



VELD FIRE RESPONSE GUIDE

**A Practical Guide for SPCA Inspectors
in providing emergency care to
animal fire victims**



VELD FIRE RESPONSE GUIDE

Purpose of this document:- to provide a visual guide to Inspectors on what to expect when dealing with animals affected by veld fires and appropriate actions required to minimise suffering and assist survivors.

NSPCA STATEMENT OF POLICY

Every living creature has intrinsic value and is a sentient being.

General Principles

The NSPCA considers that the welfare of an animal includes its physical and mental state and that good animal welfare implies both fitness and a sense of well-being. The Council believes that an animal's welfare should be considered in terms of five freedoms which form a logical and comprehensive framework for analysis of welfare within any animal use together with the steps and constraints of an effective livestock industry: -

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.

SAFETY FIRST



EMERGENCY FIRE RESPONSE NUMBERS

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT

(Refer to the NSPCA Operations Manual)

It is an important exercise to identify any potential disasters or emergencies and to have a plan in place to be able to deal with them if the worst happens. Even if you are not handling the disaster yourselves, being able to give the NSPCA detailed and accurate information is an enormous help.

During disasters, people, their properties and animals are affected. It is the responsibility of the owners to ensure that their animals' needs are catered for in these situations. However this often does not happen as the owners are so overwhelmed and traumatised with what has taken place that the SPCA must step in and assist animals in need. Combined efforts between disaster management and animal welfare will determine the community's successful relief.

Every year across South Africa, enormous damage is caused to lives and property due to fires. Some are caused by carelessness, some malicious and some are acts of nature (lightning). Fires commonly occur when veld is dry and winds are high—ideal conditions for a spark or flame to turn into a runaway fire, sometimes escalating into a fire disaster (when large areas are burnt and there is major loss of life and property). Animals die every year due to fires. Farm animals are the most typically affected, however domestic and wild animals are also affected.

Emergency Service's primary aim is to assist the humans affected and ensure their safety. It is up to the SPCA to liaise with them and do everything possible to assist the animals affected and ensure their safety. Never assume animals have already been assisted. During situations like this humans are given priority.

Disasters /Emergencies include: Snow, Fires, Floods, Chemical spillages etc.

ROUTINE STEPS

Refer to your Resource Contact List which should be kept up to date and easily accessible and should have all the relevant contacts in your area for example:-

- Private Veterinarians and State Veterinarians
- Fire Departments
- South African Police Services (SAPS)
- Traffic Departments
- Farmers Associations
- Societies in surrounding area
- Abattoirs in close proximity
- Municipality
- Transportation contacts in the area



In any disaster a, JOC (Joint Operations Centre) Centre is established, usually between SAPS, Emergency Services and other Government Departments. Find out from your local Police, who the JOC contact person is in advance. In the event of a disaster/emergency, they should be contacted as appropriate and asked questions such as:-

1. Has a Disaster Management Team been established yet? Obtain a contact name and number.
2. Who is coordinating all the rescue personnel?
3. The exact nature and extent of the disaster.
4. When did the disaster occur?
5. How big an area is involved?
6. How accessible is the area?
7. What animals are involved?
8. Are there any areas that are prohibited due to safety reasons?

We must be alert to what is happening in and around our communities.

What to expect:

1. Evacuation of people, containment of fire/threat—dangerous conditions.
2. Damaged property—affected animals needing immediate assistance. SPCA personnel will be critical role-players in addressing animal concerns.
3. Farms and rural communities are typically the worst affected and have the most animals.

Liaise with National Council and neighbouring Societies

Once we have identified who the role players are in the Disaster Management Team, we will meet with them and discuss the following points:-

- Ensure that an effective Disaster Management Strategy is established and implemented to include animals.
- Promote and assist with the implementation thereof.
- Attend Disaster Management Meetings to be kept abreast of developments and to give our own updates.
- Identify our immediate contact to be informed of any difficulties we encounter.
- Discuss our role and assistance that we can offer. This will include assessing the area and speaking to all affected people, ascertaining numbers and species of animals involved/affected and ascertaining to what extent feed/grazing/shelters have been destroyed.
- Depending on the nature of the disaster, assist with destruction (using the most humane method and taking into account the different species involved—contact NSPCA for advice) and/or removal of animals.
- Depending on the severity of the disaster and the welfare requirements of the animals, we arrange for feed to be delivered. (The allocation will be determined by our findings on the ground and the **most needy and affected animals** receive benefit NOT the most affected owners.)
- In the event that an area is evacuated, we need to make provision for animals left behind. We may have to assist with setting up a temporary evacuation camp, or moving animals to safe, temporary holding facilities. Please keep in mind that owner identification of each animal is imperative.

It is essential that we liaise closely with the Disaster Team to keep them updated with our findings and to notify them of our whereabouts. (Depending on the nature of the disaster – for example fires – where strong winds and smoke are involved, or in snow where there is poor visibility, it is vital that we liaise closely with the Disaster Team, as there may be areas that are not safe for us to work in). Our carelessness could further complicate rescue efforts and we must remember that as part of the rescue team, our SAFETY AND ADHERENCE TO THEIR REQUESTS ARE VITAL.

OUR EARLY INVOLVEMENT WILL ENSURE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO REACH AND ASSIST ALL ANIMALS WITHIN HOURS OF THE DISASTER HAPPENING, WHICH WILL REDUCE ANY FURTHER STRESS AND SUFFERING.

Follow up inspections/assessments must be undertaken at least two weeks after our initial involvement. These inspections/assessments are to ensure that there has been no deterioration in any of the animals or circumstances.

If required, we will also submit reports of our findings to National Department of Agriculture to assist with allocation of disaster relief to affected communities.

Actions must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate legislation.

DISASTERS ARE NOT EASY CIRCUMSTANCES TO WORK UNDER AND IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE ALL WORK TOGETHER AS A TEAM!

EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS PROTOCOLS FOR PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUAL SPCAs

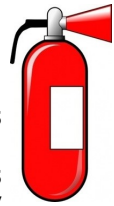
This protocol applies to the pre-planning for emergencies and disasters that may occur and which may affect animals directly or which may affect the SPCA's ability to reach those in need. The list is not definitive but is designed as a guide which can be adapted.

1 VETERINARY

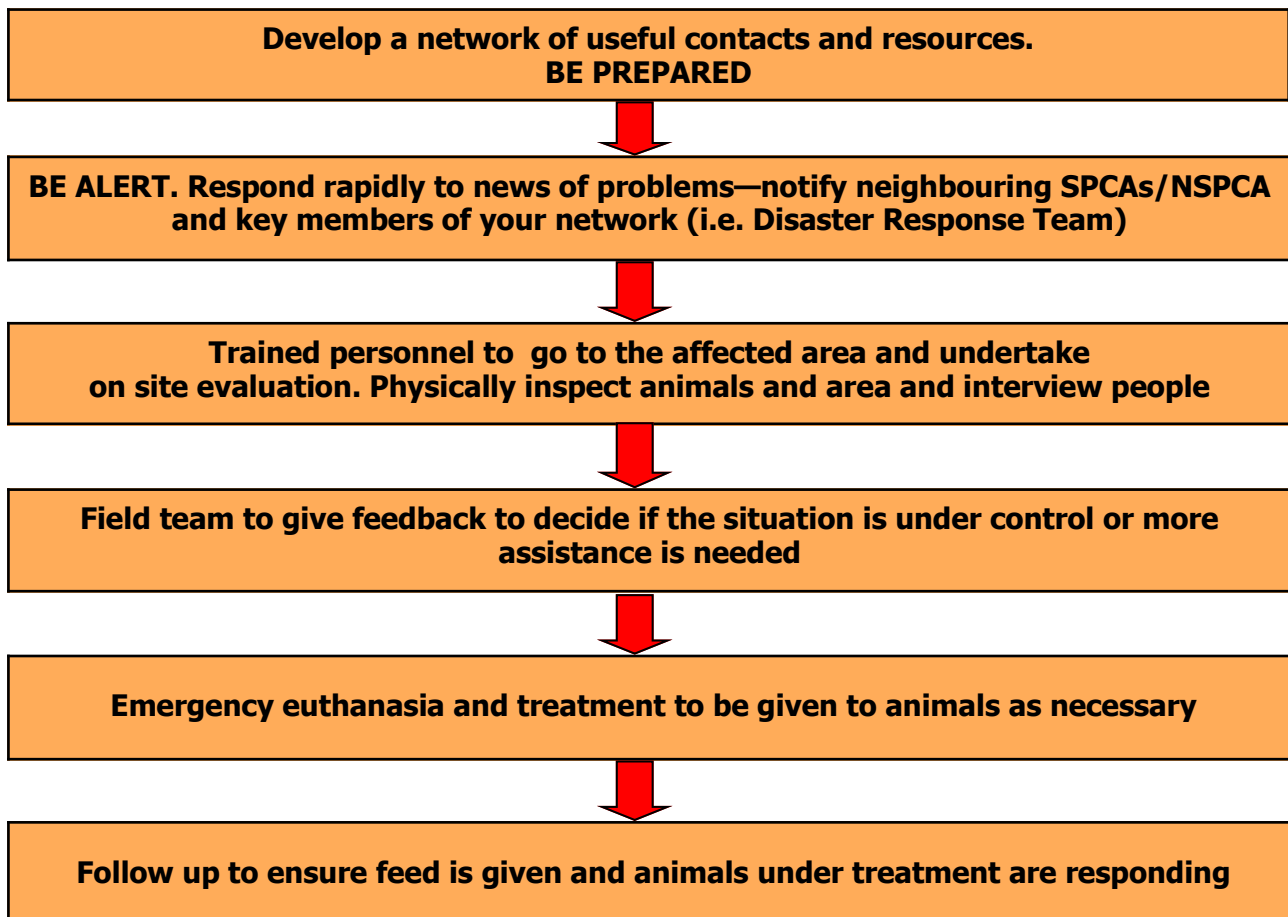
- Compile a list of Veterinarians (including State Veterinarians) in your area with emergency contact numbers.
- If relevant, list their specialist fields (domestic, wildlife etc.).
- Ensure this list is readily available, including to after-hours duty personnel.
- Liaise with neighbouring SPCAs to include a back-up list of Veterinarians outside your area with emergency contact numbers and including specialist fields.
- If possible obtain GPS details for each of the above.
- For all the above, include working hours, after hours availability and account arrangements.

2 EQUIPMENT AND CONTACTS

- List your emergency equipment, ensuring it is all in working order and is easily accessible. (Equipment should be checked monthly by both the Manager and the Inspector to ensure it is in working order and available at short notice).
- Liaise with neighbouring SPCAs to list their equipment and provide contact details of how to make contact in case of need including after-hours contact details.
- Compile a list of emergency services in your area with contact names and details including, but not limited to, fire, police, traffic, national defence force. These may be called upon for assistance or asked to arrange for additional assistance.
- Compile a list of people or clubs who may have useful equipment such as boats or helicopters, delivery trucks, 4x4 vehicles etc.
- Keep media contacts to hand for additional assistance and advice.
- Contact details of all local councillors.



BASIC ACTION PROCESS



Overview of damage veld fires cause to lives

Burns are one of the most common and devastating forms of trauma and this type of injury to the skin is caused by heat, electricity, chemicals or radiation (i.e. sunburn).

Fires cause death initially through smoke inhalation and burns. Survivors are challenged by secondary infections and slow lingering death. Unaffected animals are then challenged further by loss of grazing/food.

The SPCA has a vital role to play in responding rapidly to fires:-

- assessing the damage in order to provide appropriate assistance.
- assisting where necessary (especially in euthanasing burnt animals).
- searching for survivors.
- following up to ensure medical attention is provided.
- following up to ensure feed is supplied.

Example of a Fire Victim



With eyes burnt out and burns over 100% of her body this dairy cow still tried to walk home

Farm animals are typically the highest number of animals affected, followed by wildlife and domestic animals.

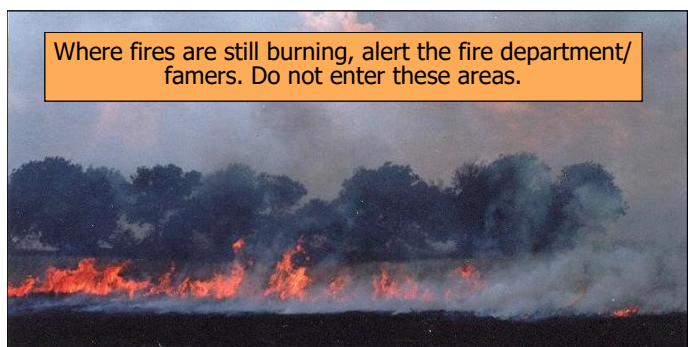
- Some animals are burnt to death in the initial blaze.
- Initial heat may kill animals such as confined pigs that are susceptible to heat stress.
- Smoke inhalation is another common cause of initial death.
- Animals with severe injuries may survive the fire but have severe, permanent damage to eyes, nose, ears, feet and genitals. These animals will in all likelihood need emergency euthanasia.
- Shock can kill animals days after the fire.
- Direct heat from the fire can cause injury to the upper airway above the glottis and there can be rapid swelling of the throat.
- Inhalation injury progresses during the first few days following a burn and results in oedema and sloughing of the respiratory tract mucosa.
- Inflammation and secondary infections typically occur in surviving animals.
- Sloughing of hooves is typical.

Don't forget :- Burn injuries are extremely painful

IDENTIFYING TARGET AREAS



Look for animals in the affected areas. Use binoculars where possible to scan the veld.



Where fires are still burning, alert the fire department/farmers. Do not enter these areas.

Smoke inhalation is dangerous for humans and animals. Smoke disorients and confuses animals. When trying to escape the smoke, they may run into the fire, fences or barriers. Beware- driving through smoke can be dangerous.



Liaise with Disaster Management to find out if aerial reconnaissance has been undertaken



Within a day or two after the fire you may also see trucks and trailers loading carcasses. Stop and check animals are dead and ask for a status report.

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Obtain a map of the affected area (refer to Google maps to assist)

Identify affected area/s

Contact the Fire Department, and other role players

Go to affected areas and look for:

1. Smoke in the sky
2. Fire burning
3. Area smouldering
4. Signs of animals
5. Burnt houses/veld

Drive/walk through the burnt areas and be observant

Liaise with your SPCA/team and give feedback and updates

Speak to people you find and ask for information from them

Liaise with Disaster Management Team

Liaise with local farmers' organisations

ASSESSING TARGET AREAS



Depending on the strength, speed and intensity of the fire, some animals may be burnt to death in the blaze and other may die of smoke inhalation.



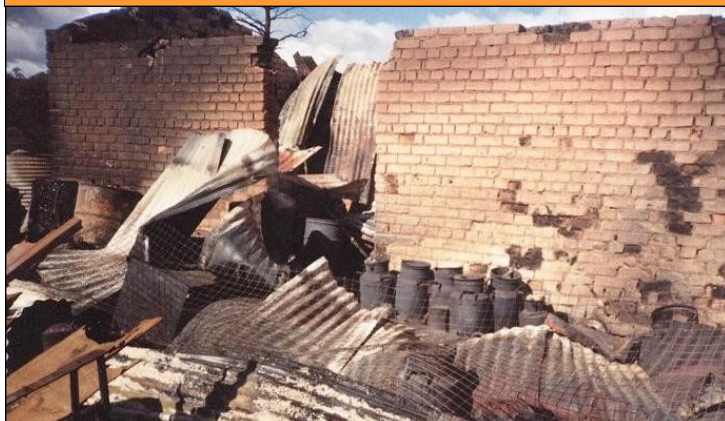
Animals may also try and flee from a fire but run into fencing, and dead animals are often found along fence lines.



NEVER assume an animal is dead—physically check each one.

Fire and smoke are powerful and dangerous and should not be underestimated. Burnt buildings may be unstable, walls may collapse. Only enter when safe to do so -

NEVER ENTER ALONE.



Surviving animals may be trapped in buildings/kraals/cages/chains. Some animals flee but try to return home.

Even with horrific injuries, animals may still be alive and need help.

Animals may appear to be dead and immobile—but check carefully for shallow breathing.

If in doubt, use your captive bolt to stun the animal and sever the throat as a safety precaution.

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Safety first—don't work alone

Notify your office/team leader of your location (send GPS co-ordinates)

Drive slowly or walk through affected areas checking for animals

Check bodies carefully to ensure animals are dead

Emergency slaughter animals where necessary and without delay

Keep records of what you see, location, GPS co-ordinates, number of animals and your actions

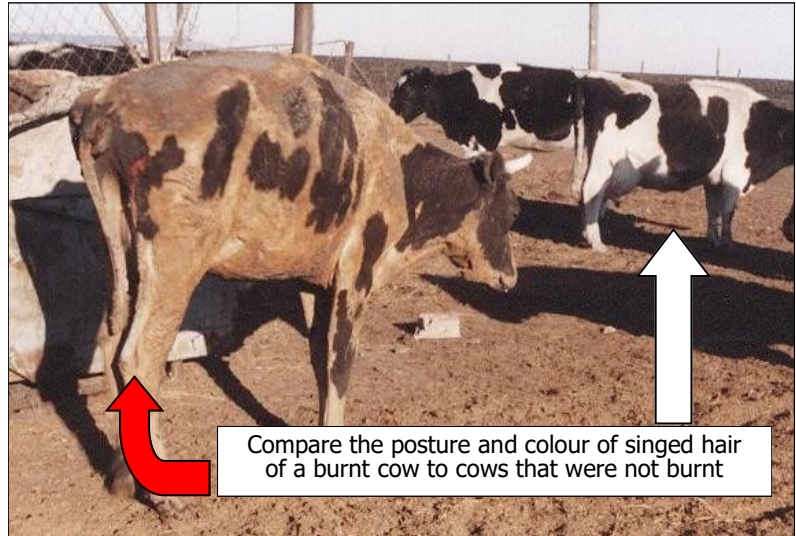
Take photographs of all animals euthanased for legal purposes

Where it is safe to do so—
Check buildings /kraals /poultry cages etc. for surviving or hiding animals or animals returning home

ASSESSING LIVE ANIMALS



A cow with a normal posture, normal wary response to people and glossy coat - good indicators of an animal not burnt



Compare the posture and colour of singed hair of a burnt cow to cows that were not burnt

This cow has been badly burnt and she has been blinded. She has limited movement, is disoriented and in **severe pain**.

Don't assume an animal standing up, or even eating, is unharmed—**check carefully.**

Some Warning Signs

Hunched
Body posture

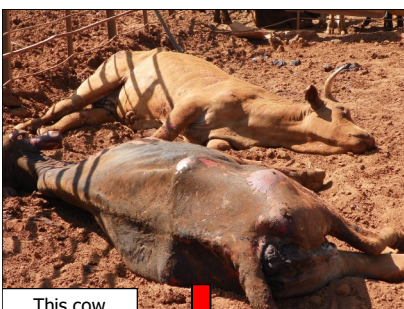
Coat burnt

Veld burnt



An animal in pain, blinded by the fire will not be able to see what is happening and will rely on hearing and is likely to react erratically and fearfully.

In these cases it is often necessary to use a firearm to destroy the animal from a safe distance because it is not possible to get close enough to safely use a captive bolt.



This cow looked dead but she was still alive

Surviving animals are often taken back to kraals or pens by the owners or staff who hope the animals will be fine. Shock takes effect and the animals collapse—they **appear dead** but are still alive

Severe burns over the whole body.



Emergency slaughter had to be undertaken by an SPCA Inspector to put the cow out of her misery.

Grooves in the soil where the cow has struggled and tried to stand.

Action List - Tick once completed

Found live animal/s	
Check the live animals for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coat/skin /wool is discoloured Coat/skin/wool is singed/burnt Abnormal breathing Condition of facial and genital areas 	
Check how animal is standing- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal alert position Animal is quiet and still Animal is lying down Animal is standing with head down/or the body position is not normal 	
Undertook emergency slaughter where necessary	
Left warnings for immediate vet. attention where necessary	
Checked carcasses	
Ensured animals are dead	

ANIMAL MOVEMENT AND WHERE TO LOOK



Explain to farmers you need to check on staff housing— even if they say everything is fine - go and look for yourself. Often they will only be aware of property loss, human loss or injury and staff may not mention a burnt dog to an employer.



Check all the animals. Other welfare issues can be followed up on later

Don't forget to check the poultry cages and ask about cats



Also check for animals inside homes such as pet snakes, fish, birds and caged rodents

Staff will often be able to advise you of other staff on other farms needing assistance



Animals may run from the fire and look for places to hide. They may be often terrified and blind or seriously injured and need urgent assistance

Confined animals have little chance to escape



Pigs are susceptible to heat stress and when confined, can die just from the heat of the fire

Animals that are:-

- unconscious,
- semi-conscious
- unable to walk
- with extensive burns (i.e. severe burns to more than 15% of the skin or to the face and eyes)
- show severe breathing difficulties

should immediately be euthanased in accordance with legislation, to prevent further suffering



Search all areas thoroughly— animals may hide



Don't assume that because an animal is standing that they are unharmed

Action List - Tick once completed

Found live animal/s	
Searched all obvious areas	
Assessed each animal	
Checked the live animals for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coat/skin /wool singed or burnt • Abnormal breathing • Burnt face, feet or genitals 	
Check how the animal is standing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal alert position • Animal is quiet and still • Animal is lying down • Animal is standing with head down/or the body position is not normal • Normal response to noise and flight zone 	
Identified owners where possible	
Euthanased animals where necessary	

TYPICAL INJURIES

Heat from fire on the testicles may negatively affect the fertility of the animal



Owners may want to try and save stud animals but they must get a veterinarian in to treat the animals. Follow up to ensure animals are responding. If not, euthanasia is undertaken

Ensure that surviving young, that have lost their mothers, are old enough to eat/drink by themselves or provision is made for bottle feeding



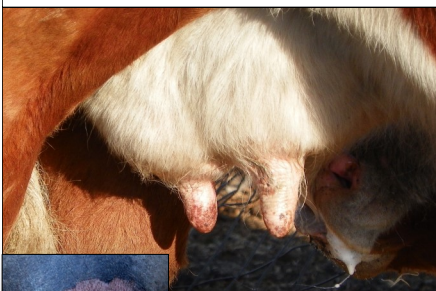
Smoke inhalation is the initial cause of death in many animals. Survivors may further suffer from heat and smoke damage to the respiratory tract. Listen for animals with abnormal breathing or difficulty in breathing

Pregnant animals may hide and seek a place to give birth - stress may trigger labour.

Working with the vet/farmer if the mother is suffering, she can be put down and the young (if full term) can be delivered immediately by the vet/farmer

Where mothers with young have to be euthanased, ensure (where possible) to put the mother down first, to minimise her distress with her young being destroyed

Normal, healthy cow udder



Burnt teat

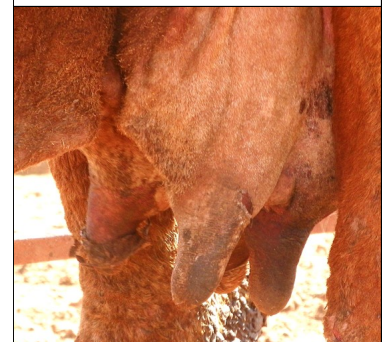


Teats that have been burnt and are peeling off

Burnt teats in a heifer



Lactating cow with damaged udder



Udders and teats are very sensitive—if they have been burnt, the damage is such that the animal is unlikely to ever be able to feed young again

In some cases farmers may want to keep burnt female animals alive if they are feeding young. If they have been severely burnt or there is burn damage to the udder or teats, they should be destroyed and the farmer can hand-raising or foster the young.

Young cannot be allowed to feed from a mother with a burnt udder

TYPICAL INJURIES



Look for hoof damage. Where the hoof is separating from the foot, the animal should be destroyed. The animal will not be able to walk and this will not heal



Skin of burnt animals is leathery to the touch, hair is not present, there is no softness or natural wrinkles



In animals that survive the initial fire, burns to the eyes, face and feet are key areas to check



Blind animals, like this zebra, have no chance of recovering and a marksman should be called in to humanely destroy the animal



Burn wounds are extremely painful and animals must receive prompt veterinary treatment /appropriate medical treatment or they must be humanely destroyed

Pain relief medication is **strongly recommended** for burnt animals that are undergoing treatment

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Inspect all animals—even pets may be burnt so severely that treatment is not feasible and euthanasia is necessary

Eyelids,
ears,
nose and
lips
burnt



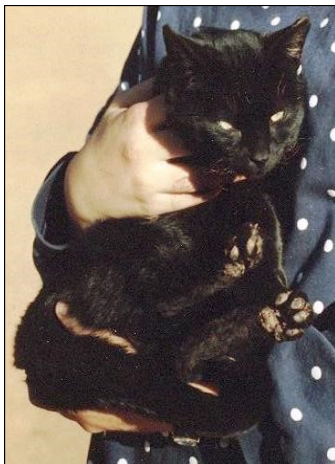
Burnt
skin,
peeling
away in
layers



Hair burnt
off,
exposing
nails and
skin
damage



Pads of
the feet
are burnt
and the
skin has
started
peeling off



Cats can be very vulnerable because they may hide inside a burning building and do not always run away. Death is likely to be caused by smoke inhalation.

Where cats do run away and survive they may return after a few days—check the paws—walking over smouldering ground or buildings results in burnt pads—needing veterinary treatment

If a pet is under veterinary treatment ensure that pain relief is given. Remember that dogs and cats will lick and chew wounds and may lick off creams

Animals who are chained or caged are especially vulnerable as they are unable to escape



If owners report animal missing, advise them to continue searching. Lost animals will be in need of assistance and rely on the owners to find them

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Identify and liaise with owners	
Inspect animals thoroughly	
If owners choose to treat pets ensure they receive veterinary treatment	
Get details of veterinarian	
Get details of treatment including prognosis and pain relief given	
Ensure animals are kept in a clean environment with readily available, appropriate feed and water	
Follow up to monitor progress of animal	

EQUINE

Horses are typically very fearful of smoke and fire, and panic easily. They should be moved to safety as a priority because they can become very difficult to handle safely if they become panicked.



Horses often seem to suffer significant injuries to the face. Eyes, lips and nostrils will be extremely sensitive and veterinary treatment must be given if the owner decides to treat burnt animals



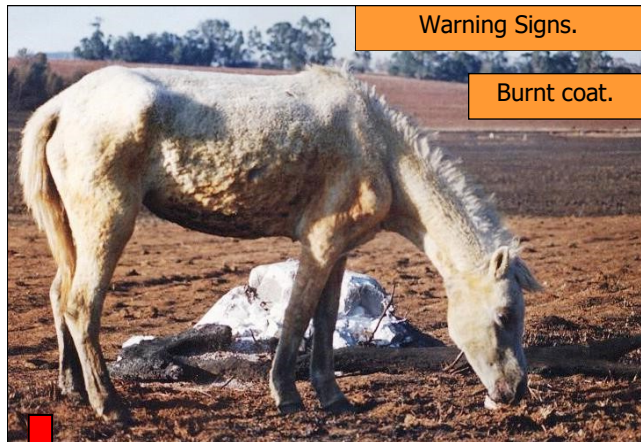
Equine can become easily confused and panicked with smoke; however sometimes they are able to escape the fire and may return days later. Even burnt and blind animals often find their way home

Owners should also ensure they search for missing animals who may still be alive and suffering. Searching should not stop until they are found and assisted



Despite the appearance of being hard and tough remember that hooves are sensitive.

Horses and donkeys that are left standing on ground that has been burnt and is still hot, may develop heat induced laminitis. The prognosis for this condition is very poor, so it is vital that animals are moved to safe areas promptly



Warning Signs.

Burnt coat.

On closer inspection this horse had severe burn injuries and had to be humanely euthanased. Don't assume that an animal that is grazing is fine



Action List

Tick off what you have done

Identify and liaise with owners

Inspect animals thoroughly

If owners choose to treat pet donkeys/ horses/mules then ensure they receive veterinary treatment

Get details of veterinarian

Get details of treatment including prognosis and pain relief given

Ensure animals are kept in a clean environment with readily available, appropriate feed and water

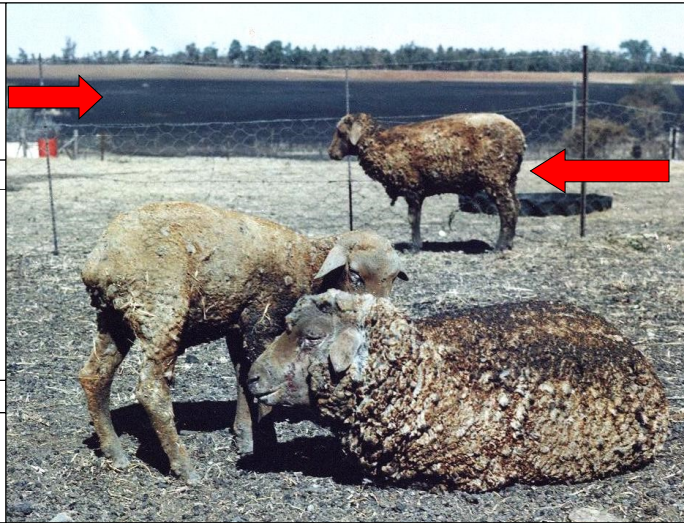
Follow up to monitor progress of animal

SHEEP

Sheep may be caught in the fire when out grazing—burn to death or die of smoke inhalation

Note the burnt fleece and discolouration on the legs. Importantly note the burnt faces, hunched posture, inability to stand

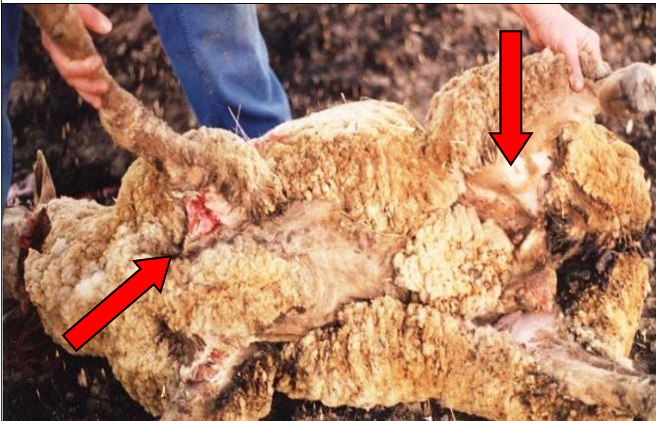
Don't delay in euthanasing suffering animals



Typically surviving sheep are brought back into camps near the farmhouse. Inspect these animals individually to assess their condition

Sheep may huddle together and die in a group from smoke inhalation or suffocation. Check thoroughly though because sometimes there are survivors in this pile.

Thorough examination reveals burn wounds over areas not covered by the wool



Although wool is a good insulator it does not cover the whole body



Goats will attempt to run and escape from a fire

With the exception of the wool damage—goats and sheep have similar problems when burnt

Animals that are tied up, chained or confined have no chance to run or escape from the fire and are totally reliant on humans to either protect them or release them.



Sheep carcasses piled on a trailer for removal

Because sheep are small enough to be picked up and put on vehicles; burnt sheep are sometimes loaded and taken for informal sale. Ensure that sheep are destroyed before being moved

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Check sheep in open lands—they may be down but not dead

Check sheep in kraals

Check sheep individually for:

1. Downers
2. Burnt eyes/faces
3. Burnt hooves
4. Burns on non-wooled parts of the body
5. Abnormal breathing

Ensure no burnt live sheep are transported

Follow up to monitor progress where animals are treated

POULTRY

Poultry caught in fire often, but not always, die. Birds kept in cages may die or suffer from smoke inhalation



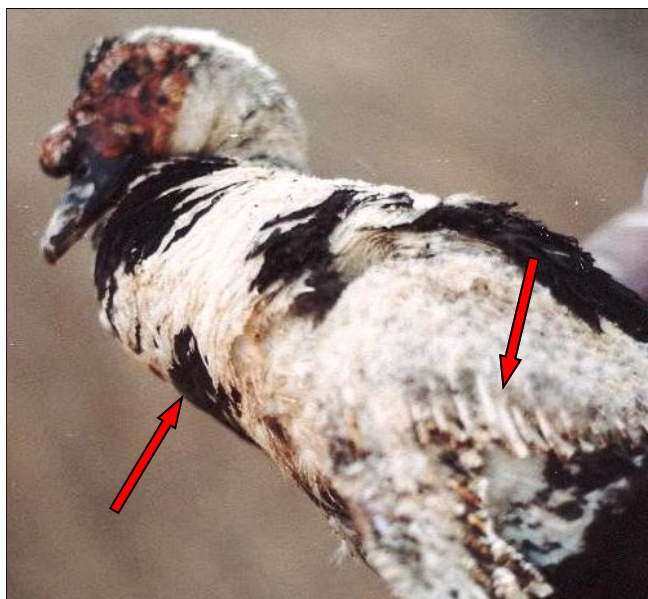
Birds walking on burnt ground may have damage to feet—especially with water-fowl who have sensitive webbed feet



Facial damage—burnt eyes, bill, feathers and sensitive facial tissue



Nesting birds may die on their nests if they are incubating eggs; or they may flee but return to their eggs—as with the goose whose eggs have burnt



Burnt/singed/melted feathers are obvious on burnt birds

Most domestic fowl cannot truly fly and cannot move fast enough to escape a fire (or escape at all if caged).

Check cages thoroughly and inspect all the birds.
Check for injured or burnt birds hiding.

Look for swollen eyes and listen for coughing or abnormal breathing as a result of smoke inhalation.

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Check poultry cages

Ask if all the poultry are present or if some are missing

Check poultry individually and look for:

1. Hiding birds
2. Listen for coughing
3. Burnt /singed feathers
4. Singed feathers
5. Burnt feet
6. Burnt faces

Ensure, where necessary, that burnt birds are humanely euthanased

Ensure food and water is available, damage to cages is repaired and that surviving, unharmed birds have shelter and protection

Advise owners on looking for missing birds

WILD ANIMALS

Wild animals will usually try and flee from fire. However, fences, the speed of the fire and their ability to move rapidly will affect how successful they are in their escape.



Some wild animals may be caught in the fire and die. Others may survive but are so seriously injured they need to be humanely destroyed to prevent further suffering



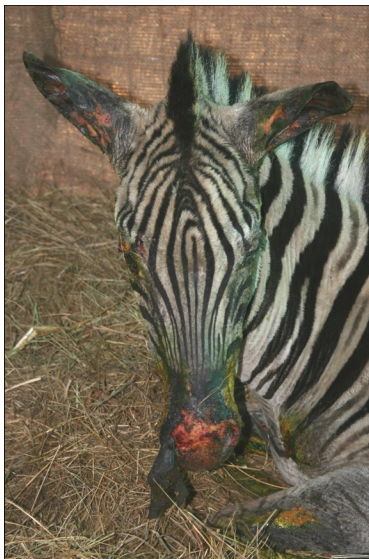
Because they are slow, tortoises are often caught in fires. Depending on their injuries they may recover if taken promptly to an approved rehabilitation centre



Some species of wild birds may be brought in for feet burns as a result of standing or landing on ground still hot from the fire



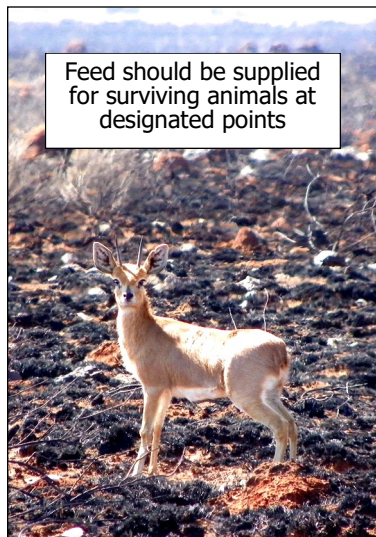
Smaller animals may have little chance to escape



Handle wild animals as little as possible

Especially with endangered species, liaise with owners prior to handling

Wild animals require specialist treatment and remember they are not domesticated, so housing and handling is extremely stressful and can kill them



Feed should be supplied for surviving animals at designated points

Don't forget to check for little animals as you walk through the veld

Some animals hide in burrows—check these carefully—SAFETY FIRST!



Action List

Tick off what you have done

Identify affected animals

Inspect animals thoroughly (but remember stress, such as handling, kills wild animals)

Liaise with owners/nature conservation about appropriate actions (i.e. treatment or euthanasia)

Ensure euthanasia is undertaken promptly

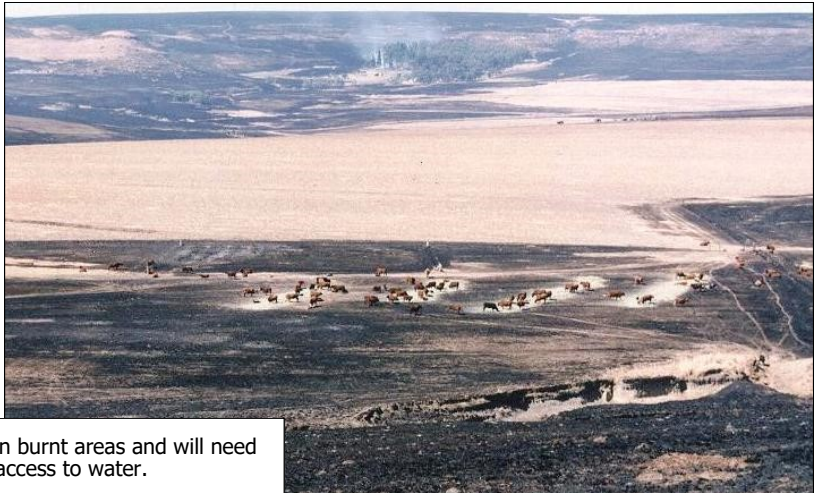
Liaise with a wildlife expert

Follow up to and monitor progress of animal

FOLLOW UP INSPECTIONS AND ACTIONS



Animals surviving the fire will have no grazing in burnt areas and will need to be supplementary fed and have access to water.



Watering holes should be checked daily for at least 10 days—burnt survivors that were lost often try and find their way to water. These burnt survivors are typically extremely badly injured

In some cases you may assist with taking in emergency food supplies, especially with poor or subsistence farmers, until they are able to arrange the feed/transport



Surviving animals can be assessed daily at the feed stations

Follow up inspections are vital to ensure that surviving animals are receiving appropriate food, water, care and treatment

Follow up inspections to affected surviving animals should be undertaken daily for the first week

On **follow up** inspections, take special note of hooves that are sloughing off—in these cases destruction is necessary



When animals come to eat—use the opportunity to inspect them closely to ensure that they are healthy.



Shock and secondary infections claim lives of animals for up to three weeks after the fire. Animals that do not respond to treatment or who go down must be destroyed. It is quite common for a number of survivors go down daily for the first week—this is one of the reasons that follow up is so important

Action List

Tick off what you have done

Inspect affected areas and animals

Inspect food drop off sites

Observe animals at feeding spots to ensure:-

1. Animals are being treated
2. There are no new burnt animals
3. That animals are not losing condition
4. That unweaned animals are receiving the necessary nutrition in the appropriate way (teat & bottle/bucket etc)

Animals are responding to treatment

Animals not responding to treatment are promptly destroyed



RESOURCE CONTACT LIST

Example of a Resource List that each Society should have – keep adding to the list

RESOURCE	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT DETAILS
Abattoir		
Ambulance		
Boat Club		
Child Welfare		
Disaster Management		
Feed Supply		
Hospital		
Magistrate		
Marksman		
Nature Conservation		
RTI—Road Traffic		
SAPS		
SAPS dog unit		
Transportation Companies		
Tygerburg Hospital (Poison Information)		
Veterinarian		
NSPCA		011 907 3590/2/3



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
Roodepoot	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
Assisi	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



NSPCA P.O. Box 1320, Alberton, 1450
 Tel: 011 907 3590 Fax: 011 907 4013
 e-mail nsPCA@nsPCA.co.za www.nsPCA.co.za

Additional Contacts