

QURBANI

Animal Care Guide

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. And to promote good animal handling, humane slaughter and human safety.

The National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (NSPCA) is a statutory body mandated to protect animals.

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The historical development of the protection of animal welfare, and the role of the NSPCA in upholding this mandate, illustrates why the NSPCA plays a critical and unique role in our polity. Its long history of guarding the interests of animals reflects constitutional values. It has taken on the role of protecting animals in all of our interests". *excerpt from Constitutional Court Ruling, 2016*

NSPCA STATEMENT OF POLICY

Every living creature has intrinsic value and is a sentient being. 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 the animal's welfare should be considered in terms of the five freedoms which are a globally recognised framework for animal welfare.

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 animals' own kind

Freedom from Fear and Distress

By ensuring conditions an treatment which avoid mental suffering

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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. If all the basic animal welfare legislation, guidelines and Islamic teachings are followed there should 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, 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 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.
- An extremely emaciated or weak animal • An animal where the majority of teeth have fallen out.

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 as per SANS Code 1488:2014 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 on and off loading facilities must be utilised and animals must not be kicked, pushed or 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 and with compassion.
2. No livestock shall be pulled, 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 prodder, or its application to the face, sensitive or genital areas of livestock. Prodders shall not be used on sheep, goats and or 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, and many facilities are temporary, they must still be suitable for their purpose and legally compliant :

1. Suitably, 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. Hygienic, safe isolation facilities with shelter must be available
9. All necessary equipment (such as slaughter knives and sharpeners etc) shall be available when the animals arrive and must be sufficient in number for all operators.
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. Suitable and adequate bedding should be provided and 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
13. Heavily gravid animals, or animals with young must be kept in separate pens to avoid stress, distress and possible trampling during catching.

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 confined space 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 No 71 of 1962 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, are 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, 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 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.

13. 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:-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable gridding No harmful features No overcrowding Partions/bars to separate groups of animals or aggressive animals No rubble in the vehicle area 	
Ensured humane handling of animals	

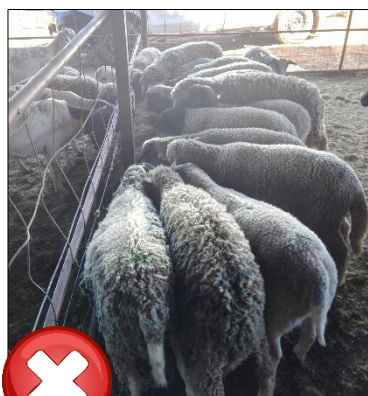
Holding Facilities



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.

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 suitable water containers are provided and filled with potable water.

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.

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 transported carefully in a wheelbarrow, in arms or larger animals can be carried upright by two handlers

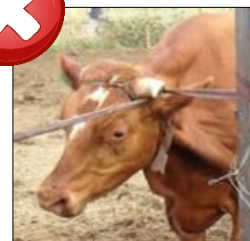
Action List	
Tick off what you have done	
Experienced and trained handlers were employed	
Handlers understand what is acceptable and required	
Handlers are supervised and corrected where necessary	
Staff were given necessary advice for improvements before the animals arrive	

Restraint Devices for Large Animals

Large animals such as cattle and camels must be restrained in a suitable slaughter box to minimise inhumane handling/roping techniques; to improve safety and to improve efficiency and reduce time of handling. The slaughter boxes must be in good working order and checked prior to Qurbani.



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

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



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

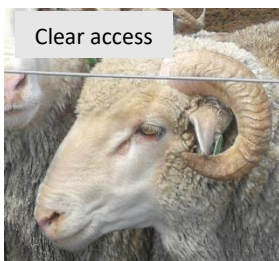
Handlers must restrain animals humanely. Sitting or kneeling on the animals is not permitted

Ensure the neck is pulled back properly to expose the throat for a clean cut

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 the knife being blocked by the 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	

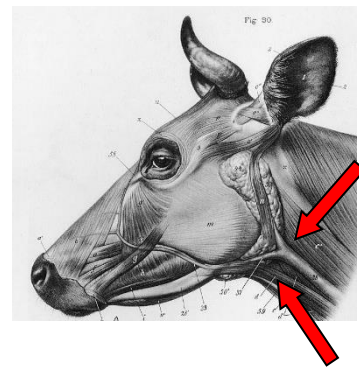
Slaughter - Cattle

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)



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

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)

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.



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.



The camel must be restrained in a manner that does not cause stress and unnecessary suffering.



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 provide 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

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.

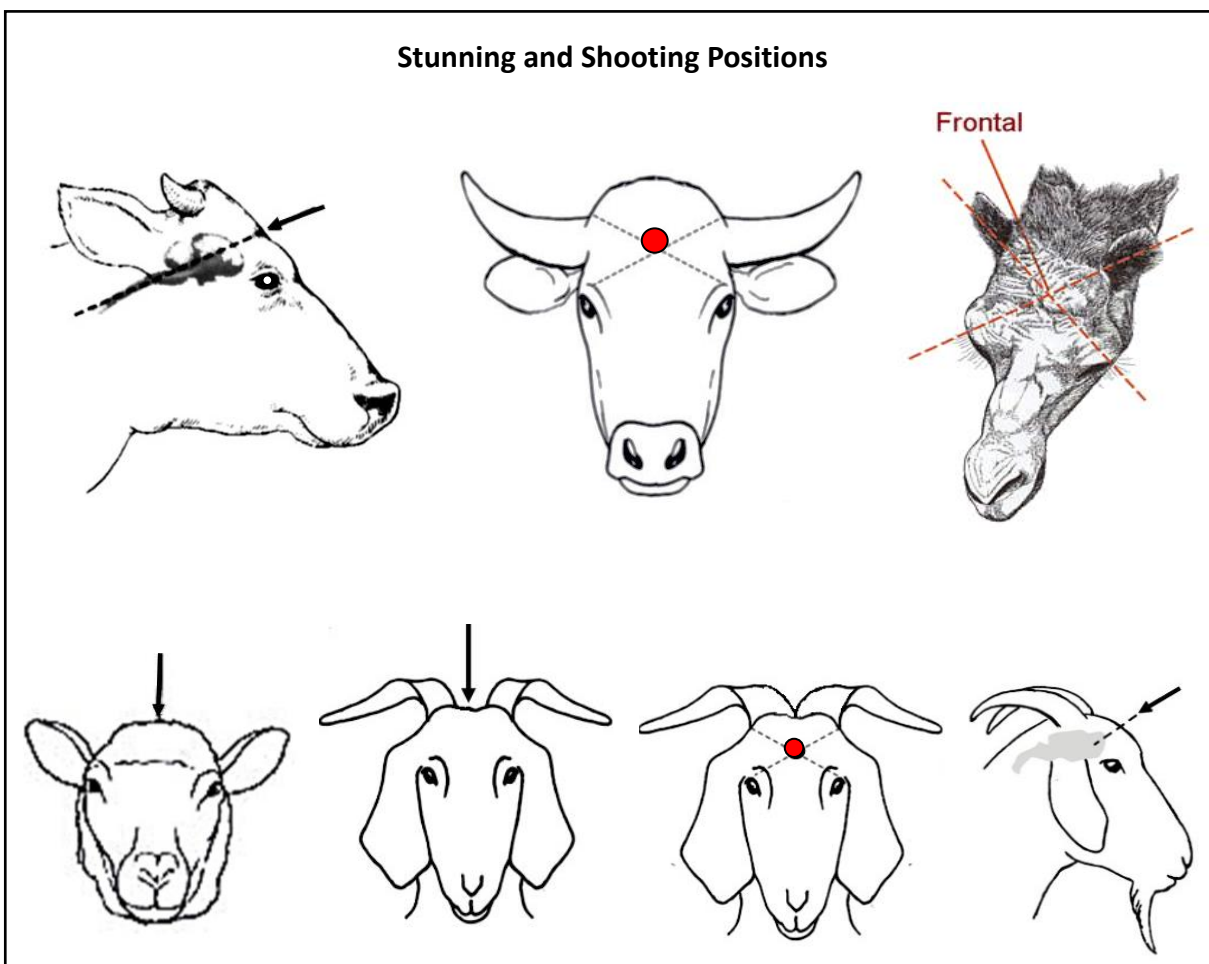
Bleed out of stunned animals must be completed rapidly (within 60 seconds) or the animal can regain consciousness.

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



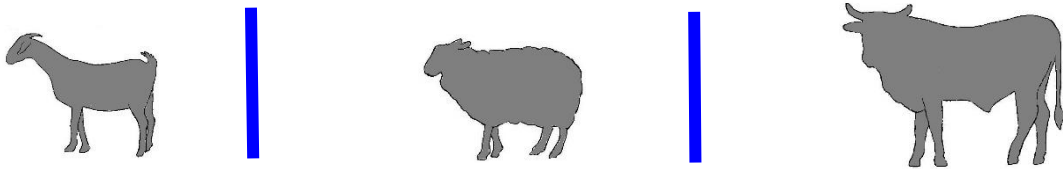


Handlers Guide to Good Livestock Handling

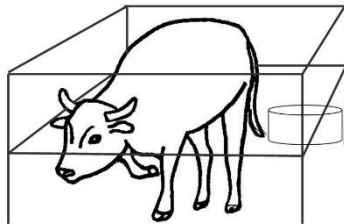
In South Africa animals have the right to protection in terms of the Animals Protection Act No. 71 of 1962.

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

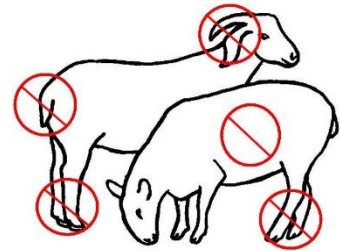
1. Avoid mixing animals from different places and avoid mixing different species.



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

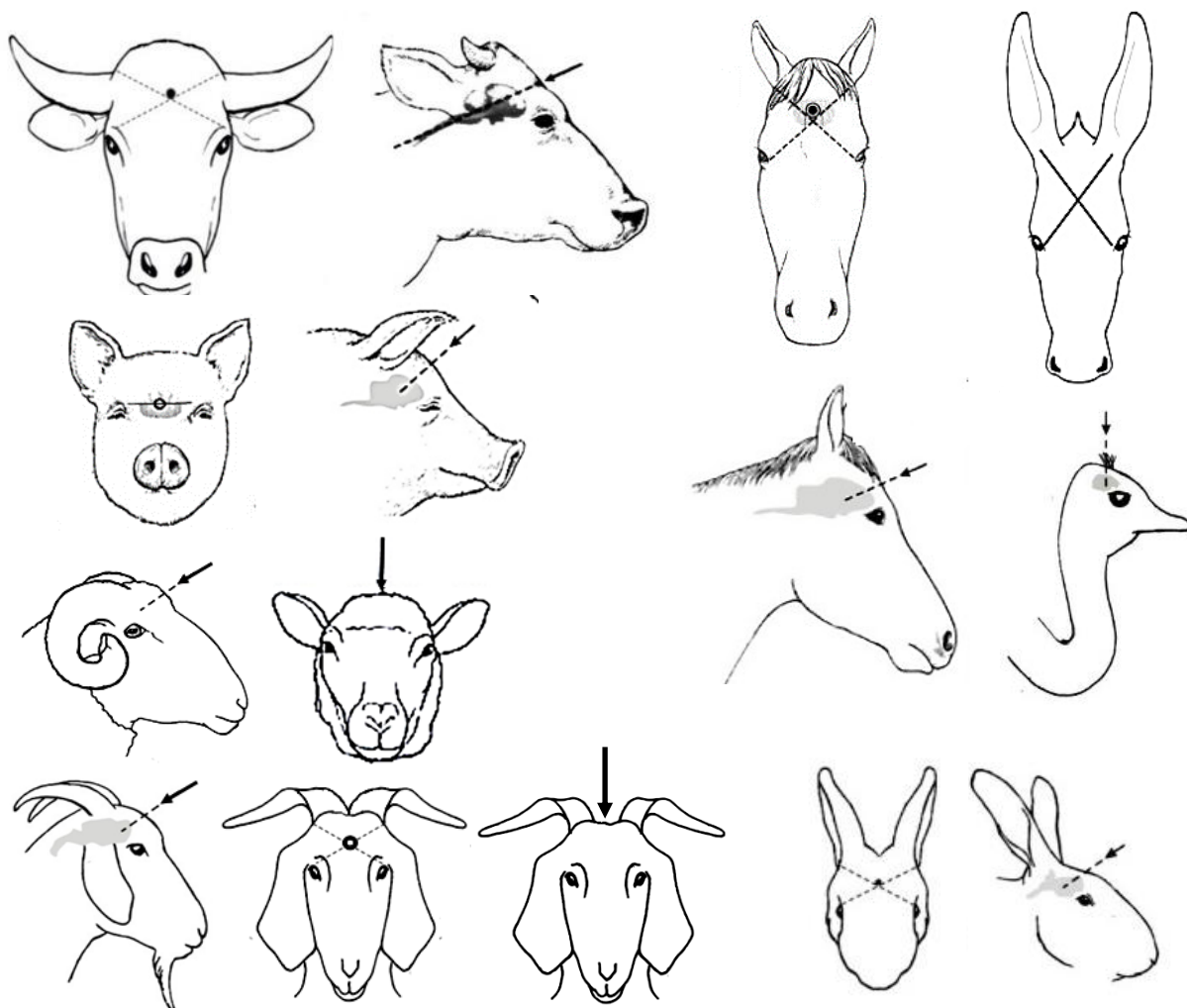
Stunning and Shooting Positions

Animals Protection Act No 71 of 1962 Section 5. When police officer may destroy any animal.-

(1) Whenever a police officer is of the opinion that any animal is so diseased or severely injured or in such physical condition that it ought to be destroyed, he shall, if the owner be absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, at once summon a veterinarian or, if there is no veterinarian within a reasonable distance, two adult person whom he considers to be reliable and of sound judgment, and if such veterinarian or adult person after having duly examined such an animal certify that the animal is so diseased or so severely injured or in such physical condition that it would be cruel to keep it alive, such police officer may without the consent of the owner destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed with such instruments or appliances and with such precautions and in such manner as to inflict as little suffering as practicable.

(2) Any police officer who destroys any animal or causes it to be destroyed in the absence of the owner shall, if such owner's name and address are known, advise him of the destruction, and where the destruction of any animal takes place on any public place or public road shall, subject to the provisions of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No.35 of 1984), remove the carcass or cause it to be removed therefrom.

Take photographs and video footage, record names and contact details of witnesses, follow the directions of the Act, report destruction at the nearest SAPS office and obtain an OB number. Follow up according to law.



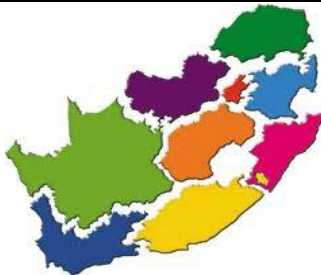
Shooting and Stunning must only be undertaken by trained and licenced persons who have the knowledge and skills to ensure this is effective and rapid. Remember stunning only renders the animal unconscious and they must be immediately and effectively bled with a large sharp knife, after effective stunning.



SPCA Contact Numbers



GAUTENG:	OFFICE No:	EMERGENCY No:
Alberton	011 907 1568	065 616 9004
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 6035
Tshwane (Centurion)	012 664 5644	082 807 5671
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 6537/8	079 509 7859
Midrand	011 265 9935	083 441 1564/5
Nigel	084 485 7029	084 485 7020
Randburg	011 462 1610	083 381 4732
Randfontein	011 412 3114	078 911 0538
Roodepoort	011 672 0448	076 070 1400
Sandton	011 444 7730	082 460 2765
Springs	082 668 5230	083 377 7029
Tshwane (Waltloo)	012 803 5219	083 453 3863
Vanderbijlpark	016 422 1505	083 292 5862
Vereeniging	016 422 1505	083 292 5862
Westonaria	011 412 3114	078 911 0538
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	056 110 0041	071 271 1731
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	072 847 7312	072 847 7312
Cape of Good Hope	021 700 4140	083 326 1604
Franschhoek	083 745 5344	083 745 5344
Garden Route	044 878 1990/3	082 378 7384
Garden Route (Mossel Bay)	044 693 0824	072 287 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	071 025 7805

LIMPOPO	OFFICE No:	EMERGENCY No:
Lephalale	079 398 6784	078 499 2645
Letaba	015 307 2611	083 628 9257
Louis Trichardt	082 965 5151	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:
Bethal	017 647 5360	072 573 3122
Highveld Ridge	082 869 2350	082 222 1122
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	071 174 4746	083 482 3866
Eshowe	087 802 1737	078 306 1439
Greytown	072 096 9634	072 096 9634
Kokstad	039 727 3092	083 207 2447
Kloof & Highway	031 764 1212/3	073 335 9322
Lower South Coast	039 312 0962	083 222 6355
Mooi River & District	033 263 1526	083 385 0807
Newcastle	079 246 1175	072 337 0347
Pietermaritzburg	033 386 9267/8/9	083 627 9736
Richards Bay	035 753 2086	073 551 4564
Umngeni (Howick)	033 330 4557	082 567 8297

EASTERN CAPE	OFFICE No:	EMERGENCY No:
Amahlathi	043 683 1414	072 356 4565
Assissi	042 295 2814	073 121 8963
East London	043 745 1441	083 446 8682
Grahamstown	046 622 3233	064 820 8496
King William's Town	043 643 6008	082 255 4991
Mthatha	047 004 0014	083 759 0576
Port Alfred	081 280 3178	082 676 8605
Queenstown	045 839 2819	082 492 5588
Uitenhage & District	041 992 3016	082 905 4716



NSPCA P.O. Box 1320, Alberton, 1450
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 e-mail nspca@nspca.co.za www.nspca.co.za



Additional Contacts