

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
NOTICE 293 OF 2019
Draft 9 – CONFIDENTIAL

NOTICE CALLING FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

**REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY
REGULATION ACT, 2001 (ACT NO 56. OF 2001)**

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO WORKING ANIMALS IN THE PRIVATE SECURITY
INDUSTRY, 2018**

I, Bhekokwakhe Hamilton Cele, Minister of Police, acting under section 35 of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001) and after consultation with the Council of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority, hereby intend to make regulations in terms of the Act.

The draft regulations are contained in the Schedule to this Notice and are hereby published for general information and written comment from interested and / or affected persons.

Any written comment must be submitted to the office of the Director: Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority. The comment must reach the said office not later than four weeks from the date of this Gazette at the following address:

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**DRAFT REGULATIONS RELATING TO WORKING ANIMALS IN THE PRIVATE
SECURITY INDUSTRY, 2018**

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PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the private security industry uses working animals for purposes of rendering certain security services;

AND WHEREAS the objects of the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority are regulation of the private security industry and effective control over the practice of the occupation of security service provider in the public and national interest and in the interest of the private security industry itself, in terms of the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001), which includes to take such steps as may be necessary or expedient in connection with the training of security service providers and prospective security service providers;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Police deems it necessary to make regulations on the training, registration, use, treatment, transportation and general care of working animals by security service providers and other persons who employ security officers, in or in connection with rendering a security service, as well as the registration of training centres, in order to ensure proper control over the use of working animals and promote the general welfare of such animals.

Be it published, therefore, the draft regulations contained in this Schedule for comment by interested persons.

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE, INTERPRETATION, APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

Purpose and interpretation

1. (1) The purpose of these regulations is to determine the requirements and standards for the supply, training and use of working animals within the private security industry, so as to ensure proper control over their use and promote the general welfare of working animals.
- (2) These regulations must be interpreted in accordance with their purpose and in a manner consistent with the Act, the Performing Animals Protection Act, the Animals Protection Act and any other law providing for the use, protection, training and welfare of working animals which is applicable to the private security industry.

Application

2. These regulations apply to –
 - (a) all security service providers, in practising the occupation of security service provider and using working animals in or in connection with rendering a security service or carrying on business as a security service provider, or in performing any other act or function which is subject to the Act;
 - (b) every other person using his or her own employees as security officers, who uses working animals in or in connection with rendering a security service, to the extent provided for in the Act and these regulations;
 - (c) every person involved in the training or assessment of working animals; and
 - (d) every person who supplies working animals to security service providers or other persons using their own employees as security officers, as contemplated in the Act and regulations.

Definitions

3. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act will bear the meaning so assigned and, unless the context indicates otherwise –

“accreditation” means the certification by the Authority of a security service provider contemplated in these regulations as having the capacity, resources, knowledge and experience to fulfil a particular function in the quality assurance system in relation to the training of working animals;

“Act” means the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No. 56 of 2001) and all the regulations made in terms of the Act;

“Animals Protection Act” means the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962);

“assessment” means the process of gathering and weighing evidence in order to assess whether or not a working animal can demonstrate the outcomes required for a particular security purpose, and to determine whether the specified training standards applicable to that security purpose have been met;

“assessor” means a natural person who conducts or intends to conduct external assessments;

“colt” means a male horse under 5 years of age;

“development partner” means a person appointed by the Authority to develop specific training standards for working animals, including assessment specifications, or to assist the Authority with functions relating to the approval of training programmes;

“DH 4” has the meaning attributed to it in that part of the Training Standards for Security Dogs and Handlers referred to therein as Module: 5 – Grade DH 4 Special Patrol;

"DH 5" has the meaning attributed to it in that part of the Training Standards for Security Dogs and Handlers referred to therein as Module: 6 – Grade DH 5 Substance Detection;

"filly" means a female horse under 5 years of age;

"gelding" means a castrated male horse of any age;

"handler" means a security service provider who has charge of a working animal for the purpose of rendering a security service, and **"handling"** has a corresponding meaning;

"horse" means a colt, filly, gelding, mare or stallion trained, supplied or used for safeguarding as defined in the Performing Animals Protection Act;

"mare" means a female horse 5 years and over;

"patrol dog" means a security dog trained, supplied or used to deter crime, search for and apprehend suspects, which is trained to operate with and without a leash;

"Performing Animals Protection Act" means the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935);

"Private Security Industry Regulations, 2002" means the Private Security Industry Regulations, 2002 made in terms of the Act;

"protection dog" means a security dog trained, supplied or used to deter crime, which is trained to operate on a leash only;

"register", with regard to a working animal or a training centre, means to enter the identification and other details of a working animal or a training centre, as the case may be, in the register contemplated in section 24 of the Act, in the manner provided for in regulation 6 or regulation 9 respectively;

“security dog” means a dog trained, supplied or used for safeguarding as defined in the Performing Animals Protection Act;

“sniffer dog” means a security dog trained, supplied or used to search for substances, follow a scent track, search or locate persons or evidence and assist in investigating stock theft crimes, which is trained to operate with or without a leash;

“stallion” means an uncastrated male horse 5 years and over;

“supply” means to sell, lease or make available a working animal to any person for a remuneration, reward, fee or benefit, and **“supplier”** has a corresponding meaning;

“these regulations” means the regulations contained in this Schedule;

“training centre” means any premises used for the purposes of training a working animal or for purposes of conducting assessments;

“training certificate” in relation to a working animal, means a training certificate issued by the Authority under regulation 21(1);

“training instructor” means a natural person who trains or intends to train working animals;

“Training of Security Officer Regulations, 1992” means the Training of Security Officer Regulations, 1992 made in terms of section 32(1) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of 1987); and

“training programme” means a programme, course, workshop or other form of instruction or training for working animals;

“training provider” means a person who conducts or intends to conduct the business of providing training for or assessment of working animals, and includes the owner or operator of a training centre;

“Training Standards for Security Dogs and Handlers” means the Security Officers Board Notification of Establishment of Training Standards for Security Dogs and Handlers, published under Board Notice 120 in *Government Gazette* 19067 of 24 July 1998, in terms of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of 1987), as amended;

“user” means a security business that deploys working animals for the purpose of or in connection with the rendering of security services;

“working animal” means a security dog and a horse.

CHAPTER 2

FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY, REGISTRATION AND ACCREDITATION

General functions of the Authority pertaining to working animals

4. (1) The Authority shall for the purpose of regulating the training, supply and use of working animals within the private security industry and in accordance with the Act and these regulations –
 - (a) determine the accreditation requirements for security service providers involved in training of working animals, including the criteria for withdrawal of accreditation of such persons;
 - (b) determine training standards for the different categories of working animals;
 - (c) determine the instructional objectives to be achieved, and approve the contents of security training programmes in consultation with the private security industry and other relevant institutions;
 - (d) develop guidelines on the best methods and procedures for conducting assessments;
 - (e) monitor and audit the quality of training provided for working animals;

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- (f) from time to time inspect and evaluate any training centre, training provider and a training instructor's methods, conduct or abilities, and verify the authenticity of training certificates;
 - (g) inspect the premises of users of working animals to verify compliance with the minimum standards;
 - (h) keep a register in which it must enter the details and particulars of all working animals and training centres;
 - (i) keep a register of all security service providers and employers of in-house security officers who use, train or supply working animals;
 - (j) issue on such conditions as it may determine, a training certificate indicating the achieved training level of a working animal;
 - (k) develop standards in respect of the transportation of working animals;
 - (l) determine minimum conditions on the use of working animals which include, but are not limited to, the hours of deployment, general care at place of deployment, permanent and temporary kennels, stables and shelters;
 - (m) participate in the activities of other bodies or persons entitled by law to set standards in respect of the training or general care and welfare of working animals; and
 - (n) enter into agreements with or obtain the assistance of any relevant person, institution or organ of state to conduct or assist it in conducting any investigation or perform any function in terms of these regulations.

Registration of training providers, training instructors, suppliers and assessors as security service providers

5. (1) No person may train, supply or use a working animal for purposes of or in connection with the rendering of security services unless he or she is registered as a security service provider.
- (2) The provisions of Chapter 3 of the Act, read with the Private Security Industry Regulations, 2002 pertaining to registration as a security service provider apply insofar as reasonably possible to any training provider, training instructor, assessor and supplier to the private security industry, provided that-
- (a) an application for registration must, in addition, meet any applicable registration requirements provided for in these regulations;
- (b) for purposes of registration, a supplier to the private security industry shall be considered to be a security business.
- (3) A supplier of working animals must keep its own register and records of all security service providers to whom working animals are supplied, including the details of each of the working animals supplied.

Registration of working animals

6. (1) No working animal may be trained, supplied or used by any person for purposes of or in connection with the rendering of security services unless the working animal has been and remains registered by the Authority in the manner prescribed in this regulation.
- (2) An application for registration of a working animal must be completed by the owner of the working animal in the manner and form required by the Authority, and must include-
- (a) the following information, in respect of a security dog-
- (i) name;

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- (ii) sex;
 - (iii) identification number as per implanted or electronic identification responder;
 - (iv) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
 - (v) breed and colour description;
 - (vi) any distinguishing features;
 - (vii) training level specifying all relevant standards and, in the case of substance detection dogs, the specific substances or groups of substances the security dog can detect; and
 - (viii) details of the owner and the owner's registration number;
 - (b) the following information, in respect of a horse –
 - (i) name;
 - (ii) gender description which includes colt, filly, stallion, mare or gelding;
 - (iii) identification number as per implanted or electronic responder;
 - (iv) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
 - (v) base coat colour;
 - (vi) any distinguishing features; and
 - (vii) details of the owner and the owner's registration number;
 - (c) the application fee as determined by the Authority;
 - (d) proof of a valid licence issued to the owner to use working animals, as contemplated in the Performing Animals Protection Act;
 - (e) any training certificates issued in respect of the working animal; and
 - (f) any other documents, certificates or authorisations requested by the Authority, that the owner of a working animal is required by law to keep.
- (3) Any person applying in terms of sub-regulation (1) for registration of a working animal, must furnish such additional particulars in connection with the application as the Authority may determine.

(4) The Authority may reject any application for registration of a working animal where the working animal does not have an implanted or electronic identification responder approved by the Authority.

(5) If the Authority is of the opinion that the provisions of these regulations have been complied with in respect of an application referred to in sub-regulation (1), it may grant such application and register the working animal.

(6) The Authority must-

(a) keep a register in which it must enter key details of every working animal registered in terms of these regulations; and

(b) issue a registration certificate and registration tag to the owner, in respect of the working animal, in the form determined by the Authority.

Change of details in respect of working animals

7. (1) The person in whose name the working animal is registered must inform the Authority within 10 days if -

(a) the working animal dies;

(b) the working animal is no longer being used to render security services and the reasons for no longer being used for such purpose;

(c) the working animal has been missing for more than 72 hours; and

(d) if the ownership of the working animal changes.

(2) In the case of a change in ownership, the registered owner must give the new owner the certificate of registration and registration tag as contemplated in regulation 6(6)(b).

Withdrawal of registration of working animals

8. (1) The Authority may withdraw the registration of a working animal if -

- (a) the working animal no longer meets the required training standards;
- (b) the working animal is no longer used for the rendering of a security service;
- (c) in the case of a security dog, the dog is overly aggressive; or
- (d) the working animal is too old to be used for purposes of rendering a security service or suffers from ill health.

(2) Whenever the registration of a working animal is withdrawn, the owner must forthwith return to the Authority the certificate of registration and registration tag, issued in terms of regulation 6(6)(b).

(3) The Authority may uplift the withdrawal of registration of a working animal on application by the owner and if there is a sound reason to do so.

Accreditation of training providers

9. (1) Any training provider must, in addition to being registered as a security service provider –

- (a) be accredited as a training provider by the Authority;
- (b) continuously meet all the criteria for registration and accreditation as determined from time to time by the Authority;
- (c) comply with all the obligations a training provider must meet in terms of the rules, standards or criteria determined by the Authority; and
- (d) be licensed to use working animals as contemplated in the Performing Animals Protection Act.

(2) An application for accreditation must be completed by the training provider in the manner and form required by the Authority, and must include –

- (a) details of the training provider and the training provider's registration number;

- (b) details of the training centre from whence the training provider shall carry out the training of working animals, and its owner if different from the training provider referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (c) details of the type, level and scale of training programmes to be provided by the training provider, the standards, part qualifications or qualifications to be offered in relation to those training programmes and evidence that the training provider is competent to conduct those training programmes;
 - (d) information regarding the number of working animals that can be accommodated at the training centre and the number of staff, including training instructors and assessors, who will work at the training centre;
 - (e) the location and working animal accommodation conditions of the training centre, which must at least meet the requirements set out in regulation 10;
 - (f) the application fee as determined by the Authority; and
 - (g) any other documents, certificates or authorisations requested by the Authority, that the training provider is required by law to keep.
- (3) Any person applying in terms of sub-regulation (1) for accreditation as a training provider, must furnish such additional particulars in connection with the application as the Authority may determine.
- (4) The Authority must reject any application for accreditation of a training provider if the training centre at which that training provider shall conduct the training of the working animals does not meet the minimum requirements for training centres set out in regulation 10.
- (5) If the Authority is of the opinion that the provisions of these regulations have been complied with in respect of an application referred to in sub-regulation (1), it may grant such application.

(6) If the Authority grants the application referred to in sub-regulation (1), it must enter the details of the training centre in relation to which accreditation has been granted onto the training centre register it has established for this purpose.

Minimum requirements for training centres

10. (1) No person may perform any activity involving the training of working animals other than at a training centre that meets the minimum requirements prescribed in this regulation.

(2) The minimum requirements for a training centre include, but are not limited to, the following-

(a) adequate kennel, stable and shelter facilities as provided for in these regulations;

(b) different practical training areas, including access to –

- (i) open training area for obedience and agility training;
- (ii) buildings;
- (iii) shopping centre(s); and
- (iv) factories;

(c) training equipment which includes –

- (i) agility equipment;
- (ii) sound producing devices;
- (iii) protective clothing and/ or equipment;

(d) exercise areas; and

(e) training provided by registered and accredited training instructors.

Change of address of training provider

11. (1) Any accredited training provider who wishes to change its training centre address and retain its accreditation as a training provider must apply to the Authority, on the form approved for this purpose and accompanied by any documentation and information as may be required, for approval by the Authority of the change of training centre address and, where applicable, registration of the new training centre.
- (2) The application as contemplated in sub-regulation (1) must include the following information –
- (a) the reason for relocation; and
 - (b) such details of the new training centre, if it is not already registered, as are required in terms of regulation 9.
- (3) The Authority may, on receipt of an application for approval to change an address –
- (a) conduct a site visit to determine whether the new training centre meets the minimum requirements set out in regulation 10; and
 - (b) issue an approval letter acknowledging the change of address and registration of the new training centre.

Suspension or withdrawal of accreditation of a training provider

12. (1) The accreditation of a training provider shall be suspended when –
- (a) the training provider's registration as security service provider is suspended for any reason, as contemplated in section 26 of the Act; or
 - (b) the training provider's registration as security service provider is suspended for failure to pay any amounts due in terms of legislation relating to the deduction and payment of annual amounts made in terms of the repealed

Security Officers Act (Act No. 92 of 1987) or in terms of the Levies Act, 2002 (Act No. 23 of 2002).

- (2) The accreditation of a training provider shall lapse when –
 - (a) the training provider's registration as security service provider is withdrawn for any reason as contemplated in section 26 of the Act;
 - (b) the training provider's registration as security service provider is withdrawn for failure to pay any amounts due in terms of legislation relating to the deduction and payment of annual amounts made in terms of the repealed Security Officers Act (Act No. 92 of 1987) or in terms of the Levies Act, 2002 (Act No. 23 of 2002);
 - (c) the training provider's registration as a security service provider is not renewed as contemplated in section 22 of the Act;
 - (d) the training provider ceases operating from the training centre registered by the Authority and approved for purposes of accreditation of the training provider, without the Authority having approved a change of address in accordance with regulation 11;
 - (e) the training provider requests the withdrawal of its accreditation, in respect of specified standards, part qualifications or qualifications; and
 - (f) the training provider ceases to hold a valid licence to use working animals as contemplated in the Performing Animals Protection Act.

Accreditation of training instructors and assessors

- 13. (1) Any person who intends to train a working animal or to conduct external assessments must, in addition to being registered as a security service provider –

- (a) be accredited as an assessor or training instructor in respect of the specific standards or qualifications in relation to which he or she intends to train or assess; and
 - (b) ensure that his or her registration remains valid in relation to the conditions and requirements determined by the Authority.
- (2) An accredited training instructor or assessor must, when conducting training or an assessment into the competence and outcomes of security training of working animals -
- (a) use the applicable officially approved training or assessment methods and procedures;
 - (b) act in an objective manner without showing any prejudice or favour; and
 - (c) not employ a method or practice that would distort the actual competence or outcomes of the training or assessment.
- (3) An applicant for accreditation as a patrol dog and protection dog assessor or training instructor must have the following qualifications:
- (a) a DH 4 or equivalent dog handler qualification recognised by the Authority;
 - (b) a qualification in respect of a training instructor's course approved by the Authority or any other training instructor's course recognised by the Authority for purposes of accreditation;
 - (c) minimum of one year of dog handling experience using patrol or protection dogs; and
 - (d) have assisted in the training of a minimum of 12 dog handlers and security dogs to the standard of DH 4, under the direct supervision and guidance of an accredited training instructor.
- (4) A person who wishes to be accredited as a sniffer dog assessor or training instructor by the Authority must have the following qualifications:

- (a) a DH 5 or equivalent substance/explosive detection dog handler qualification recognised by the Authority; and
 - (b) minimum of one year of dog handling experience using sniffer dogs;
 - (c) a qualification in respect of a training instructor's course approved by the Authority or any other training instructor's course recognised by the Authority for purposes of accreditation;
 - (d) be a qualified patrol dog and protection dog handler instructor; and
 - (e) have trained a minimum of 6 handlers and security dogs to the standard of DH 5, under the direct supervision and guidance of an accredited training instructor.
- (5) An oral or written and practical evaluation, by a person nominated by the Authority, of a training instructor or assessor's competency may be required by the Authority.

Suspension or withdrawal of accreditation as a training instructor or assessor

14. (1) The accreditation of an assessor or training instructor shall be suspended when –
- (a) his or her registration as security service provider is suspended for any reason as contemplated in section 26 of the Act; or
 - (b) his or her registration as security service provider is suspended for failure to pay any amounts due in terms of legislation relating to the deduction and payment of annual amounts made in terms of the repealed Security Officers Act (Act No. 92 of 1987) or in terms of the Levies Act, 2002 (Act No. 23 of 2002).
- (2) The accreditation of an assessor or training instructor shall lapse when –
- (a) his or her registration as security service provider is withdrawn for any reason as contemplated in section 26 of the Act;

- (b) his or her registration as security service provider is withdrawn for failure to pay any amounts due in terms of legislation relating to the deduction and payment of annual amounts made in terms of the repealed Security Officers Act (Act No. 92 of 1987) or in terms of the Levies Act, 2002 (Act No. 23 of 2002);
- (c) his or her registration as a security service provider is not renewed as contemplated in section 22 of the Act; and
- (d) the assessor or training instructor requests the withdrawal of registration in respect of specified training standards, part qualifications or qualifications.

Training programme evaluation

15. (1) A training provider must submit all proposed training programmes in respect of any working animal training standards, part qualifications or qualifications contemplated in these regulations, to the Authority or development partner to whom this function may have been delegated by the Authority, for evaluation and approval.
- (2) A training provider may not offer, advertise, take bookings for or implement any training programme which has not been approved by the Authority or by the development partner delegated by the Authority for this purpose.

CHAPTER 3

MINIMUM TRAINING STANDARDS FOR WORKING ANIMALS, AND RECORD-KEEPING OBLIGATIONS OF TRAINING PROVIDERS, SUPPLIERS AND USERS OF WORKING ANIMALS

Training providers' obligations regarding training and assessment

16. (1) A training provider –

- (a) must provide training for working animals which is of a high standard, equivalent to best industry practice;
 - (b) must employ training methods and materials which are the most suitable in the circumstances so as to promote and achieve the approved outcomes in respect of the applicable training programme, and in a manner that considers and promotes the wellbeing of the animal;
 - (c) may only provide training for working animals which accords with his or her own qualifications and official accreditation or authorisation, and must comply with every condition attached to such accreditation or authorisation;
 - (d) must provide training for working animals in accordance with all legal requirements applicable to such training;
 - (e) may only provide training for working animals in accordance with training programmes which are approved by the Authority, as regards syllabus, programme and training standards; and
 - (f) must, when assessing or testing the abilities or skills of a working animal, or the outcomes of any training programme or element thereof, use the applicable officially approved methods and procedures for assessment or testing, act objectively without showing any prejudice or favour, and may not employ any method or practice that would distort the actual ability or skills of the working animal undergoing the assessment or testing.
- (2) The Authority may issue guidelines from time to time to promote uniformity in training standards and methods used to train working animals.

Training requirements for a protection dog

17. (1) Any training programme for protection dogs must be designed to ensure that the protection dog meets the following training standards -
- (a) be able to react to teasing and bite a tease bag or sack;

- (b) indicate the presence of an intruder;
- (c) heel on leash;
- (d) sit at the halt;
- (e) heel on leash with change of direction – left turn, right turn and about turn;
- (f) bite on arm guard or suit; and
- (g) 2 metres attack on criminal with arm guard or suit where handler and dog moves forward.

Training requirements for a patrol dog

18. (1) Any training programme for patrol dogs must be designed to ensure that the patrol dog meets the following training standards -
- (a) 5 – 10 metre attack on criminal with an arm guard or protection suit - dog on leash and handler moves forward;
 - (b) heel course with changes of direction on and off leash;
 - (c) distance control at 10 metres – dog to follow sit and down commands;
 - (d) stay in any of the above positions for 3 minutes at 10 metres away;
 - (e) recall of dog, the handler to be approximately 10 metres away;
 - (f) area search in building or open area;
 - (g) attack on criminal – dog off leash;
 - (h) crowd control; and
 - (i) be able to negotiate natural and unnatural obstacles according to the specific needs or requirements of the client.

Training requirements for a sniffer dog

19. (1) Any training programme for sniffer dogs must be designed to ensure that the sniffer dog meets the following training standards -
- (a) heel course with changes of direction on and off leash;
 - (b) distance control at 10 metres – dog to follow sit and down commands;
 - (c) stay in any of the above positions for 3 minutes at 10 metres away;

- (d) recall of dog, the handler to be approximately 10 metres away;
- (e) area search in building or open area;
- (f) be able to negotiate natural and unnatural obstacles according to the specific needs or requirements of the client; and
- (g) be able to positively identify and indicate a specific substance or a specific group of substances.

Pre-requisites for use of a horse to render a security service

20. (1) No person may use a horse to render a security service, unless the horse meets the following requirements -
- (a) be between the ages of 4 and 14 years;
 - (b) stallions must be gelded;
 - (c) be a minimum of 1,453 meters high;
 - (d) be under saddle and must know riding cues and aids; and
 - (e) must have strong conformation, excellent temperament, be in good body condition and free of injuries and illness.

Training certificates

21. (1) The owner of a security dog that successfully completes an approved training programme which meets the training standards contemplated in regulations 18(1), 19(1) or 20(1), as the case may be, must be issued a training certificate by the applicable training centre indicating the following -
- (a) name of security dog;
 - (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
 - (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
 - (d) breed and colour description;
 - (e) training standards achieved, as contemplated in regulations 18(1), 19(1) and 20(1), specifying all relevant standards;
 - (f) natural and unnatural obstacles the security dog can negotiate; and
 - (g) in the case of sniffer dogs, the specific substances or groups of substances the security dog can detect.

Retraining of security dogs

22. (1) The Authority may determine procedures and requirements for periodic retraining and evaluation of security dogs.

Obligations of training providers regarding record-keeping

23. (1) A training provider must, for the purposes of these regulations, keep all records concerning the management, administration, and other matters relating to the training of working animals.

(2) A training provider must keep the original versions of all records referred to in sub-regulation (1) in a secure and orderly manner, available for inspection by the Authority or any person to whom relevant functions of the Authority have been delegated –

(a) at the registered training centre servicing the region in which, or at the registered training centre where the working animal has received training; and

(b) for a period of at least 4 years from the date the training took place.

(3) The records to which this regulation relates must be updated, to the extent that their nature requires or permits it, by the training provider as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so, but in any event within 7 days.

(4) Every person referred to in section 20(2) of the Act must take all reasonable practicable steps within his or her powers, capacity or functions to ensure that the training provider in question complies with all the obligations specified in this regulation.

(5) The records that must be kept in accordance with this regulation include a register of working animals which have undergone training, containing the following particulars –

- (a) name;
- (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
- (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
- (d) breed and colour description;
- (e) training standards, as contemplated in regulations 18(1), 19(1), and 20(1), specifying all relevant standards which have been met by the working animal;
- (f) natural and unnatural obstacles the working animal can negotiate;
- (g) in the case of sniffer dogs, the specific substances or groups of substances the sniffer dog can detect;
- (h) full particulars of the training instructor and or assessor and the assessment recommendation; and
- (i) any other records required by the Authority or any person to whom the function of administering the working animals register has been delegated.

Obligations of suppliers regarding record-keeping

24. (1) A supplier may only supply working animals to a registered security service provider who has confirmed in writing to the supplier that the working animals to be supplied will be handled by registered and trained handlers in the manner permitted in terms of the Act and these regulations.
- (2) A supplier must, for the purpose of these regulations, keep all records concerning the management, administration and other matters relating to the business of supply of working animals.
- (3) A supplier must, subject to these regulations, keep the original versions of the records referred to in sub-regulation (2) in a secure and orderly manner, available for inspection by the Authority at its registered address or, if the supplier has more than one premises –
- (a) at the relevant premises servicing the region, or where the working animals are supplied from; and
 - (b) for a period of at least 4 years from the date the working animal is supplied.

(4) The records to which this regulation relates must be updated, to the extent that their nature requires or permits it, by the supplier as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so, but in any event within 7 days.

(5) Every person referred to in section 20(2) of the Act must take all reasonable practicable steps within his or her powers, capacity or functions to ensure that the supplier in question complies with all the obligations specified in this regulation.

(6) The records that must be kept as contemplated in this regulation for every security dog supplied include -

- (a) name of security dog;
- (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
- (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
- (d) breed and colour description;
- (e) training standards achieved, as contemplated in regulations 18(1), 19(1) and 20(1), specifying all relevant standards;
- (f) natural and unnatural obstacles the security dog can negotiate;
- (g) in the case of sniffer dogs, the specific substances or groups of substances the sniffer dog can detect;
- (h) the registration particulars of the security dog, as provided for in regulation 6;
- (i) the identity and contact details of the security service provider to whom the security dog is supplied;
- (j) details of the area where the security dog will be deployed by the user;
- (k) a copy of any contracts entered into between the supplier and the security service provider to whom the security dog is supplied, pertaining to the supply of working animals;
- (l) the hours normally worked by the security dog;
- (m) the rest period normally allowed for the security dog;
- (n) the security dog's condition on placement and collection; and
- (o) any other records or documents as required by the Authority.

- (7) The records that must be kept as contemplated in this regulation for every horse supplied, include –
- (a) name of the horse;
 - (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
 - (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
 - (d) base coat colour;
 - (e) the registration particulars of the horse, as provided for in regulation 6;
 - (f) the identity and contact details of the security service provider to whom the horse is supplied;
 - (g) details of the area where the horse will be deployed by the user;
 - (h) a copy of any contracts entered into between the supplier and the security service provider to whom the horse is supplied, pertaining to the supply of horses;
 - (i) the hours normally worked by the horse;
 - (j) the rest period normally allowed to the horse;
 - (k) the horse's condition on placement and collection; and
 - (l) any other records or documents as required by the Authority.

Obligations of users of working animals regarding record-keeping

25. (1) Any security service provider who uses working animals to render a security service must, for the purpose of these regulations, keep all records concerning the management, administration and other matters relating to its business, insofar as those records have any bearing on the use of working animals.
- (2) A security service provider must, subject to these regulations, keep the original versions of the records referred to in sub-regulation (1) in a secure and orderly manner, available for inspection by the Authority at its registered address or, if the security service provider has more than one premises –
- (a) at the relevant premises servicing the region or where the working animal is used; and

(b) for a period of at least 4 years from the date the working animal is first used by the security service provider.

(3) The records to which this regulation relates must be updated, to the extent that their nature requires or permits it, by the security service provider as soon as it is reasonably practicable to do so, but in any event within 7 days.

(4) Every person referred to in section 20(2) of the Act must take all reasonable practicable steps within his or her powers, capacity or functions to ensure that the security business in question complies with all the obligations in terms of this regulation.

(5) The records that must be kept as contemplated in this regulation for every security dog used, include -

- (a) name of security dog;
- (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
- (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
- (d) breed and colour description;
- (e) details of the supplier from which the dog was obtained;
- (f) a copy of any contracts entered into between the supplier of the security dog and the security service provider in question, pertaining to the supply of working animals;
- (g) training standards achieved by the security dog, as contemplated in regulations 18(1), 19(1) and 20(1), specifying all relevant standards;
- (h) natural and unnatural obstacles the security dog can negotiate;
- (i) in the case of sniffer dogs, the specific substances or groups of substances the sniffer dog can detect;
- (j) the registration particulars of the security dog, as provided for in regulation 6;
- (k) the name, registration details and level of training of the handler to whom the security dog is allocated;
- (l) the site register indicating the address where the security dog is used;
- (m) the duration of deployment and working hours of the security dog;
- (n) rest period of each security dog;

- (o) the security dog's condition before and after placement; and
- (p) any other records or documents as required by the Authority.

(6) The records that must be kept as contemplated in this regulation for every horse used, includes -

- (a) name of horse;
- (b) identification or electronic implanted responder number;
- (c) date of birth or approximate date of birth;
- (d) base coat colour;
- (e) details of the supplier from which the horse was obtained;
- (f) a copy of any contracts entered into between the supplier of the horse and the security service provider in question, pertaining to the supply of horses;
- (g) the registration particulars of the horse, as provided for in regulation 6;
- (h) the name, registration details and level of training of the user to whom the horse is allocated;
- (i) the site register indicating the address where the horse is used;
- (j) the duration of deployment and working hours of the horse;
- (k) rest period of the horse;
- (l) the horse's condition before and after placement; and
- (m) any other records or documents as required by the Authority.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL CARE AND OBLIGATIONS IN RESPECT OF WORKING ANIMALS

General responsibilities of any person

26. (1) Any person responsible for the use, care or management of any working animal must -

- (a) not ill-treat any working animal;
- (b) not unreasonably or recklessly cause harm to any working animal;
- (c) take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk of any harm or the consequence of any harm caused to any working animal; and

- (d) ensure proper veterinarian care for ill or injured working animals.

Appointment and obligations of a responsible person

27. (1) Every security service provider that trains, supplies or uses working animals, must appoint a responsible person to oversee the welfare of the animals and to ensure compliance by the security service provider and any persons responsible for the care of a working animal, with the requirements of this Chapter 4.

(2) The appointment of the responsible person in no way divests any security service provider from its responsibility concerning the exercise of any power or the performance or non-performance of any duty set out in this Chapter 4.

(3) No person who could be held liable for a contravention of these regulations shall be absolved from any liability which may arise for any non-compliance with a requirement of this Chapter 4 by any security service provider that trains, supplies or uses working animals, by virtue of the appointment of the responsible person.

(4) A security service provider may only appoint a person to the position of responsible person if that person -

- (a) is registered as a security service provider ;and
- (b) for the purposes of overseeing the welfare of security dogs, has a minimum training of DH4 as contemplated in the Training of Security Officer Regulations, 1992 and any Board Notices issued in respect of the minimum training requirements for handlers; or
- (c) for the purposes of overseeing the welfare of horses, is knowledgeable and experienced in -
 - (i) stable management;
 - (ii) horses' needs and behaviour;
 - (iii) husbandry;
 - (iv) the practical aspects of horse handling and care;
 - (v) procedures such as shoeing, treating, feeding, training and riding of horses;

- (vi) the normal appearance and behaviour of horses and is able to recognise early signs of distress or ill-health; and
 - (vii) basic first aid for horses.
- (4) A security service provider must inform the Authority within 7 days in writing of the appointment of a responsible person and must provide the Authority with the details of that person.
- (5) Every responsible person contemplated in sub regulation (1) must –
 - (a) ensure that the security service provider has, maintains and effectively implements appropriate systems and procedures for the general care of working animals at all places where working animals are kept, trained and deployed;
 - (b) ensure that all persons employed by the service provider or that are responsible for implementing the systems and procedures contemplated in regulation 27(5)(a) and for carrying out the duties set out in this Chapter 4 are adequately skilled and competent for this purpose;
 - (c) ensure that he or she, a manager or his or her nominee is contactable inside and outside business hours;
 - (d) keep and maintain a record of any security service provider that is found mistreating a working animal for which the responsible person is responsible or that fails to comply with the provisions of these regulations and shall report such incidents to the Authority within 7 days of such incident coming to his or her attention; and
 - (e) keep and maintain all relevant records as provided for in these regulations.
- (6) All systems and procedures referred to in sub-regulation (5)(a) must be compliant with all of the requirements of this Chapter 4 and must at least provide for the following –
 - (a) provision of accommodation and equipment which suits the physical and behavioural requirements of the working animals as provided for in these regulations;

- (b) the protection of working animals from people, other animals or adverse environmental conditions;
- (c) provision of sufficient space for working animals to stand, move freely, stretch fully and rest;
- (d) provision of sufficient quantities of appropriate feed and water to maintain good health;
- (e) protection of working animals as far as possible from disease, distress and injury;
- (f) provision of prompt veterinary or other appropriate treatment in cases of illness or injury but no longer than within 24 hours;
- (g) maintenance of hygiene of the working animal's establishment and the kennel, shelter, stables and exercise areas of guarded and other premises;
- (h) maintenance of the health of the working animals;
- (i) supervision of regular exercise, daily feeding, watering and inspection of working animals to ensure their well-being;
- (j) supervision of all staff handling working animals and ensuring that they are properly trained;
- (k) provision for compliance with the systems and procedures at guarded premises; and
- (l) provision for the following at any guarded premises -
 - (i) the welfare of working animals held at the premises;
 - (ii) the safety of those working with working animals;
 - (iii) handlers or riders are provided with the necessary equipment to safely use working animals;
 - (iv) public safety; and
 - (v) the display of any required signage.

Food and water

28. (1) Any person responsible for the use, care or management of any working animal must ensure that the working animal is provided with appropriate and adequate nutrition to maintain health and vitality.
- (2) Appropriate and adequate nutrition for purposes of this regulation means a palatable, uncontaminated and nutritionally balanced diet designed to meet the physiological demands of the breed, age and activity level of the working animal, and to minimise metabolic and nutritional disorders.
- (3) Fresh water must be available to a working animal at all times, and bowls and troughs must be cleaned daily.
- (4) Fresh water and food for security dogs must be protected from direct sunlight.
- (5) Adult security dogs must be fed daily.
- (6) Pups up to 6 months of age must be fed at least twice a day.
- (7) Feeding levels for horses must be determined by monitoring the body condition of the horse.
- (8) Hay / grass / teff for horses must be fed at floor level, and the underlying ground kept clean.
- (9) Concentrates must be given to horses in feeding containers.
- (10) Food and water containers must not be chewable or spillable and must be readily accessible to the working animals, and positioned to avoid contamination by urine or faeces.

Security dog kennels and premises

29. (1) All security dogs must be provided with secure and comfortable accommodation and living conditions, whether temporary or permanent.
- (2) Suitable facilities for training, exercising, bathing, dipping, drying and for grooming security dogs must be available on the premises where security dogs are accommodated and must be properly maintained for hygiene and safety purposes.
- (3) Kennelling must be provided for a security dog which is held at any premises for more than 6 hours and is not accompanied by a handler.
- (4) Security dog kennels must meet the following requirements –
- (a) the kennels must be located away from sources of noise or pollution that could cause injury or stress to security dogs;
 - (b) the kennels must be situated in areas that are protected from excessive damp, heat and draught;
 - (c) the enclosures must be designed and maintained to avoid injury, disease, theft, or escape of the security dogs or interference with them by unauthorised persons;
 - (d) where kennels are situated outdoors they must protect dogs from rain and wind and be adequately shaded;
 - (e) where kennels are situated indoors, temperature, humidity and ventilation must be considered and provided for accordingly;
 - (f) enclosures must allow for easy observation of security dogs while kennelled, without having to open the enclosure;
 - (g) the size must of the kennel must at least be 4 metres long, 2 metres wide and 1.8 metres high;
 - (h) where dogs are housed in compatible pairs, the kennels must be at least 6 metres long, 3 metres wide and 1.8 metres high;
 - (i) where a kennel and an exercise area as contemplated in regulation 33(2) are together as one enclosure for a single dog, the extra added grass area or landscaped section including the kennel enclosure may not be smaller than 8 metres long, 2 metres wide and 1.8 metres high;

- (j) where a kennel and an exercise area as contemplated in regulation 33(2) are together as one enclosure for compatible dogs sharing, the extra added grass area or landscaped section including the kennel enclosure may not be smaller than 12 metres long, 3 metres wide and 1.8 metres high;
- (k) the internal surfaces of the external walls of kennels must be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials and a cement glaze must be applied up to a height of 1.2 meters to protect the walls and allow for cleaning;
- (l) floors of kennels must be made of an impervious material, which is hard-wearing, resistant to acid and disinfectants, non-porous, non-slip, jointless and not liable to crack, to allow for cleaning and drainage;
- (m) kennel floors must be sloped to enable urine and water to run off, and a collection drain must be provided;
- (n) drainage channels must be not less than 200mm wide, 150mm deep and have a drop of 1:60;
- (o) kennel drains must be fitted with fine mesh baskets to trap hair and faeces and be cleaned daily;
- (p) dogs must be protected from extremes of temperature and must be adequately insulated to provide protection against excessive heat and cold;
- (q) the sleeping area of a kennel may not be metal;
- (r) lighting should be as close as possible, in duration and intensity, to natural conditions;
- (s) sunlight is the preferred means of lighting, provided shaded areas are available;
- (t) ventilation must be adequate to keep kennels free of dampness and noxious odours;
- (u) all kennels must be provided with a raised sleeping area;
- (v) any bedding provided for dogs must be changed frequently and kept clean and dry; and
- (w) premises at which security dogs are accommodated and property protected by security dogs must have facilities to isolate dogs which require special treatment or that may be infectious;
- (x) kennel buildings must be securely lockable;
- (y) each individual kennel must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by dogs; and

- (z) secure closing devices must allow for ready access to security dogs and ready exit of security dogs in the event of an emergency.

Horse shelters and stables

- 30. (1) All horses must be provided with secure and comfortable accommodation and living conditions.
- (2) Horses must have access to shelter to reduce the risk to their health and welfare caused by exposure to adverse weather conditions, which includes access to shade to minimise the effect of heat stress.
- (3) Horse shelters and stables must meet the following requirements -
 - (a) the stables must be located away from sources of noise and pollution that could cause stress to horses;
 - (b) the stables must be designed and maintained to avoid injury, disease or escape of horses or interference with them by unauthorised persons;
 - (c) the stables must have a solid roof and all sides of each stable must be covered and made of materials able to withstand a horse's kick;
 - (d) the size of the stable must at least be 3 meters in length and 3 metres in width per horse and must be at least 2.2 metres high;
 - (e) the stables must be adequately insulated to provide protection against excessive heat or cold;
 - (f) ventilation must be adequate to keep stables free of dampness and noxious odours;
 - (g) floor surfaces must not be slippery and must be sloped at an angle so water can run off to a drain;
 - (h) gates and stables doorways must be 1.5 meters wide and of stable design;
 - (i) stables must have feeding troughs that are secured to the wall at the height of the horse's chest;
 - (j) bedding must be of wood shavings or straw, 8cm to 15cm thick and changed daily;
 - (k) stables must be cleaned daily and floors rinsed to get rid of ammonia build-up from urine;

- (l) the stable must have sufficient artificial lighting and power to look after the horses;
- (m) fly / midge and general pest control around stables and paddocks must be done to avoid disease;
- (n) paddocks must be large enough to hold all the horses comfortably and must be situated in well drained areas;
- (o) paddocks must have durable fencing, effective gates, be kept clean and be free of debris and sharp objects; and
- (p) fences must be a minimum of 1.2 metres high and easily visible to horses with no sharp protrusion from the fence on the inner side.

Deployment conditions and kennelling of security dogs at deployed premises

31. (1) All security dogs used in rendering security services must be treated and confined in a humane manner, in accordance with legislation preventing cruelty to animals.
- (2) A security dog which is injured and not yet healed or is recovering from illness may not be deployed to render a security service until written consent is given by a veterinarian.
- (3) A security dog that displays or has at any time displayed excessive or uncontrollable aggression must not be used to render security services.
- (4) Security dogs may not be chained or tethered in any way during deployment, but may be kept on a leash whilst actively carrying out security services.
- (5) Security dogs must be provided with kennelling at the premises at which they are deployed, if they will be at such premises for more than 12 hours.
- (6) The kennels referred to in sub-regulation (5) must meet all the kennelling requirements stipulated in regulation 29.

- (7) Security dogs must be kept under adequate control during deployment, which includes the following –
- (a) the handler of the security dog must inspect the leads and chains of the security dog and ensure that they are in good condition before the security dog is deployed;
 - (b) the security dog must be used and controlled by a handler who is registered as a security service provider and has completed any training required for the handling of a security dog;
 - (c) the security dog must be secured so that it cannot escape from the premises; and
 - (d) the security dog must, at all times, wear a collar that meets the generally accepted requirements for dog collars.
- (8) A security dog may not work for more than 12 consecutive hours, and must have a rest period of 12 consecutive hours in any period of 24 hours.
- (9) A security dog may not work for more than 5 days consecutively without having a minimum of 36 consecutive hours' rest period.
- (10) Security dogs must have access to clean water at all times during deployment.
- (11) Deployment registers must be kept for all security dogs, and the dog's deployment and rest hours and days must be recorded therein.
- (12) All incidents involving a security dog which occur during deployment must be reported to the responsible person contemplated in regulation 27(1), who must record such incidents in a register.
- (13) Adequate paw protection must be provided to security dogs for the duration of deployment in an environment where it is warranted, having regard to surfaces that are hot or areas where paws may be injured.

Deployment conditions and requirements for use of horses

32. (1) Deployed horses must –
- (a) be in good body condition and free of injuries and illness;
 - (b) not be used to render a security service directly after feeding;
 - (c) be handled at all times in such manner as to minimise the risk of pain, injury or distress; and
 - (d) not be worked at such intensity or at such high temperatures that the horse is likely to suffer exhaustion, heat stress, injury or distress.
- (2) Horses must not be tethered or hobbled for more than 2 hours at a time and, where temporary hobbling is necessary, the handler must ensure sufficient distance between the two hobbled legs to allow the horse to stand naturally and move without risk or injury.
- (3) Where temporary tethering is necessary, the horse must be able to lie down and, if tethered outdoors, turn around and walk.
- (4) Horses that are tied for longer than 1 hour must be provided with water as well as shelter from the elements, except if it applies to horses in transit, in a vehicle on or in immediate control of a person.
- (5) A security service provider using a horse to render a security service must –
- (a) be registered as such, and trained to the level of grade D;
 - (b) be fitted to the horse in terms of size and weight;
 - (c) be competent in fitting saddlery and equipment;
 - (d) not use electric prodders, spurs and crops in any form, or strike a horse around the head with a whip, lead or other object; and
 - (e) wear an appropriate helmet and any other required uniform.
- (6) The saddlery and equipment used for horses must –

- (a) be of suitable size and correctly fitted to reduce rubbing or slipping and minimise discomfort; and
 - (b) be maintained in a clean and proper condition to ensure comfort, hygiene, safety and prevent injury.
- (7) Horses may not be deployed to render security services for more than 6 hours per day, and must have 2 full days' rest in every 7 days.
- (8) Horses must be given a break period after at least every 2 hours of deployment, and drinkable water must be provided in every such break period.
- (9) Hoof trimming and shoeing must only be performed by persons with the necessary knowledge, experience and skills.

Exercise of security dogs

33. (1) All security dogs must be provided with sufficient exercise to be fit and healthy while not posing a threat to public safety.
- (2) Where an exercise area and the kennel are not together as one enclosure, an exercise camp with grass or landscaped section must be available and may not be less than 5 meters wide, 12 meters long and 1,8 meters high.
- (3) The exercise area must have sufficient shelter.
- (4) A security dog must have the opportunity during exercise to –
- (a) urinate and defecate if they are confined for extended periods;
 - (b) receive contact with humans and, if appropriate, with other dogs;
 - (c) be checked over; and
 - (d) stretch their limbs.
- (5) Exercise must be provided by allowing dogs who are not rendering security services access to an exercise area for a minimum of 1 hour twice daily and/ or by walking dogs on a lead for a minimum of 15 minutes, twice daily.

Exercise of horses

34. (1) Horses must be provided with sufficient exercise to be fit and healthy.
- (2) Horses must be provided with an area in which they can move freely and obtain exercise sufficient enough to meet their health and welfare needs and where they can graze.
- (3) Horses must not be stabled for more than 12 consecutive hours at a time unless instructed by a veterinarian for medical purposes.
- (4) Horses must be exercised daily by being ridden, walked, lunged or turned loose into a paddock.
- (5) Blanket covers on horses must be removed on a daily basis and aired and loose hair and dirt removed from the cover.
- (6) Halters or head collars must not be left on horses when turned out into the paddock, unless there is a sound reason to do so and the horse is regularly monitored to ensure that the halter or head collar is not causing injury or distress.

Health, hygiene and disease prevention

35. (1) A working animal must be kept in hygienic and healthy conditions.
- (2) The responsible person as contemplated in regulation 27(1) of these regulations must, in addition to those requirements set out in regulation 27(6), ensure that the systems and procedures set out in regulation 27(5)(a) adequately provide for the following –
- (a) where a person causes a working animal harm, whether or not they are the owner of the animal, that reasonable steps are taken to mitigate that harm;
- (b) that all special requirements such as administration of medication are attended to as needed;

- (c) each working animal is checked at least twice a day to monitor its health and comfort, including on weekends and public holidays;
 - (d) that any person responsible for the checking of a working animal monitors whether the animal is eating, drinking, defecating, urinating, moving and behaving normally with no apparent injuries, and has a normal coat and normal appearance;
 - (e) that any changes in the health status of a working animal are acted on promptly and, if required, that veterinary attention is sought as soon as practicable; and
 - (f) that horses are groomed daily and that during grooming, the following checks are made and treated –
 - (i) possible sore back and saddle sores;
 - (ii) swollen and sore joints;
 - (iii) cuts and abrasions;
 - (iv) eyes, for signs of infection and abnormal discharge;
 - (v) mouth, for bit sores;
 - (vi) worn or loose shoes; and
 - (vii) examination of teeth.
- (3) Kennels and stables must be cleaned and –
- (a) faeces removed at all times;
 - (b) hosed out at least once a day;
 - (c) disinfected at least once each a day, before new working animals are introduced, and after an outbreak of infectious disease.
- (4) All efforts must be made to effectively control pests, including fleas, ticks, flies, lice, mosquitoes and rodents.

Veterinary procedures and euthanasia

36. (1) The responsible person for a working animal must ensure that working animals in his or her care receive appropriate veterinary care and, if necessary, are euthanized humanely by and on the recommendation of a veterinarian.

(2) The responsible person must ensure that the systems and procedures contemplated in regulation 27(1) require that –

- (a) working animals are vaccinated against common infectious diseases and treated regularly for internal and external parasites;
- (b) a relationship is established between the security service provider and a veterinary surgeon who is able to attend to working animals in his or her care;
- (c) routine veterinary examination of security dogs takes place every 6 months; and
- (d) horses receive an annual health check every 12 months.

(3) Veterinary attention should be sought for any working animal showing any significant abnormality including, but not limited to, one or more of the following signs –

- (a) depression and changes in behaviour;
- (b) ocular and nasal discharge;
- (c) inflammation;
- (d) runny nose;
- (e) runny, discharging or inflamed eyes;
- (f) repeated sneezing;
- (g) coughing or irregular respiration;
- (h) vomiting;
- (i) severe diarrhoea, especially if bloodstained;
- (j) lameness;
- (k) inability to stand or walk or in the case of a horse, lying down for long periods;
- (l) bleeding or swelling of body parts;
- (m) weight loss;
- (n) no appetite;
- (o) apparent pain;
- (p) fits or staggering;
- (q) bloated abdomen;

- (r) inability to urinate or defecate or dark, brown or red urine; and
 - (s) fever.
- (4) Except on veterinary advice, working animals displaying any of these signs must not be used to render security services and must be accommodated at the working animal's normal establishment.
- (5) Working animals showing signs of illness must be isolated from other animals and people.

Identification and records

37. (1) Working animals must be identifiable, and accurate records of their identity must be maintained as per these regulations.
- (2) A working animal that is taken outside the premises in which the animal is normally accommodated, must wear a collar in the case of a security dog and a harness in the case of a horse, with the most recent registration tag as contemplated in regulation 6(6)(b) attached. This requirement will not apply if the working animal is -
- (a) effectively confined to premises occupied by a person who owns or is responsible for the working animal; or
 - (b) being trained for, or participating in, an organised activity.
- (3) The responsible person as contemplated in regulation 27(1) of these regulations must keep the following records, in respect of each working animal -
- (a) dates and types of vaccination;
 - (b) dates of veterinary checks and the name of the veterinary surgeon;
 - (c) worming medication, which includes type and dates of administration;
 - (d) any other type of medication and dates of administration;
 - (e) record of each deployment of the working animal, which includes -

- (i) business, name, address and telephone number of the premises where a working animal is deployed;
- (ii) name, address and telephone number of the owner of the premises if different from above;
- (iii) date of placement;
- (iv) date of collection;
- (v) the working animal's condition and body condition score /weight on placement; and
- (vi) the working animal's condition and body condition score /weight on collection.

Transportation

38. (1) No working animal shall be transported unless –

- (a) the working animal is fit and healthy for transport;
- (b) the working animal is transported in a manner which is safe for it and the public;
- (c) any vehicle or trailer used to transport the working animal is designed for appropriate transportation of working animals and is legally licensed and roadworthy;
- (d) appropriate and adequate conditions during transport shall be provided for the working animal;
- (e) that working animal shall be transported in the shortest practical time;
- (f) the working animals shall not be exposed to excessive vehicle emissions; and
- (g) the working animal shall not be held in parked a vehicle in conditions which are likely to impact on the health and welfare of the working animal.

(2) Any vehicle or trailer used in transporting working animals, must be designed in such a way as to –

- (a) protect animals from injury;
- (b) have non-slip floors and avoid direct contact with metal flooring;
- (c) provide easy access and operator safety;

- (d) protect against extremes of temperature;
 - (e) provide adequate ventilation;
 - (f) protect against unauthorised release of working animals;
 - (g) be easy to clean and disinfect;
 - (h) be supplied with clean, secure cages or with separate compartments or partitions; and
 - (i) allow for security dogs to sit, stand and lie down.
- (3) Working animals may not be transported in the back of an open vehicle.

Working animals in public space and attacking

39. (1) A working animal must be managed responsibly in public places.
- (2) A security dog used to render a security service must be held on a lead no more than two metres long of strong wearing material or chain with a hand loop attached to the end and a bridle snap or similar attached to the other end, unless the security dog is –
- (a) participating in an organised activity and is under the effective control of a trained handler; or
 - (b) a patrol dog or sniffer dog, trained to operate off leash to render a security service.
- (3) No handler or horse rider may take a working animal into the grounds of a school, kindergarten, childcare centre or pre-school centre without the permission of the person in charge of such place.
- (4) No person may allow or cause a security dog to fight or attack other dogs or people except in a lawful manner and in reasonable defence of a person or property.
- (5) A handler may not allow or cause a security dog to kill, or be killed by another animal unless, at the time of the offence, the dog was being lawfully used in the reasonable defence of a person or property.

(6) A person responsible for a security dog confined within any premises must not permit the security dog to injure a person lawfully entering those premises, or to damage their property.

Warnings signs

40. (1) A security service provider must make the public aware of the use of working animals at any premises, and of working animals that are being transported.

(2) The responsible person as contemplated in regulation 27(1) of these regulations must procure that the security service provider, or any person responsible for the care of the working animals of that security service provider –

- (a) erects prominent warning signs at all entrances to a premises where working animals are usually kept or used, warning people that working animals are used on the premises;
- (b) in the case of working animals being transported, erects warning signs on the vehicle or trailer;
- (c) ensures that the sign is at least 500mm in diameter, with a silhouette of a security dog and/or horse;
- (d) ensure that signs for the use of security dogs depict a large silhouette of the head and shoulder of a dog and the words “beware security dogs” in large lettering; and
- (e) ensures that, while the working animal is on the premises or being transported, there is a sign displayed in a conspicuous position providing a telephone number on which a person responsible for the working animal can be contacted at any time.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Offences and penalties

41. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations is guilty of an offence as contemplated in section 38(4) of the Act and is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 24 months, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Repeal of regulations

42. The following regulations and notices are hereby repealed to the extent specified below:

REGULATIONS	EXTENT OF REPEAL
Board Notice 120 of 1998 as amended by Board Notice 15 of 1999	To the extent that it refers to the minimum standards of dogs
	Accreditation requirements for Dog Training Centres
	Accreditation standards for Security Dog Supplier

Short title and commencement

43. These regulations are called the Regulations Relating to Working Animals in the Private Security Industry, 2018 and come into operation 180 days after the date of publication.