 987 1800 | 076 442 5362 |
| Vereeniging | 016 422 1505 | 083 292 5862 |
| Westonaria | 078 911 0789 | 0732147451 |

| NORTHERN CAPE | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Kimberley | 053 831 7625 | 082 376 7679 |



| FREE STATE | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bethlehem | 058 303 3998 | 083 629 6403 |
| Bloemfontein | 051 447 3801 | 078 322 8332 |
| Kroonstad | 079 871 5947 | 076 817 9648 |
| Parys | 056 811 3671 | 072 894 4061 |
| Virginia | 079 776 1153 | 076 114 4788 |
| Welkom | 071 403 4876 | 082 375 7357 |

| WESTERN CAPE | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Beaufort West | 073 438 6727 | 072 847 7312 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 021 700 4140 | 083 326 1604 |
| Franschhoek | 021 876 4808 | 083 745 5344 |
| Garden Route | 044 878 1990/3 | 082 378 7384 |
| Paarl | 021 863 2720 | 082 510 6387 |
| Swartland | 022 492 2781 | 082 414 7153 |
| Swellendam | 028 514 2083 | 084 737 1948 |
| Wellington | 021 864 3726 | 082 905 9184 |
| Winelands | 023 615 2241 | 083 275 8101 |

| LIMPOPO | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Lephalale | 079 398 6784 | 084 506 8504 |
| Letaba | 015 307 2611 | 083 628 9257 |
| Louis Trichardt | 082 424 5712 | 082 965 5151 |
| Mokopane | 015 491 3661 | 076 538 6291 |
| Phalaborwa | 015 781 2415 | 082 494 2147 |
| Polokwane | 015 291 1088 | 082 804 0065 |

| NORTH WEST | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mafikeng | 018 381 0374 | 079 018 9552 |
| Rustenburg | 014 592 3181 | 072 933 7723 |

| MPUMALANGA | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Barberton | 082 462 1457 | 082 825 1505 |
| Bethal | 017 647 5360 | 072 573 3122 |
| Highveld Ridge | 017 632 2654 | 082 222 1122 |
| Lowveld(Nelspruit) | 013 753 3582 | 082 755 8687 |
| Middelburg | 013 246 1201 | 084 432 6278 |
| White River | 013 750 0240 | 082 706 1240 |
| Witbank | 013 650 2321 | 083 657 2421 |

| KWAZULU NATAL | OFFICE NO: | EMERGENCY No: |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Amanzimtoti | 031 904 2424/5 | 072 122 7288 |
| Dundee & District | 034 212 2851 | 072 949 6235 |
| Durban & Coast | 031 579 6500 | 083 212 6103 |
| Empangeni | 035 792 9129 | 083 482 3866 |
| Eshowe | 035 474 4169 | 078 306 1439 |
| Greytown | 072 096 9634 | 076 435 0615 |
| Kokstad | 039 727 3092 | 083 207 2447 |
| Kloof & Highway | 031 764 1212/3 | 073 335 9322 |
| Lower S. Coast | 039 312 0962 | 083 222 6355 |
| Mooi River & District | 033 263 1526 | 083 385 0807 |
| Newcastle | 034 318 2346 | 071 476 1495 |
| Pietermaritzburg | 033 386 9267 | 083 627 9736 |
| Richards Bay | 035 753 2086 | 073 551 4564 |
| Umngeni (Howick) | 033 330 4557 | 082 567 8297 |
| Vryheid | 034 980 8888 | 072 763 4768 |

| EASTERN CAPE | OFFICE No: | EMERGENCY No: |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Amahlathi | 043 683 1414 | 082 568 4096 |
| Assissi | 042 295 2814 | 073 121 8963 |
| East London | 043 745 1441 | 083 446 8682 |
| Graaff-Reinet | 049 891 0256 | 083 641 9180 |
| Grahamstown | 046 622 3233 | 081 836 9590 |
| King William's Town | 043 643 6008 | 082 255 4991 |
| Mthatha | 047 531 0530 | 083 759 0576 |
| Port Alfred | 046 624 1919/5065 | 082 676 8605 |
| Queenstown | 045 839 2819 | 082 492 5588 |
| Uitenhage & District | 041 992 4528 | 082 905 4716 |



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Additional Contacts