



Bio-Security Module BSM01:

REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FARM AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

(Version 3.3: February 2012)

OBJECTIVE

To determine the operational classification of all farms involved in the ostrich production cycle, to confirm that all farms need to be registered and to define infrastructure requirements associated with each ostrich farm.

FARM CLASSIFICATION

The classification of any ostrich farm is determined as set out in the Figure below. All farms that are in any way involved in the ostrich production cycle must be registered.

SAOBC Classification Number:

OSTRICH INPUTS TO FARM	
No inputs from outside	A
Only eggs from outside	B
Only day-old chicks from outside	C
Eggs and day-old chicks from outside	D
Ostriches (other than day-old) from outside	E
Day-old chicks and other ostriches from outside	F
Eggs, day-old chicks and other ostriches from outside	G
OSTRICH OUTPUTS TO OTHER FARMS	
No outputs to other farms (only to abattoir)	1
Eggs	2
Only day-old chicks	3
Eggs and day-old chicks	4
Ostriches other than day-old chicks	5
Day-old chicks and other ostriches	6
Eggs, day-old chicks and other ostriches	7
OUTPUT TO ABATTOIR	
No ostriches to abattoir	N
Ostriches to abattoir	Y
Ostriches slaughtered exclusively for local market	L

RESTRICTIONS

The SAOBC classification of the farm must be entered into the farm registration documents and restrictions will then apply to the farm based on the class of registration.

- Only farms with an Ostrich Input Number of E, F or G may receive ostriches (other than day-old) from other farms.
- Only farms with an Ostrich Output Number of 5, 6 or 7 may send ostriches (other than day-old) to other farms.
- All farms with an Abattoir Output number of Y must have tick-proof isolation camps, while all farms that contain the letters E, F or G and/or numbers 5, 6 or 7 must have camps that can (when necessary) be used as pre/post movement holding camps.
- All farms with an Abattoir Output number of L may never participate in the export ostrich production cycle and may not send any ostriches or ostrich products to any other farm that does not also have an Abattoir Output number of L. Such "L" farms will still need to comply with all the BSMs and the only

exclusions will be that they do not require tick-proof isolation camps.

These restrictions on activities must be considered when the farm is registered and if future plans are uncertain then it is recommended that the registration class applied for should be appropriate to allow for potential future activities.

All registered ostrich farms must comply with the relevant Infrastructure Requirements set out in the Table below.

REGISTRATION NUMBER

All registered farms will be allocated a unique Registration (identification) number. To ensure national standardization the number will be compiled using the following method:

Example: OS/847/001/F5Y is the first registered ostrich farm in the Prince Albert District Council in the Western Cape Province.

OS/847/001/F5Y

Type of farm	OS	Ostrich
Municipal Council number	847	Prince Albert
Farm number	001	1 st farm registered in district
SAOBC Classification Nr	F5Y	Classification F5Y

A "Registration Certificate as an Approved Ostrich Farm" will be issued to the owner or manager. This Registration Certificate is not transferable between successive owners or persons in control of the farm. The validity of the certificate will only be for one year.

DEFINITIONS

Pre/post movement holding camp: refers to an ostrich camp with appropriate drinking water troughs and feed systems, that is normally used as a standard ostrich holding or feeding camp (i.e. it is not required to be a dedicated camp with an exclusive use as a pre/post movement holding camp). During the time that such camps are used as a pre/post movement holding camp they must be isolated from the other ostriches on the farm in a manner that direct access across the fence contact is not possible (i.e. at least two fences must be in place between ostriches in pre/post movement isolation and other ostriches. Ostriches will be kept in these pre/post movement holding camps for an approximate 2-week period before and after movement between farms.

Access control: the objective of access control measures stipulated in the following table (points 4 and 5) is to achieve reasonable control over the unauthorised movement of animals, vehicles and personnel only onto those areas of the farm where ostriches are being kept at a given time. These control measures will not be capable of preventing people from trespassing (i.e. climbing over fences or gates, stopping on public roads and approaching ostrich holding camps, opening gates that have "no unauthorised entry" signs on them, etc) and such unauthorised access/contact will need to be dealt with as acts of trespass.

No.	Bio-security Measure	Aim	Description of desired outcomes	Scope of application	Sanction in case of non-compliance	Explanatory Notes
1	Farm layout plan must be provided and kept up to date	To show all infrastructure available on the farm in order that proper inspections and audits can be undertaken by third parties	All registered farms must provide plans and drawings showing where all ostrich age classes are kept and must include camp boundaries, tick-proof isolation camps, access roads and main gates.	Entire farm	Major – to be corrected within 2 weeks before it upgrades to critical status.	
2	Portion of farm housing ostriches must be fenced off.	To prevent contact between ostriches & vectors that could transfer diseases between farms.	Controlled movements of farm animals (including ostriches), personnel or vehicles onto or off the area of the farm where ostriches are kept.	Perimeter of each farm unit housing ostriches.	Critical – No registration.	
3	All open water sources that contain water for more than 30 days/year, potentially accessible to ostriches must be fenced off with a fence at least 3m away from water edge	To minimize direct contact between ostriches and wild water birds or faeces from wild water birds.	All open water sources that ostriches may have potential access to, are fenced off. No ostriches on the farm have direct access to permanent open water sources.	All sections of farm where ostriches are kept.	Critical – no registration.	
4	Lockable gates at all entry points to the portions of the farm where ostriches are kept.	To control unauthorised contact between ostriches and animals/ persons/vehicles that may convey and transmit disease.	No unauthorised and uncontrolled movements onto or off the portions of the farm where ostriches are kept.	Direct entry points to farm areas where ostriches are kept.	Major – to be corrected within 2 weeks else upgrade to critical status.	
5	'No unauthorised entry' signs on all entry gates to the portions of the farm where ostriches are kept.	To control unauthorised contact between ostriches and animals/ persons/ vehicles that may convey disease.	No movement of unauthorised people and vehicles onto the portions of the farm where ostriches are kept.	Entry gates to the portions of the farm where ostriches are kept	Minor – to be corrected within 1 month.	
6	No pigs may be kept on a registered ostrich farm.	This is to prevent the transfer and recombination of Influenza viruses between species.	No direct contact between ostriches and pigs will be possible. Where adjacent farms keep pigs, ostriches must be kept at least 100m from the pigs on such adjacent farm.	Entire farm.	Critical – No registration	Immediate corrective action required.
7	No poultry may be kept on a registered ostrich farm.	This is to prevent the transfer and recombination of Influenza viruses between species.	No direct contact between ostriches and poultry will be possible. Where adjacent farms keep poultry, ostriches must be kept at least 100m from the poultry on such adjacent farm.	Entire farm.	Critical – No registration.	Immediate corrective action required.
8	A sufficient number of pre-slaughter tick proof isolation camps must be provided on all farms that send ostriches to slaughter.	To preclude contact of ostriches with animals and birds not complying with the EU requirements for at least 14 days before slaughter & to minimize the risk of tick infestation of ostriches during the 14 days before slaughter.	A tick proof isolation camp will be available to keep ostriches for at least 14 days before slaughter. The tick proof isolation camp(s) will be of sufficient size to accommodate the throughput of slaughter ostriches on the farm at a density not exceeding 500 ostriches per ha of camp. The tick proof isolation camps will comply with points 9 - 14 below	For slaughter ostriches for at least 14 days before slaughter.	Critical – No tick proof isolation camp precludes registration of the farm in a Class suitable for slaughter	
9	A fence is erected around the tick proof isolation camp at a distance of at least 3 m away.	To prevent any contact or proximity between the ostriches in tick proof isolation and animals or ostriches not of the same status.	3 meters around the outside perimeter fence of the tick proof isolation camp is fenced off creating a 3 m animal and bird (including other ostriches not in pre-slaughter isolation) free passage around the tick proof isolation camp. The 3m zone may only be used to move ostriches into or out of isolation or to supply feed where feed troughs are located outside the isolation camp	Tick proof isolation camp.	Major – to be corrected within 2 weeks else upgrade to critical status.	
10	A 3 m area around the outside perimeter fence of the tick proof isolation camp is de-vegetated.	To discourage small animal activity around the tick proof isolation camp, to minimize ticks being brought into proximity of slaughter ostriches.	No vegetative material is present in the 3 meter zone around the tick proof isolation camp, even when it is not in use.	Tick proof isolation camp.	Major – to be corrected within 2 days else upgrades to critical status.	
11	Tick proof isolation camp must be de-vegetated.	To discourage small animal activity in the tick proof isolation camp, to minimize ticks being brought into close proximity of slaughter ostriches.	No vegetative material (except tall single-stem trees used for shade) is present in the tick proof isolation camp. De-vegetation is maintained even when the tick proof isolation camp is not in use.	Tick proof isolation camp.	Major – to be corrected within 2 days else upgrades to critical status.	
12	Tick proof isolation camp is used only for keeping slaughter ostriches for at least 14 days before slaughter.	To minimize the risk of ticks colonizing the camp by preventing other animals, birds or activities in the camp at times when ostriches are not present.	Except for keeping slaughter ostriches, no other activities take place in the tick proof isolation camp at any stage (e.g. keeping or handling of other animals/ birds, cultivation of crops, etc.)	Tick proof isolation camp.	Critical – No tick proof isolation camp precludes registration of the farm for slaughter	
13	Tick proof isolation camp must have direct access to suitable, ostrich loading facilities	To prevent any contact between the ostriches and ticks.	Access race ways are provided where necessary and a loading ramp is provided with races and loading ramp directly accessible to the tick proof isolation camp. The races and loading ramp are de-vegetated.	Tick proof isolation camp.	Critical – No compliant handling facilities precludes approval of the farm for slaughter.	
14	"No unauthorised entry" sign must be put on the main access gate to the tick proof isolation camp.	To prevent unauthorised entry.	Sign clearly visible on gate	Tick proof isolation camp.	Minor – to be corrected within one month.	
15	A sufficient number of pre/post movement isolation camps must be provided on all farms registered to send ostriches to another farm or to receive ostriches from another farm.	To isolate ostriches before or after movement to/from another farm and while results of blood and /or PCR tests are being awaited or to observe ostriches to ensure that they are healthy before integrating them with other ostriches	The pre/post movement holding camps must be provided with drinking water and feed troughs that comply fully with the relevant Bio-Security Modules	For isolation of ostriches before /after movement to /from another farm	Critical – No pre/post movement holding camps precludes registration as a farm for input or output of ostriches (other than day-old)	The holding camps must comply with all applicable requirements noted in points 2 – 7 above
16	Appropriate water and feed troughs with bottoms must be available in all camps where ostriches are kept	Water and feed troughs must be designed such that water birds cannot readily access these facilities	Water troughs must be designed such that wild water birds cannot perch on the sides to drink from the trough and cannot swim within the trough. Feed troughs must be designed such that wild water birds cannot perch on the sides or climb within the feed troughs.	All water and feed troughs that ostriches have access to.	Critical for water troughs and important for feed troughs – to be implemented in terms of BSM 13	
17	All ostrich drinking water must be disinfected in accordance with BSM10	Source water must be disinfected				

This Bio-Security Module BSM01: Registration And Classification Of Farm And Infrastructure Requirements (Version 3.3: February 2012) is enforceable in terms of Veterinary Procedural Notice VPN04 and has been approved by the Director: Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South Africa