**Guidelines for Rabies: Contact animals**

1. **Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986),** as amended, states:

‘Rabies’ column 4*: “All dogs and cats in the Republic shall be immunised with an efficient remedy by an officer, veterinarian or authorised person at the age of three months followed by a second vaccination within 12 months, at least 30 days after the first vaccination and thereafter every three years. Dogs and cats younger than three months may be vaccinated provided that they are again vaccinated at the age of three months, followed by a third vaccination within 12 months and thereafter every three years.”*

‘Rabies’ column 5*: “Contact animals shall be isolated and immunised with an efficient remedy by or under the supervision of a veterinarian, an officer or authorised person, unless the State Veterinarian decides to destroy the animals.”*

‘Rabies’ column 6*: “Infected animals shall be isolated and be destroyed by the responsible person or an officer, veterinarian or authorised person: Provided that a responsible person who kills such animal shall retain the carcase for the attention of an officer, authorised person or veterinarian.”*

The responsible person, that is the owner or manager of land on which dogs and acts are kept as well as the owner of the dogs and cats must, by law, ensure that these animals are vaccinated in accordance with Table 2 of the Animal Disease Regulations R2026 of 1986.

Other mammals, such as livestock, horses and wildlife may be vaccinated against rabies if there is a risk of them being exposed. Where such animals are vaccinated, a locally registered vaccine (remedy) must be used in accordance with the instructions on the package insert for the species it is registered for, in consultation with the veterinarian.

1. **Relevant definitions** as per the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986), as amended:
	1. **“’contact animal’**, in relation to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2, means a susceptible animal that was in contact with or is on reasonable grounds suspected of having been in contact with an infected animal or the progeny or products thereof;”
	2. “'**destroy**', in relation to a controlled animal or thing, means to kill such animal and to bury, incinerate or otherwise dispose of such animal or thing;”
	3. “'**remedy**' means any stock remedy which has been registered under the Fertilizers, Farm Feed, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947), including any medicine or veterinary medicine as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act 101 of 1965);”
	4. “**'infected animal'**, in relation to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2, means a susceptible animal that is infected, or is on reasonable grounds suspected to be infected with the controlled animal disease concerned;”
	5. “**'susceptible animal'**, in relation to a controlled animal disease specified in column 1 of Table 2, means an animal of a kind specified in column 3 of the said Table opposite the controlled animal disease in question;”. **In the case of rabies this refers to “all mammals”.**
	6. “ **'the Act'** means the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984).”
	7. “ ‘**the Regulations’** means the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986).”
2. **Important points to be considered**:
	1. As a state veterinary official, you are authorised by the national Director: Animal Health to implement the Act and you thus have the authority and responsibility to do so. If you are threatened or fear being endangered whilst performing your duties, inform your Deputy Director and/ or Director and request assistance from the South African Police Service (SAPS). SAPS is entitled and obliged to enforce any local law, including the Animal Disease Act and the Regulations. SAPS can be approached by any official to assist with any local regulatory function. However, to cover themselves legally, SAPS usually insists on a Court or Magistrates Order.
		1. The easiest way to obtain such an order is for the official to first issue and orderly deliver an order in terms of Section 15 of the Act and obtain the proof of delivery / signature; and for the official to then go to the local Magistrates Court and request audience in an urgent matter with the Magistrate. It is important for the official to take all relevant official documentation as well as a copy of the Act and Regulations to the Magistrate, and to explain to the Magistrate why the action requested in the Order is essential, why the Order is lawful in terms of the Act and why a Magistrates Order, which just confirms the Order in terms of the Act, is required.
		2. Once the Magistrate's Order has been obtained, the local SAPS is obliged to assist the Veterinary Official and, if approached correctly, they generally successfully and eagerly accompany the official(s) to protect and assist. Once SAPS becomes involved, the refusal of an owner or manager to co-operate becomes resistance of the police which is punishable by immediate arrest. In most cases it does not get to this point, but compliance is achieved with the SAPS officer just standing by.
	2. **An owner with an unvaccinated dog or cat is guilty of contravening the Act and the Regulations.** A criminal case may be opened against the owner/ manager of the unvaccinated dog(s)/cat(s) at the local police station by the responsible state veterinarian. Reference must be made to Table 2 of the Animal Disease Regulations (R2026. of 1986) and Section 11 of the Animal Diseases Act (Act No 35 of 1984). Ensure to have a witness present whenever speaking to the manager/ owner, communicate in writing as far as possible and keep records. Refusal to euthanise a contact animal that has not been vaccinated, or refusal to isolate the animal as instructed by the responsible state veterinarian, is also a criminal offence (contravention of Section 11 of the Act). See affidavit template (Addendum B).
	3. **The course of action for a contact animal lies in the hands of the responsible state veterinarian, that has to conduct a risk-assessment of the situation**. Refer to points 4 and 5.
	4. **A contact animal that has not been previously and adequately vaccinated is a public health risk.** The manager/ owner needs to be made well aware that they will be held legally liable if the animal is not euthanised and endangers the health of humans and other animals. **A human death resulting from exposure to the contact animal that was not euthanised as instructed, will result in the owner/ manager of the animal being charged for manslaughter.** An animal death resulting from exposure to the contact animal that was not euthanised as instructed, will result in the owner/ manager of the animal potentially being charged for the financial loss implicated.
	5. Note that obvious bite wounds are not the only indicator of a high-risk contact as exposure of mucosa to infected saliva (especially during a fight) is of great concern as well. It is also not easy to see smaller scratches and bite wounds on hairy dogs. Bites, scratches and saliva contact with mucous membranes are all possible routes of rabies transmission from an infected to a susceptible animal.
	6. A rabid animal may start shedding the virus three to six days before the onset of gross clinical signs, which creates a dangerous situation to humans and other animals.
	7. There is no recognised post exposure treatment or effective remedies for rabies in animals. Effectively vaccinated animals are with high likelihood protected from contracting active rabies after contact with a rabid animal and are thus highly unlikely to pass the disease on. Unvaccinated and insufficiently vaccinated animals that have been exposed to a rabid animal pose a serious dilemma because of the potential risk they pose to any other susceptible animal or human that they may be in contact with, as the incubation period may be up to 18 months in extreme cases.
	8. The incubation period for rabies is variable, typically ranging between 10 days and 6 months. Most cases in dogs develop within 21 to 80 days after exposure, but the incubation period may be considerably shorter or longer, up to 18 months in extreme cases.
	9. Post exposure treatment of residents of the property and any persons that had contact with a suspect rabid animal: They must be advised to wash the wound/area with soap and running water for at least 10 minutes and should then be referred to a relevant medical facility to receive Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) as soon as possible. (Please refer to the ‘Human Rabies Prevention Guidelines 2021’, available at <https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/rabies/>). NICD hotline for clinical advice for medical practitioners – 080 021 2552.
	10. It is extremely important ensure that there is effective communication and recording of events. Cases will require a well thought through approach and communication to educate the owners/ mangers of the contact animals on what the consequences of rabies infection are to both human and animal lives. The focus should be on creating understanding and promoting cooperation. Please utilise available resources to educate animal owners, included the rabies video (“If only I knew”).
3. **Three categories of risk exist for contact animals:**
	1. Contact animal(s) with adequate proof of vaccination = lowest risk.
	2. Contact animal(s) without any evidence of vaccination = highest risk.
	3. Contact animal(s) with no adequate proof that they have been vaccinated or are not up to date with their vaccinations, i.e. vaccinated only once or more than 3 years ago = unknown risk.
4. **Assessment and information collection:**
	1. **Assessment of the contact animal:**
		1. Vaccination status of the contact animal - Refer to point (4).
		2. Type of contact with rabid animal (sharing bowls, fighting, licking, etc.). if there was fighting, grooming/ licking or sharing of bowls, there is a higher risk of rabies transmission.
		3. Examination for obvious wounds, especially around face and legs. The presence of wounds heighten the risk that rabies was transmitted. Saliva contamination of mucosa (e.g. during fighting) must be considered high risk. The absence of visible wounds cannot rule out the risk of transmission. Also refer to points 3 (e) and (f).
		4. Determine if the suspect rabid animal is confirmed to have rabies through official diagnostic testing. Note that isolation of “contact animals” should commence immediately whilst waiting for test results. If the test results are negative, but there is a strong suspicion that it was a rabies case based on the animal’s behaviour, clinical signs and the epidemiological picture; proceed with caution.
		5. Considering the points above, does the contact animal have a likelihood of contracting rabies?
	2. **Assessment of environment for isolation:**
		1. Could the owner effectively and safely, with due consideration to the welfare of the animal and owner compliance, isolate the contact animal from other animals and people for a minimum of 6 months?
		2. Can the isolation measures be adequately monitored by officials, to the satisfaction of the responsible state veterinarian?
		3. Consider the presence of children and workers, and if they can be effectively kept away from the isolated animal(s).
		4. Consider the proximity to available treatment should an incident occur, and a human contact require PEP treatment.
	3. **Has the owner and community been correctly and completely informed of the dangers?**
5. Every responsible person for contact animals, whether they agree to euthanasia or isolation as required, needs to have an equal opportunity to understand the dangers and accept the consequences of their decision and confirm this in writing. Consider if the owner/ manager is willing and capable of fully understanding the dangers that the disease poses. Refer to Addendum A “Refusal to euthanise” form below.
6. If the owner/ manager refuses to euthanise or correctly isolate the contact animal, as determined by the responsible state veterinarian, a criminal charge must be laid by the responsible state veterinarian at the local police station, as described in point 3 (b).
7. Furthermore, it is necessary that the entire neighbourhood/community be informed of the potential danger of the contact animal. Involve SAPS and the Provincial Department of Health Communicable Disease Coordinator to effective and correctly communicate with the neighbourhood/ community.

Reference is made to Regulation (12) (3):

***12. Reporting of Incidence of Controlled Animal Diseases [9(2)(h), 11(1)(b)(ii)]***

*(3) A responsible person shall also forthwith bring the incidence or suspected incidence of a controlled animal disease referred to in subregulation (1) to the notice of-*

*(a) each owner or manager of adjoining land and each owner of susceptible animals on the same or adjoining land; and*

*(b) each prospective buyer of his susceptible animals as well as a person who has bought susceptible animals from him during the immediately preceding 30 days.*

1. What the owner needs to know – Refer to Addendum A “Refusal to euthanise” form below.
2. **What isolation and quarantine entails:**
	1. All costs related to isolation and quarantine will be for the responsible person. The state will not pay for any costs related to or for the isolation of the animal(s). This includes the cost of having a person vaccinated against rabies (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis) that will be charged with taking care of the animal(s) under quarantine.
	2. The animal must be permanently identified with e.g. a microchip, tattoo or unique brand (depending on the specie involved).
	3. Suitable facilities must be available to isolate the animal(s) for a prolonged period. Such facilities should be robust enough to prevent the animal(s) escaping from the facility and prevent theft of the animal(s).
	4. Isolate the animal in a way that precludes any contact with any other susceptible animals (mammals) or humans.
	5. The animal must not be able to escape and must not be removed from isolation, unless this is authorised by the responsible state veterinarian through a red cross permit.
	6. The animal must not make use of, or have contact with, any feed and water bowls, utensils, grooming tools, facilities, equipment, disposables etc. that are used for other animals or humans.
	7. Leftover feed and water must be disinfected and disposed of safely and never be allowed to come into contact with other animals or humans.
	8. Any feed and water bowls, kennels, blankets, facilities, equipment, etc. that have come into contact with the isolated animal must be handled with personal protective equipment (gloves) and disinfected immediately after each use and stored safely away from other animals and humans.
	9. For disinfection, 1:10 Sodium hypochlorite bleach (15 minute contact time) or other disinfectants that are proven to be effective against rabies may be used at the stipulated concentration and contact time.
	10. Consider the local neighbourhood/ area and potential environment’s suitability for safe isolation. Consider human and animal density and movement in the area as well.
	11. An official quarantine notice in terms of Section 15 of the Animal Diseases Act (Act No. 35 of 1984) and the detailed conditions of isolation must be issued by the responsible state veterinarian. These conditions might vary depending on the different circumstances present.
	12. The contact animal(s) must remain in full isolation for a minimum of 6 months, whereafter the situation can be reassessed by the responsible state veterinarian. A further 6 months of isolation is highly recommended for horses and livestock, as they seem to accommodate longer incubation periods. The owner/ manager needs to be made aware that the incubation period of the rabies virus is variable and the contact animal(s) need to be monitored very closely for any suspected signs of rabies up to 18 months after the exposure incident.
	13. Should the contact animal(s) under quarantine present with any change in behaviour, and/or neurological symptoms, the responsible person must immediately notify the state veterinary official. If the animal is determined to be a suspect rabid animal, it should be euthanised immediately and samples must be collected for rabies testing.
3. **How to deal with “contact animal” cases:**
	1. **Contact animal(s) with adequate proof of vaccination (lowest risk).**
		1. Previously vaccinated contact dogs or cats should be given a booster vaccination on day 0 and, if possible, again on day 3. It is important to emphasize to the owner/ manager of the animals that PEP treatment for animals does not exist, this is a booster and for future protection against exposure. If a serum sample is to be collected from the animal(s) for antibody titre testing, booster vaccination should only resume after the sample was collected to ensure that it doesn’t interfere with test results.

* 1. **Contact animal(s) without any evidence of vaccination (highest risk)**.
		1. These animals are to be euthanised, as they pose a public health risk.
	2. **Contact animal(s) with no adequate proof that they have been vaccinated or are not up to date with their vaccinations, i.e. vaccinated only once or more than 3 years ago (unknown risk**).
		1. With regard to any claims of animals being vaccinated, the state veterinarian should request adequate written proof in form of an official vaccination certificate or records from a registered veterinary professional or authorised person.
		2. A serum sample may be collected for rabies antibody titre testing at the cost of the responsible person, if the owner/ manager does not have proof of vaccination available and refuses to euthanise the animal. Samples must be sent to a SANAS accredited and DAH approved laboratory. If the antibody titre is deemed sufficient (as per the laboratory cut-off point provided), the state veterinary official may consider releasing it from isolation and quarantine. Note that administration of a booster dose of rabies vaccine should only be given after collection of the serum sample to ensure that it doesn’t interfere with test results.
		3. If there is no valid record that a contact, susceptible animal has been vaccinated according to the vaccination regimen as prescribed in Table 2 of the Animal Disease Regulations (R2026. of 1986), or a lack of supporting antibody titre evidence, **the animal is at “high risk” of becoming an “infected animal” and must be euthanised,** unless the owner/ manager is willing to undertake the legal risk and financial implications of isolating the animal, as prescribed by the responsible state veterinarian. If the animal cannot be isolated to the satisfaction of the responsible state veterinarian, the animal must be euthanised.
		4. Note that dogs and cats have a prescribed vaccination protocol in the Regulations and vaccination is mandatory. Other mammals may be vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the instructions on the package insert for the species it is registered for, in consultation with a veterinarian.

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| --- | --- |
| **APPROVED BY:** | **Dr Mpho Maja - Director: Animal Health**  |
| **APPROVAL DATE:** |  |
| **NO OF PAGES:** |  |

**ADDENDUM A:** Letter that must be signed by the animal owner refusing to have their contact animal euthanised.

**RABIES CONTROL – REFUSAL TO EUTHANISE**

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (full name) ; ID No.: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (physical address) have been informed that the animal on my premises had contact with an animal of which samples submitted for rabies testing on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (date), tested positive for rabies. I have been informed by the State Veterinary Services of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_district of the following:

1. Rabies is listed as controlled animal disease in South Africa in terms of the Animal Diseases Act (Act 35 of 1984) [the Act]. In accordance with the Act and to protect both animals and humans from the spread of this deadly disease, any unvaccinated animals or animals with incomplete vaccination history, that have been in direct contact with an animal that has tested positive for rabies, are required to be evaluated by the state veterinarian and euthanised if the risk assessment indicates transmission was likely.
2. The failure to adhear to the rabies vaccination requirements for dogs and cats as stipulated in the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986) [the Regulations] is a contravention of the law, as it is my obligation as an animal owner/ manager to ensure that my dogs and cats are vaccinated accordingly. I acknowledge that a criminal case will be opened for investigation as I contravened the Regulations by not ensuring that my dog(s)/ cat(s) were adequately vaccinated. (Point (ii) only applicable in the case of a contact dog or cat).
3. The incubation period for rabies can range from several days to more than a year, therefore although my animals may not show clinical signs now, they might already be infected and can still develop rabies and infect humans and animals.
4. Rabies is spread via saliva of infected animals, and as my dog(s)/ cat(s)/ other animal(s) have not been adequately vaccinated (according to investigation by the responsible state veterinary official) it is highly likely that they are already infected, due to their contact with the rabid animal.
5. Animals may start shedding the rabies virus in their saliva three to six days before the onset of gross clinical signs. Saliva contact with any mucousa or open wounds, and/ or bites wounds inflicted by the animal could infect an contact animal or human.
6. Animals infected with rabies can become aggressive and attack other animals and people even if unprovoked. Animals could also not show typical symptoms but still infect other animals and humans via saliva contact (bite, scratch, lick). This could result in the spread of rabies, as well as severe injury as a result of an attack.
7. Animals with rabies may wander and disappear, as disorientation and a loss of territorial instinct may also form part of the clinical pathology. Therefore my animal(s) may wander or escape from my home and cause injury or the spread of rabies outside of my premises, and should this happen, I am liable for all damages as a result of not confining the contact animal(s) to my property and monitoring them.
8. Rabies initially presents with a change in behaviour of the animal followed by progressive, erratic, aggressive or “dumb” unresponsive behaviour prior to paralysis and death. Should my animal(s) present with any change in behaviour or neurological signs, I will immediately notify the local state veterinary official. If the animal is determined to be a suspect rabid animal, the animal must be enthanised immediately and all necessary steps must be taken to prevent animal and human contact with carcass. Samples must be collected from the animal for rabies testing.
9. Rabies is the most deadly disease known to man and once the virus has entered the nervous system there is no known cure. Therefore, I undertake to prevent any contact of my animals with other humans and/ or other animals. Every person on the property, working or visiting, must be informed of the dangers and I accept responsibility for the consequences of any contacts.
10. Breeding using the animals in isolation is to be strongly discouraged. Any offspring from the affected animal(s) are not allowed to be removed from the property for a minimum of 6 months and after being assessed by veterinary officals. All direct contact with the offspring must be strictly prevented and avoided.
11. I accept that no known effective post-exposure treatement is available or recommended for animals.
12. I agree that I will fully cooperate with the responsible state veterinary officials to effectively isolate and quarantine my animal(s) for a minumum of 6 months, whereafter the responsible state veterinarian will re-assess the situation. State veterinary officials can inspect the isolation facility at any time unannounced to ensure that the isolation process is done correctly for the entire duration of the isolation period.

After being informed of the above, I have knowingly refused to allow the State to euthanise my animal(s). I am aware that by refusing to euthanise my animal(s), I am putting myself, my family and the surrounding community at risk of being exposed to a fatal but highly preventable disease. I accept full liability for any and all consequences of my decision and accept the risk that has been explained to me.

I understand that a human death resulting from exposure to my animal that was not euthanised as instructed, will result in charges being laid for manslaughter. I understand that an animal death resulting from exposure to my animal that was not euthanised as instructed, may result in potential charges for the financial loss implicated.

I commit to isolating my animal(s) to the satisfaction of the responsible state veterinarian: **Yes / No**

List of animal(s) to be isolated (specie, description, identification):

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NAME OF OWNER NAME OF WITNESS

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE WITNESS

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DATE DATE

ADDENDUM B – Affidavit template

Reporting a Crime - <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/report_crime.php>

This service is provided to any person who is a victim of crime. To report a crime is free of charge and all the necessary documentation will be completed by a police official. A case docket will be opened and the crime will be investigated, effect the arrest of suspects and present the case to the courts for prosecution.

If you visit the local police station to report a crime, you will be attended to in the Community Service Centre by a police official. The police official will first interview you and then take a statement from you. The reported crime will be registered in the Crime Administration System (CAS). You will be given a CAS number which must be used for all enquiries regarding the reported criminal case. The completed case docket is allocated to a police detective who will carry out the investigation. All enquiries can be directed to the detective.

The detective in charge of the particular case will complete the investigation and present the docket to the relevant court for prosecution. The detective will keep you informed of any progress including when to attend the court hearings.

An affidavit is a written statement made under oath. This means that the person who is making the statement has sworn that the document contains the truth and is aware that they will be prosecuted if it is found that the contents of the affidavit (or parts thereof) are untrue. An affidavit can be made at any police station where you will be given a form to use, or the example below can be followed:

**AFFIDAVIT**

1. I, the undersigned, [name, surname, ID no.], [title], [department] hereby make oath and state that:
	1. I am an adult person and [an authorised state veterinarian] in terms of Section 4 of the Animal Diseases Act 1984 (Act no 35 of 84), responsible for implementation of the Act.
	2. I wish to bring the concerns as set out below, to the attention of the South African Police Service.
2. On [date], [summary of event].
3. In terms of Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986), [quote Rabies Regulations and relate to charge].
4. In terms of [Section 11 of the Animal Diseases Act 1984 (Act no 35 of 84)], [quote Act and relate to charge].
5. [Provide further details, e.g. owner/ manager name, surname, address, ID no., number of animals, etc.]
6. [Provide further details]
7. In summary, [summarise transgression]:
	1. X
	2. X
8. These transgressions are viewed in a very serious light and is considered an endangerment of both human and animal health and life.
9. The following Annexures are attached:
	1. **Annexure A:**  X
	2. **Annexure B**: X.
	3. **Annexure C**: X

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DEPONENT**

I certify that the DEPONENT has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, that he/she does not have any objection to taking the oath/solemn affirmation, and that he/she considers it to be binding on his/her conscience, and which was sworn to and signed before me at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2023, the regulations contained in Government Notice No R 1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended, and Government Notice No R 1648 of 19 August 1977, as amended, having been complied with.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**COMMISSIONER OF OATHS**

FULL NAMES : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS ADDRESS : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DESIGNATION : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

AREA/OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ADDENDUM C – rabies information pamphlet links.

To be shared with the owner/ manager and community members (virtually or hard copy)

* <https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/rabies/>
* <http://www.old.dalrrd.gov.za/Branches/Agricultural-Production-Health-Food-Safety/Animal-Health/information/pamphlets/pamphlet-main>