

Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures
PREDATOR MANAGEMENT PLAN



This management plan was compiled and completed on 2023/06/01 by Jurg Olsen.

INDEX

1) Introduction to Management Plan

- 1.1 Company details
- 1.2 Applicant Details
- 1.3 Legislation
- 1.4 Vision and Mission Statement
- 1.5 Bio of Management
- 1.6 Goals of the Facility
- 1.7 Facility Specifications

2) Addendum A:

Captive Large Predator Management Plan

3) Addendum B

- 1) Protocols: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
 - Daily Cleaning Protocol
 - Food Acquisition and Preparation
 - Volunteer Assistance and Duties
 - Fire Threat
 - Predator Escape
 - Animal Aggression towards Guest or Staff
 - Animal Charge
 - Animal Attack
 - Disease Management
 - Species Breeding Prevention
 - Lion and Cheetah Interactive Program
- 2) Company Policy Titles
- 3) Landowner Consent and Authorization
- 4) Neighbour Notification
- 5) Public Liability Quote
- 6) DEADP
- 7) Veterinarian Confirmation
- 8) Animal Record Keeping
- 9) Animal Control Register
- 10) Liaison Contact Details

INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 Introduction to Management Plan:

1.1 Company details:

Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures

Address:

Outeniqua Game Farm, Portion 420

R328

Dist Mossel Bay

6620

Western Cape Province

South Africa

1.2 Applicant:

Full name: Eric Jurg Olsen

ID nr: 6802225029084

Cell phone: 0825539462

E-mail address: rocky.grompie@gmail.com

1.3. Applicable Legislation:

This section provides a list of the most relevant legislation, policies, and international conventions.

a) International Conventions and Policies:

CITES.

Convention on Biological Diversity.

Other relevant IUCN SSC Specialist Group recommendations.

b) National Legislation:

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996.

National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA"), as amended.

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 ("NEMBA"), as amended.

c) Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, R. No 152 of 23 February 2007, as amended, "TOPS".

d) Other relevant regulations as may be promulgated in terms of NEMBA.

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003. ("NEMPAA"), as amended.

Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 ("PAJA").

Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984.

e) The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003).

the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).

legislation and instruments mentioned in section 88(3) of the Biodiversity Act, 2004;

any regulations issued in terms of section 97 of the Biodiversity Act, 2004, or referred to in

section 49 of the Protected Areas Act which apply to the implementation of these norms and standards;

These Norms and Standards and annexures thereto;

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

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

the Animal Matters Amendment Act, 1993 (Act No. 42 of 1993);

the Animal Health Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2002);

the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993);

the Animals Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984);

the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983);

the Medicines and Related Substances Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965);

the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000); and
the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982);
the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972)
the Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)

1.4 Vision and Mission Statement:

The vision of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to establish a tourism facility where guests can safely participate in professionally and ethically managed Controlled Walks with Lions and [REDACTED]

The mission of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is to continuously develop and maintain high ethical protocols and standards in husbandry, welfare, and management of captive large predators, whilst utilising wildlife economy initiatives to establish a financially viable business project for investors.

1.5 Bio of Management:

Clint Smith: General Manager

Clint Mark Smith's family owned a Game Farm in Groot Marico, in the Northwest Province. This is where he picked up his earliest experience in Game Farm management of a variety of Antelope Species, Zebra, warthog, wildebeest, and giraffe. As a schoolboy he co-ordinated the Bush Camp accommodation and hunting packages for tourists.

In 1996 Clint qualified as an electrician. In 2000, at the age of 26, he took over his father's Electrical Wholesale business. In the same year, he purchased his own farm in Groot Marico. His vision was to build a wedding venue on the farm for his marriage to his wife, Kerryn. After their wedding, they started running the venue as a unique bushveld venue for rental functions visited by tourists and South Africans.

In 2001, Clint bought a Restaurant, called "Under the Barrel".

In 2004, he opened a nursery school that his wife ran for 11 years, they sold this in 2015 and relocated to the Western Cape.

He started breeding Weimaraner dogs in 2009 and has since grown to be one of the biggest breeders in Southern Africa.

In 2001, working alongside Douw Grobbelaar, Clint Smith gained experience in darting and micro chipping Rhino as an anti-poaching effort.

In 2015, in partnership with Patric and Lyndall Reeves Moore, he bought Outeniqua Game Farm. They started breeding a variety of animals, including Roan, Sable, Nyala, Kudu, Eland, Impala, Springbuck, Waterbuck, Zebra, and Ostrich.

They also commercially farm with Bonsmara cattle, a variety of sheep species, Boer goats, Landras pigs, European Bush pigs, and Broilers.

In 2021, Outeniqua Game Farm ventured into the eco-tourism industry and opened The Bow & Arrow Restaurant and the Bone & Marrow Butchery.

Jurg Olsen: Operational Manager

Jurg Olsen is experienced with a diverse background in designing, constructing, and managing wildlife facilities (20+ years) as well as managing and owning other business entities. He spent 12 years in the SA Police Service, serving in different specialised units, including Pretoria Dog Unit (explosives and Patrol Dog Handlers), Gauteng Robbery Reaction Unit, Flying Squad, Gauteng Highway Patrol where he gained expertise in various fields of security and protection services. He resigned as Station Commander of Thembaletu SAPS in the Southern Cape.

In 2005 Jurg Olsen founded the Jukani Wildlife Sanctuary near George, in the Southern Cape Province of SA. The facility initially focussed mainly on managing large predators in captivity but expanded to include different wildlife species such as zebra, springbok, raccoons, reptiles and more. Today Jukani is providing lifetime care to 60+ large and smaller wildlife predatory species, herbivores, and ungulates.

Jurg is skilled and experienced in managing large predators, elephants, rhino, and other indigenous and exotic wildlife species in captivity and has developed various systems for the safe keeping of these animals and contributed to Cape Nature Conservation`s developing of minimum standards for the keeping of large predators and other wildlife species in captivity in the Western Cape Province. In 2016 Jurg exited the Jukani project, focussing his attention on conservation and the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation project, Ubuntu: Spirit of Africa Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Facility NPC.

4 x Guides (to be appointed)

1.6 Goals and objectives of the Facility

1.6.1 Socio Economic Goals:

Utilising wildlife economy initiatives and socio-economic development and empowerment projects by employing and providing specialised training to individuals of neighbouring rural communities and/or the Western Cape Province.

1.6.2 Objectives:

Primary objective:

The primary objective is to establish a financially viable facility with captive Lions and Cheetahs, where guests can take part in specialized interactive programs with the animals.

The project is to be completed in phases with Phase 1 the introduction of lions and once proven successful and viable, in Phase 2 with cheetahs will be introduced.

1.6.3 International Volunteering Programs

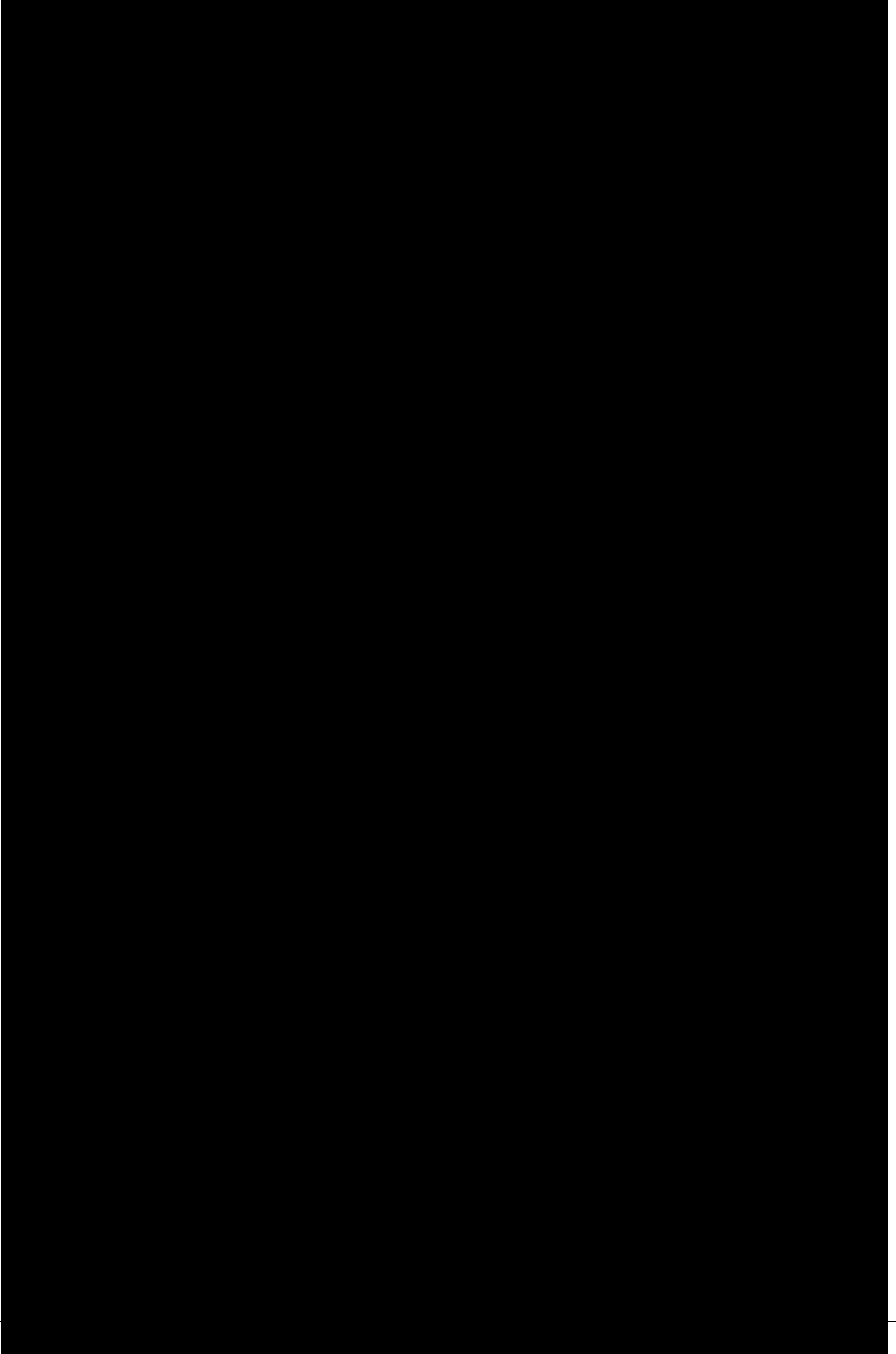
The aim of the Volunteer Program is to introduce Volunteers to the daily operations of Outeniqua Game Farm and Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures, captive management and care of [REDACTED]

Volunteer duties will consist of:

- Farm Perimeter and Camp fence maintenance.
- General farm maintenance.
- Daily feeding of farm animals.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Cleaning and Maintenance of Interactive Camp. Lions and Cheetans will be secured in their holding camps when working in the Interactive Camp area.

Note: Volunteers will be utilised only in a “hands off” capacity.

1.6.4 Conservation Objectives:



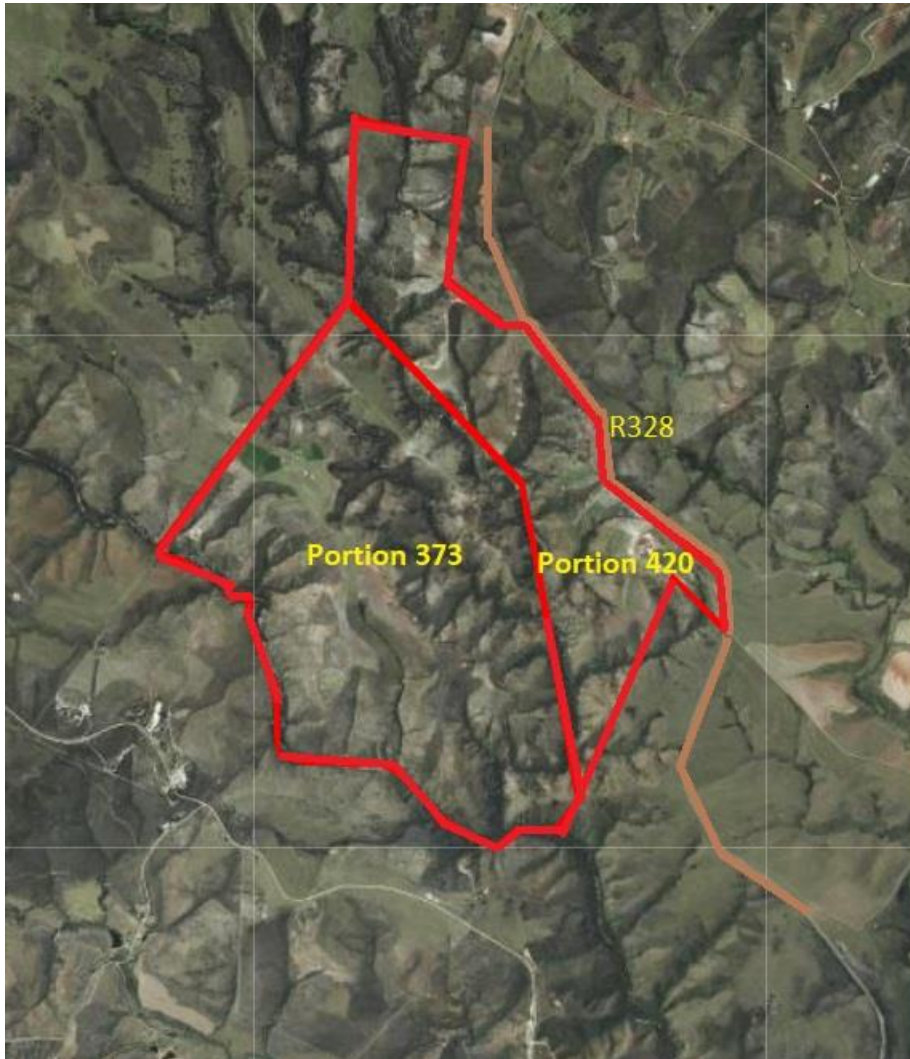
Recording objectives:

- Record Veterinary treatments, general visits etc
- Record daily food intake.
- Record daily enrichment program details.
- Record social behaviour patterns, changes as animals get older, male coalition behaviour.
- Record behaviour of individual animals daily.

Note: As a commercial exhibition facility, it will not have any conservation value

1.7 Facility Operational Specifications.

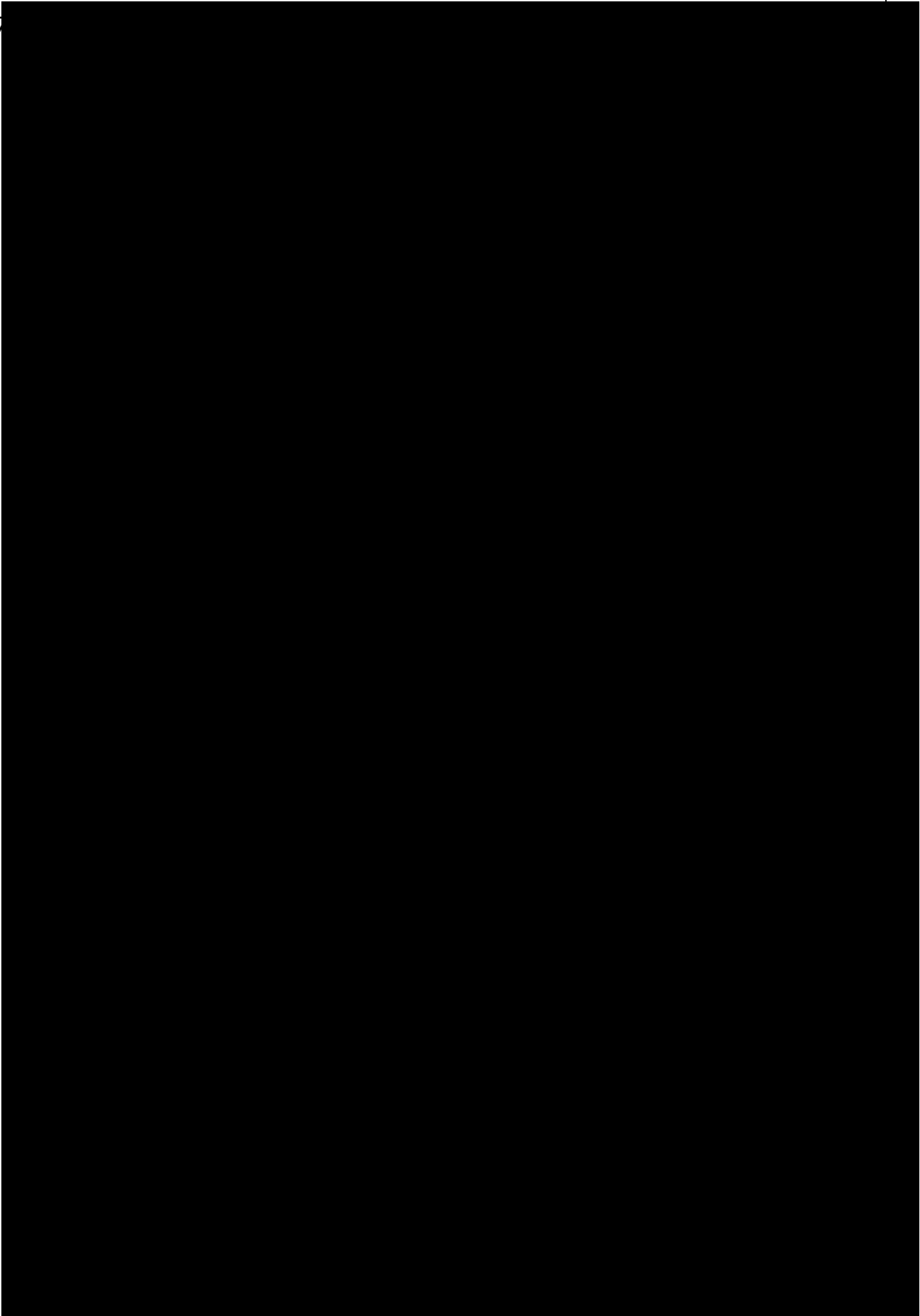
1.7.1 Location, Perimeter and Current Operations of Outeniqua Game Farm



Farm Details:

- Outeniqua Game Farm is situated on the R328 at the foot of the Robinson Pass, District Oudtshoorn.
- It has been:
 - Approved and managed as a game farm with a Certificate of Adequate Enclosure issued by Cape Nature Conservation.
 - Approved for the breeding, selling of wildlife species as per approved Outeniqua Game Farm Management Plan and Addendums.

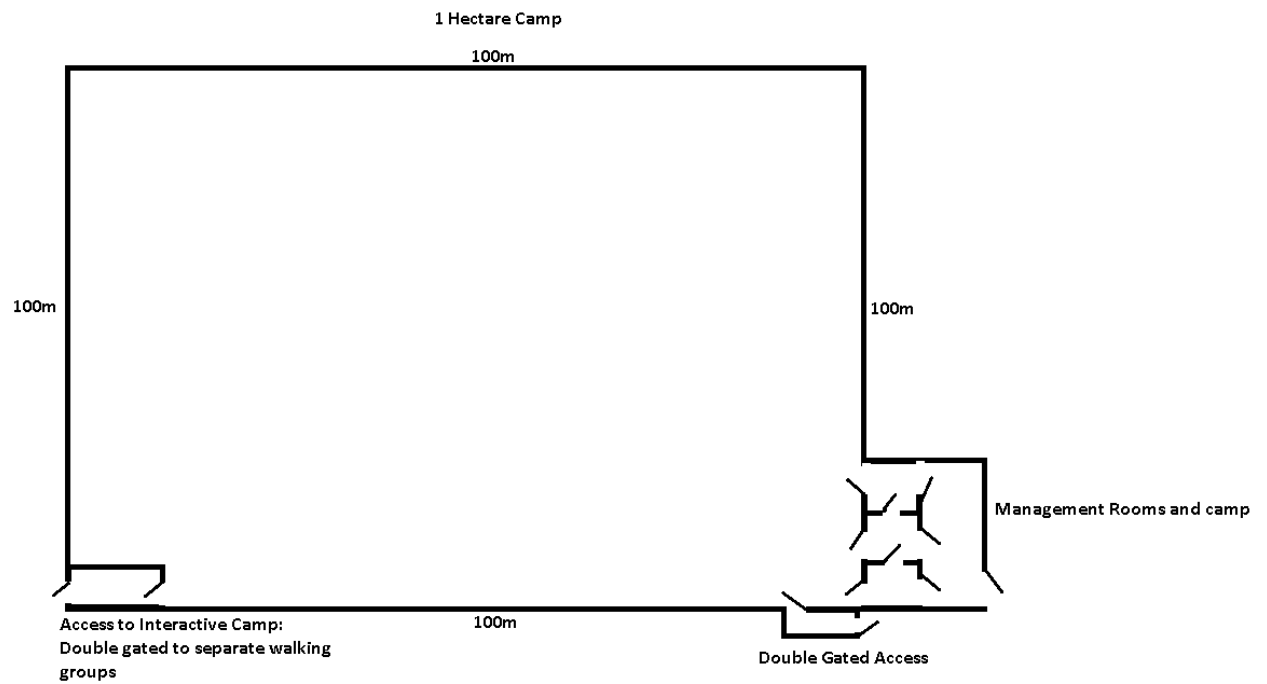
1.7





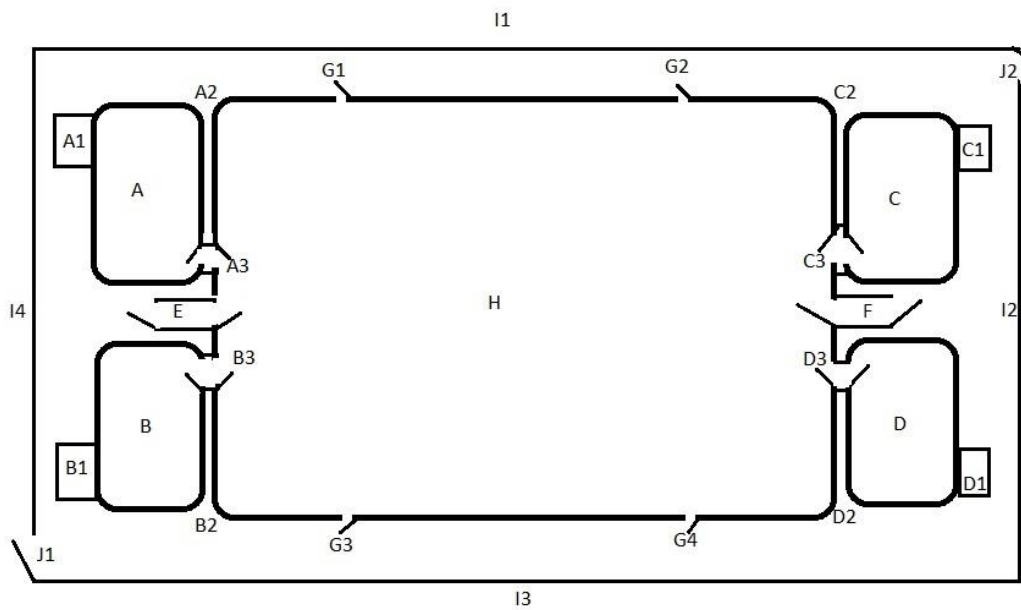
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)

1.7.4 Holding Camp Layout



Lion in Holding Camp designed and constructed by J Olsen; Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary Oudtshoorn

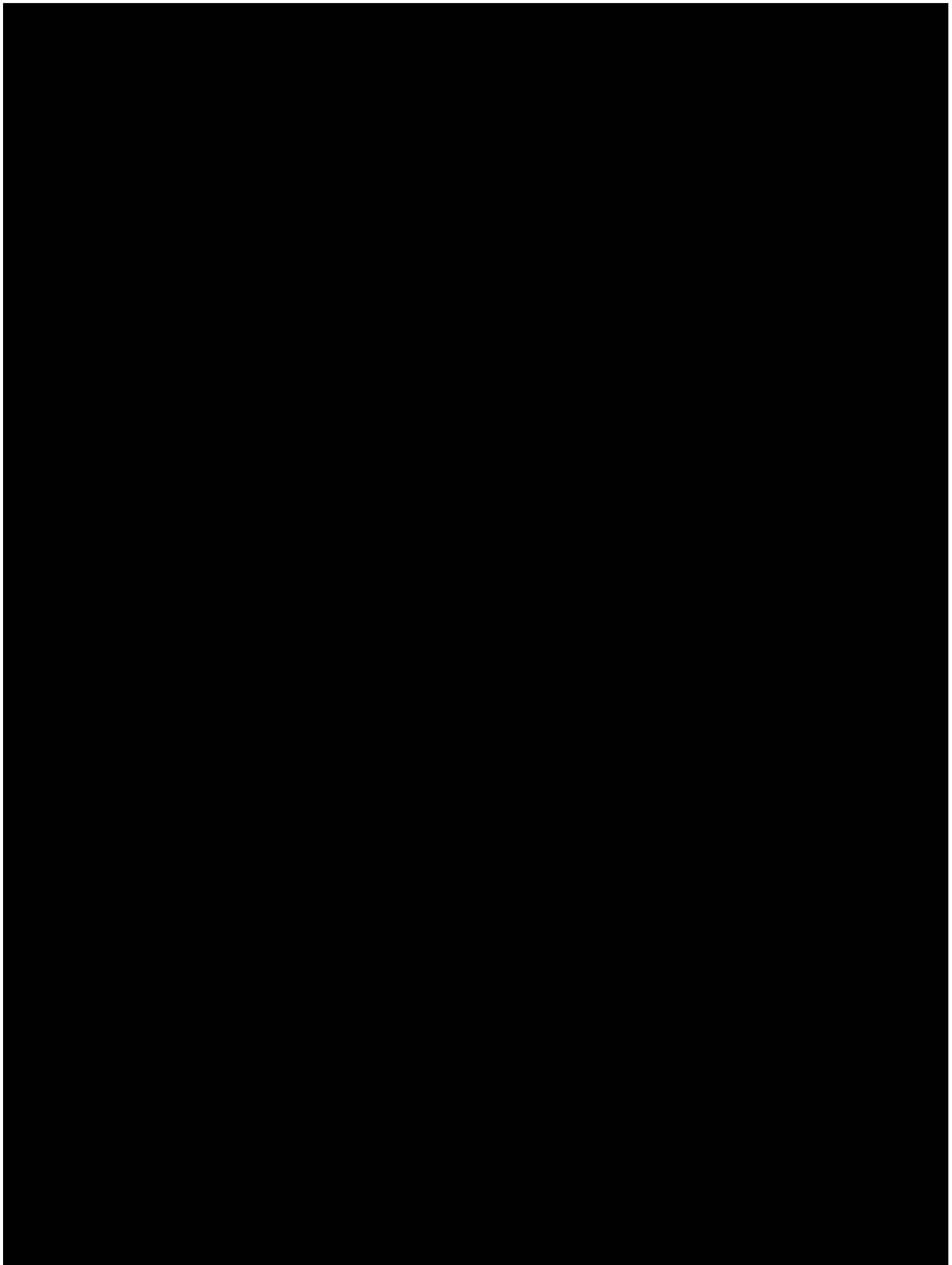
1.7.6 Interactive Camp Layout



A: C
A1:
A2:
Inte
A3:
B: C
B1:
B2:
Inte
B3:
C: I
C1:
C2:
Inte
C3:
D: I
D1:
D2:
Inte
D3:
E a
Gu
G1
H: I
I1 -
J1 a
Per



Guests walking with Lions.



INDEX

1) Introduction

- 1.1) Objectives
- 1.2) National Norms and Standards

2) Husbandry and animal welfare

2.1) Animal welfare and well-being

- 2.1.1) Freedom from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition
- 2.1.2) Freedom from discomfort
- 2.1.3) Freedom from pain and disease
- 2.1.4) Safety and Security
- 2.1.5) Freedom from fear and distress

2.2) Enclosure/accommodation and design

- 2.2.1) Enclosure specifications
- 2.2.2) Environmental security
- 2.2.3) Environmental complexity
- 2.2.4) Environmental achievement
- 2.2.5) Environmental novelty
- 2.2.6) Safety and protection: staff, visitors, and animals

2.3) Feeding and food hygiene

- 2.3.1) Food types, schedules, and amounts
- 2.3.2) Food storage
- 2.3.3) Feeding area hygiene.
- 2.3.4) Water requirements and provision

3) Animal health and veterinary care

- 3.1) Management areas
- 3.2) Veterinary requirements

4) Transportation of animals

- 4.1) Welfare during transport, facilities, and responsibilities
- 4.2) Transportation standards

5) Stock record keeping

6) Personnel and training

7) Visitor facilities

7.1) First aid

7.2) Ablution

7.3) Parking

7.4) Animal viewing facilities

8) Public safety and security

8.1) Insurance

8.2) Camps

8.3) Exits

8.4) Signage

8.5) Maintenance

8.6) Public protection

9) Emergency procedures

10) Role of project

10.1) In conservation

10.2) In education

11) Animal human contact areas

12) Risk assessment

12.1) Animal welfare

12.2) Disease, parasites, and injury

12.3) Camps and accommodation

12.4) Public and staff safety

12.5) Feeding and food hygiene

12.6) Veterinary care

12.7) Transportation

12.8) Personnel and training

12.9) Visitor facilities

12.10) Public safety

12.11) Contingency escape procedure

12.12) Business plan

13) Animal transactions

13.1) Acquisition

13.2) Reproduction / Disposal

13.3) Euthanasia

14) Short-, medium- and long-term plan, worst case scenario

14.1) Short term

14.2) Medium term

14.3) Long term

14.4) Failure / closure of facility

15) References

1 INTRODUCTION

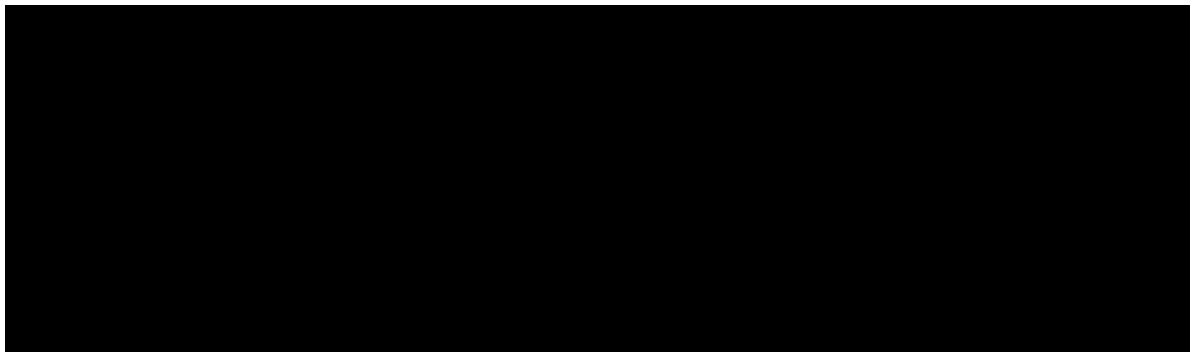
A CRISIS:



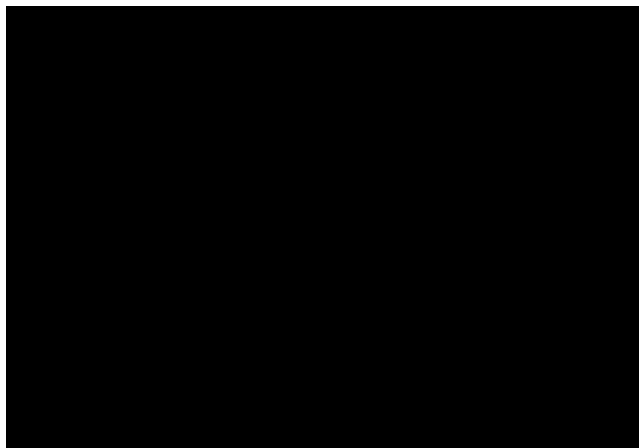
1.1 Objectives

Objectives of establishing the Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures facility:

The primary objective is:



- To raise awareness via social media and through our international partners on the plight of large predators, and other wildlife species of Africa.



1.2 NATIONAL NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR KEEPING

LARGE PREDATORS IN CAPTIVITY

Large carnivores kept for species conservation and commercial exhibition purposes are subject to the following conditions:

The issuing of permits will require submission and approval of a:

- Management plan.
No large predator may be kept under captive circumstances unless the applicant satisfies the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls that the capture, keeping and/or breeding of the predator/s has a conservation, commercial, rehabilitation or education objective or forms part of a bona fide research programme or project attached to a recognized institution of research or higher learning.
- Large predators may not be kept as pets.
Exhibition of large predators must conform to the Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935 (Act No 24 of 1935) (PAA), the Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No 71 of 1962) and the NSPCA Act, 1993. The issuance of licenses in terms of the PAPA must consider the guidelines as set out in this document.
- All large predators in a captive operation shall be subject to micro-chipping. The applicant will be responsible for the costs of such micro-chipping. Information will be saved in a national database, to be established by Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) for this purpose, to ensure standardization. Standardised micro-chips to be used as prescribed by DEAT.
Fencing specifications as prescribed by the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls for the management of wild large predators must be adhered to.
- Adjacent landowners have been notified about establishing a captive facility for large predators.
- Outeniqua Game Farm owns Portions 420 and 373, Dist Mosselbay, Western Cape Province, South Africa.
- The owners of Outeniqua Game Farm have given written consent to establish the Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures facility on the land.
- No permit for the keeping of large predators in captivity will be issued before the facility has been inspected and approved by the provincial conservation authority in whose area of jurisdiction the action falls.
- Animals kept captive for exhibition purposes must be sterilized, or birth control be applied.

The balance of this document outlines the proposed project which will be fully compliant with the national norms and standards.

2 HUSBANDRY AND ANIMAL WELFARE

2.1 ANIMAL WELFARE AND WELL-BEING

The needs of each species and every individual animal regarding environmental stimuli, nutrition, novelty etc are taken into consideration with camps design and construction. Enrichment programs have been developed to stimulate the natural actions and reactions of the different animals and species. Camps are designed and constructed with proven and reliable safety features that ensure the safety of animals, keepers, and visitors.

2.1.1 FREEDOM FROM HUNGER, THIRST AND MALNUTRITION

A supportive network of reputable food suppliers has been established allowing for a varied diet consisting of different types of food e.g., beef, chicken, ostrich, venison etc. Food is purchased from wholesale outlets such as abattoirs etc.

Supplements, as researched and prescribed by wildlife veterinarians are added to the food to ensure optimum nutritional value for every animal and species.

Various water sources (borehole and rainwater) will provide adequate water for the needs of the animals. In situations of severe droughts clean water can be purchased from Municipalities and private entities.

2.1.2 FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT

Each species' enclosure will be designed to cater for the specific needs of that species with shallow water pools for cooling down purposes, lion and cheetah holding camps are designed to address their specific needs for adequate shade etc. Shelter against the elements is provided with night shelters and additional roofed shaded areas, 3m x 3m, constructed inside the camp. The camps are designed and built with adequate space to allow animals the freedom to run, play and hide if they so feel. The camps will be cleaned daily, removing excretion and left-over bones. Fresh drinking water will be provided daily. The animals will not be exposed to any unnecessary environmental stress factors such as other aggressive animals, noise pollution, disturbance etc.

2.1.3 FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY AND DISEASE

Camps and management areas are designed and constructed to prevent injuries to animals and animal handlers.

Inspections of animals and camps are done daily, and results documented in the "Daily Check Sheet Register". Any problems, illnesses or injuries are reported to management for immediate action.

Sick or injured animals are kept separate from other animals in the management areas until fully recovered. The welfare of the animals is not negotiable and every effort possible will be made to ensure their optimum health and well-being. Guests entering the 10 Hectares Interactive Area will be sprayed with F10 to prevent any human diseases transferred to t

. F10 is an agent designed to kill viruses. Happy and healthy

animals contribute to the good name and reputation of Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures.

2.1.4 SECURITY AND SAFETY (FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS)

The different species are kept in camps designed and built to allow natural behavior. Camps exceed the minimum size and safety standards set by legislation with various safety features to prevent animals from escaping and to ensure the safety of staff and animals.

Example of camps designed.

And constructed by Jurg Olsen



The layout of the camps is designed to prevent animals that are natural enemies from being placed adjacent to each other, and where necessary, barriers will be placed between camps to prevent intimidation or aggression between individuals or species. The layout and design of camps address the specific natural needs of each species. Every species has been researched and studied and camps designed according to their needs.

Note: The Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures management team and staff have a combined 40 years' experience in managing wildlife and large predators in captive situations.

2.1.5 FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOR

The camps incorporate vantage points such as large logs, natural bush and thicket and flat areas to run and play, bushy areas to hide and stalk each other etc.

Example: Water feature
designed by J Olsen

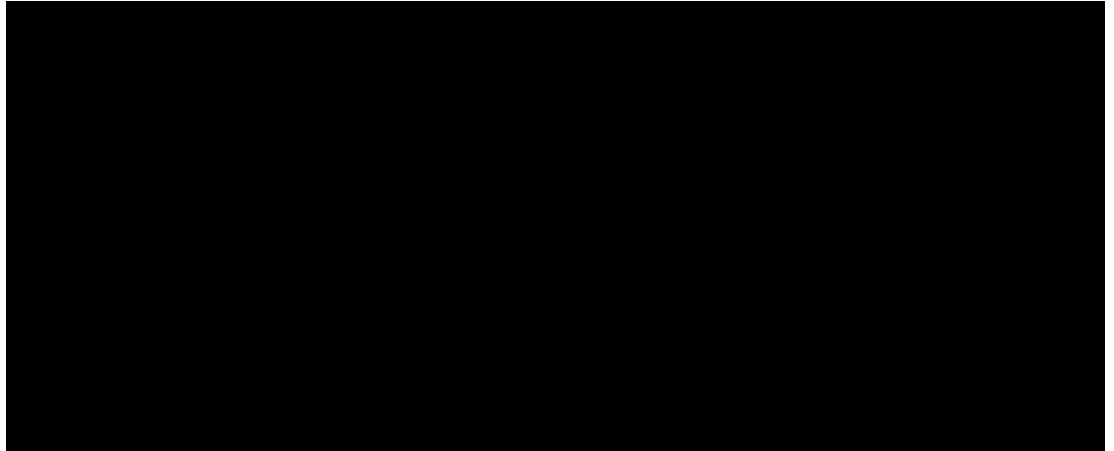


Various activities and enrichment programs will be added to daily routines ensuring animals receive sufficient exercise and stimulation. This includes logs of various shapes and sizes to play with, sharpen claws on, jump up and down from and sleep on, specifically designed balls to play with, different feeding methods, bags of hay to rip and tear, motorcycle and quad-bike tires (no steel belt) single or tied together to exercise pulling and ripping and various other methods of stimulation.



2.2 CAMPS, ACCOMODATION AND DESIGN

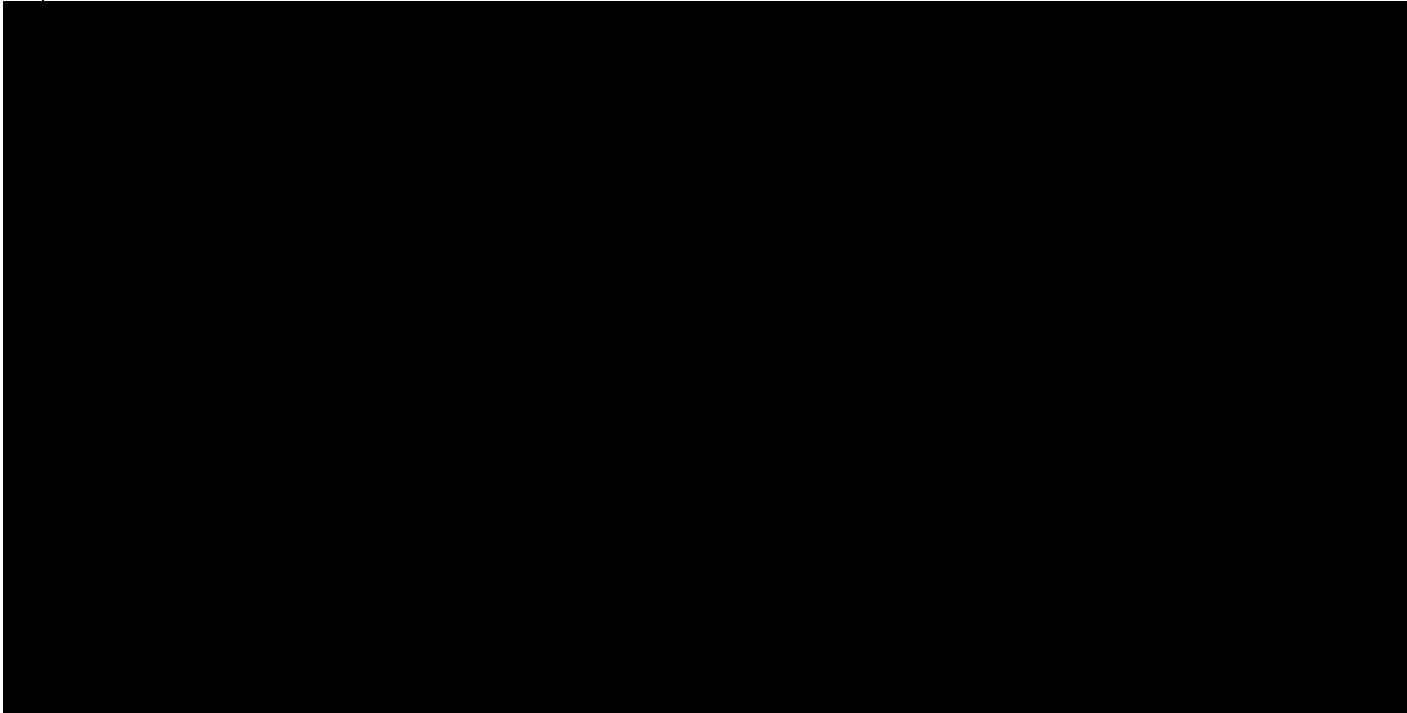
The camps will be built and designed with environmental novelty, stimuli, complexity and safety of animals and humans in mind, and comply with National Norms and Standards set for the ethical keeping of large predators in captivity.



These standards ensure that the animals benefit from the safety, complexity, environmental novelty, and stimulus provided with enclosure design, and ensures the safety of staff and animals.

Each enclosure has a management / isolation unit for the restraint and treatment or inspection of animals.

Management and night shelters (3m x 6m) constructed with brick, steel gates and solid concrete roof will be built to ensure optimum safety when dealing with the predators.



Veterinarian treating lions in and management/isolation unit at a facility in Northwest Province designed and constructed by J Olsen.

Waterproof shelters constructed with bricks or rock, built in each enclosure as well as natural pools for drinking and cooling down and climbing infrastructure (tree trunks, rocks piles, etc).

The camps will exceed minimum standards, in terms of size, safety and security. Upon completion officials of Cape Nature Conservation will inspect the camps and facility. Camps are constructed according to the specific needs of each individual species and careful consideration and planning have been done in this regard. With management buildings and camps, it is possible to isolate animals, clean camps, monitor the individual animal`s behaviour, food intake, excretion and to do maintenance work etc.

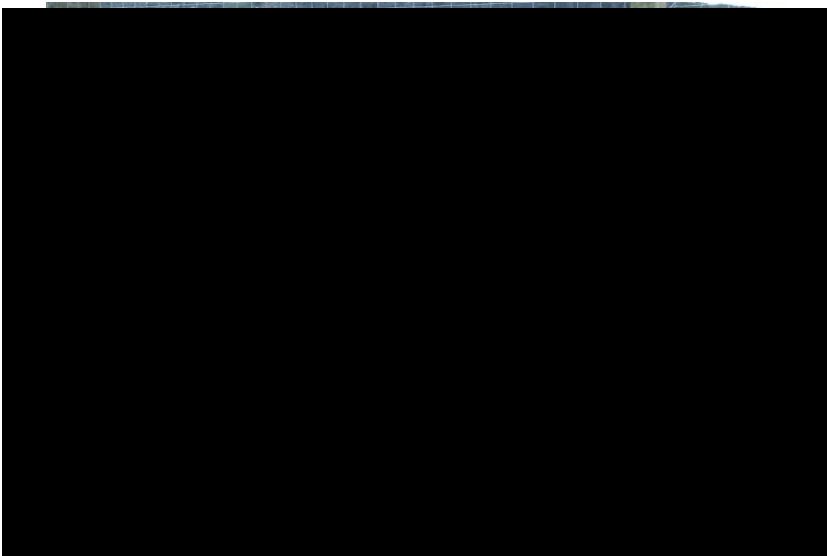


Example: Staff cleaning an enclosure with the predators safely isolated in management area.

All camps will be equipped with electrified fencing as prescribed by Cape Nature minimum Specifications for keeping large predators in Captivity.

A double energizer system will be incorporated, supplying a minimum of 6000V to the camp electric lines and overhangs respectively.

An overhang, 1m long and with five live electric lines energized by a separate energizer is added to the top of enclosure fencing.



Example: Camps and electric overhangs designed and constructed by J Olsen at Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary in Oudtshoorn

The Predator Outer Perimeter consists of a 2,4m fence.

An animal attempting to escape must negotiate both fence systems. The predator camps are constructed in a mountainous and extremely rocky area making burying fence impossible. Where applicable the fence is attached to a Y-standard dropper, buried 700mm into the ground.

An alarm system is incorporated in the Energizer system to warn about power cuts, line breaks etc and an emergency battery power and a battery inverter supply system are used to supply electricity for at least 24 hrs on all electric lies which automatically starts when the electricity supply is interrupted.

Two separate solar powered Nemtek Energizers are used for electrification of overhangs and fence lines.

Both Energizers are solar powered with battery backup systems.



Example: Solar Energizer Systems installed by J Olsen at Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary in Oudtshoorn

2.2.1 ENCLOSURE SPECIFICATIONS:

Large Predators (+50kg)

- Size: 1 x Hectare for 6 animals: 10 000sqm
Fencing:
 - Galvanized Bonnox Predator fencing, 2,4 m high
 - 7 x electric strands starting 300mm from bottom of fence and spaced 300mm to 450mm to height of 2,4 m.
 - 1m overhang with 5 x live electric lines.
 - 1 x Tripwire mounted on outside of the camp, 300mm from ground level on an Off set of 500mm.
 - Access to the enclosure is via electrified double gated systems.
 - Fence is pegged into the earth every 5m with Y Standards (600mm).
 - Management and isolation rooms and camp.
 - Entrance for staff to the management area is via an electrified gate.
 - The management containment area is utilized when repairs or maintenance is done inside enclosure, animals need be separated, veterinary consultations etc.
 - Animal access to the management containment area is via a sliding gated system operated from outside the enclosure.
 - Individuals can be separated inside the management building via sliding gate systems.

- Size: 1 x Hectare for 6 animals: 10 000sqm
- Fencing: Galvanize Predator Fence, 2,4 m high.
- 8 x electric strands starting 500mm from bottom of fence and spaced 300mm to 450mm to app 2,4 m high,
- 1m overhang fitted with 5 x electric lines.
- Access to the enclosure is through an electrified gated system.
- Entrance for staff to the management area is via an electrified gate.
- The management containment area is utilized when repairs or maintenance is done inside enclosure animals need be separated, veterinary consultations etc.
- Animal access to the management containment area is via a sliding gated system operated from outside the enclosure.
- Individuals can be separated inside the management building via sliding gate systems.

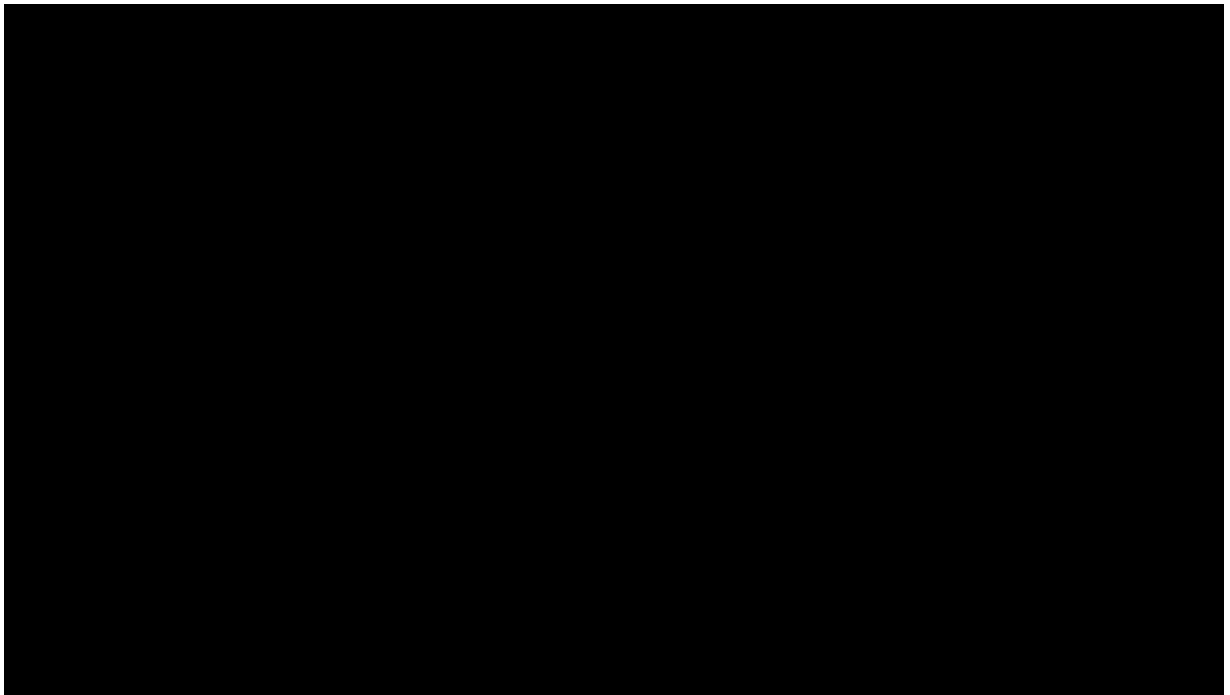
Note: All animals are captive bred and sourced from registered facilities in SA.

2.2.1.1_Holding Camp Infrastructure:

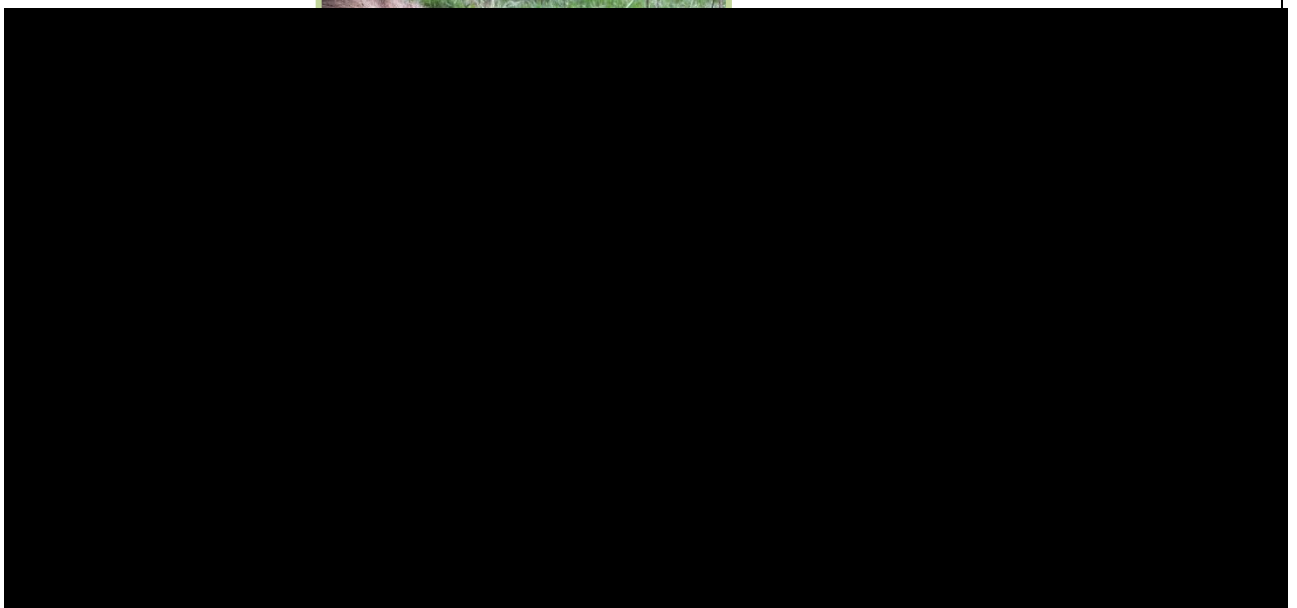
All the camps will be fitted with:

- Isolation camp/temporary-holding facility. This can also double up as a treatment facility for sick animals if required.
- Shelter against elements.
- Watering system inside the management rooms.
- Management area and building with isolation facilities.
- Double gated access systems
- Electrification

Examples of Enclosed isolation/management shelters in Northwest Province, designed and constructed by Jurg Olsen:

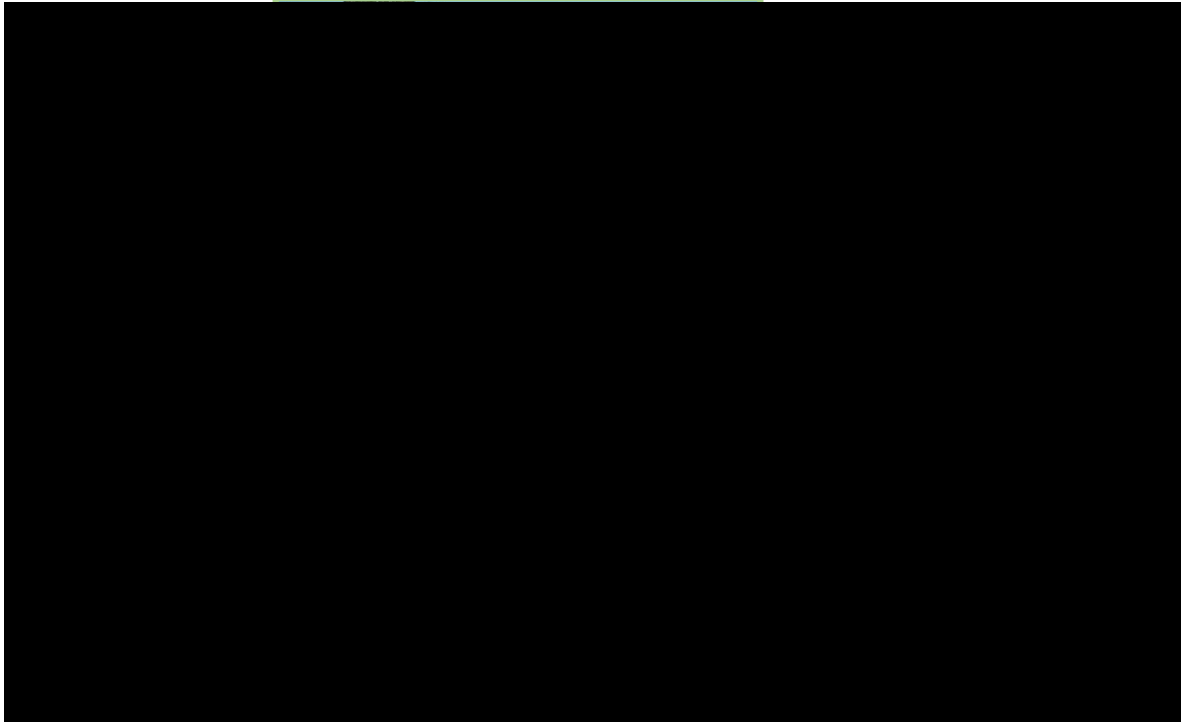


Drinking water is collected via rain and fountain water with auxiliary storage in 5000L Water tanks (if necessary), linked to the camps watering systems.



2.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

The vegetation cover consists of indigenous and natural tree and bush cover on old farmlands, currently utilised as grazing for cattle / antelope species. The camps are therefore not considered to be a sensitive site in terms of vegetation or species. Trees, shrubs, and natural foliage are retained as shade for the predators. There is no negative environmental impact because of the camps. All areas disturbed during the construction phase to be rehabilitated.



2.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLEXITY

Environmental complexity within the camps is achieved with natural ground cover, trees, grass cover and rock. In addition, water features will provide the captive animals with sufficient habitat complexity.

2.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT

One of the project aims is to generate funds that can be utilised to continue with the control and eradication of alien plant species and general rehabilitation of disturbed sites on the farm. This will be done under guidance of DEADP to not trigger any NEMA or NEMBA listed activities.

2.2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL NOVELTY

A degree of environmental novelty in the area will be achieved with the introduction of captive large predators.

2.2.6 SAFETY, PROTECTION FROM INJURY: ANIMALS, STAFF AND VISITORS

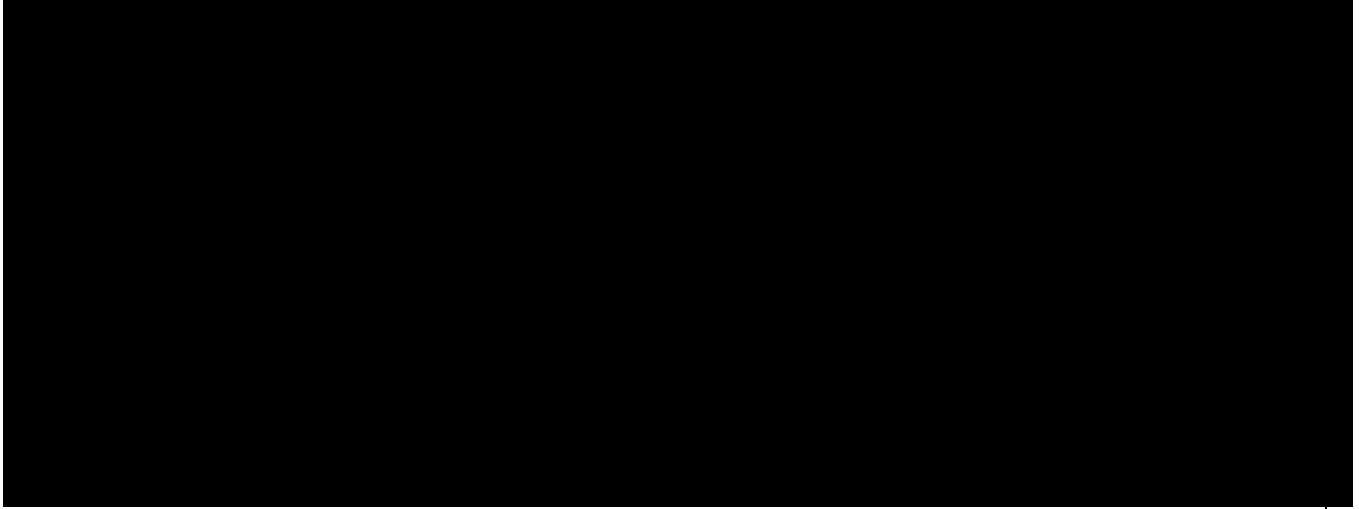
Safety of animals is ensured by design and construction of the camps and management areas. All structures are designed in such a way that protrusions, sharp edges, sharp wire ties are eliminated. The electric fencing is in not lethal to humans or animals. The shock, although of high voltage, is of too short a duration (pulsed output) to cause damage or injury.

Example of Electric lines and overhang
Designed and constructed by
J Olsen at Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary
Dist Oudtshoorn



Management of the animals is facilitated in management buildings with interconnected compartment systems and sliding doors.

Predators are fed in management areas and trained to voluntarily enter the units. **No feeding wild be done in the Interactive Camp Area.**



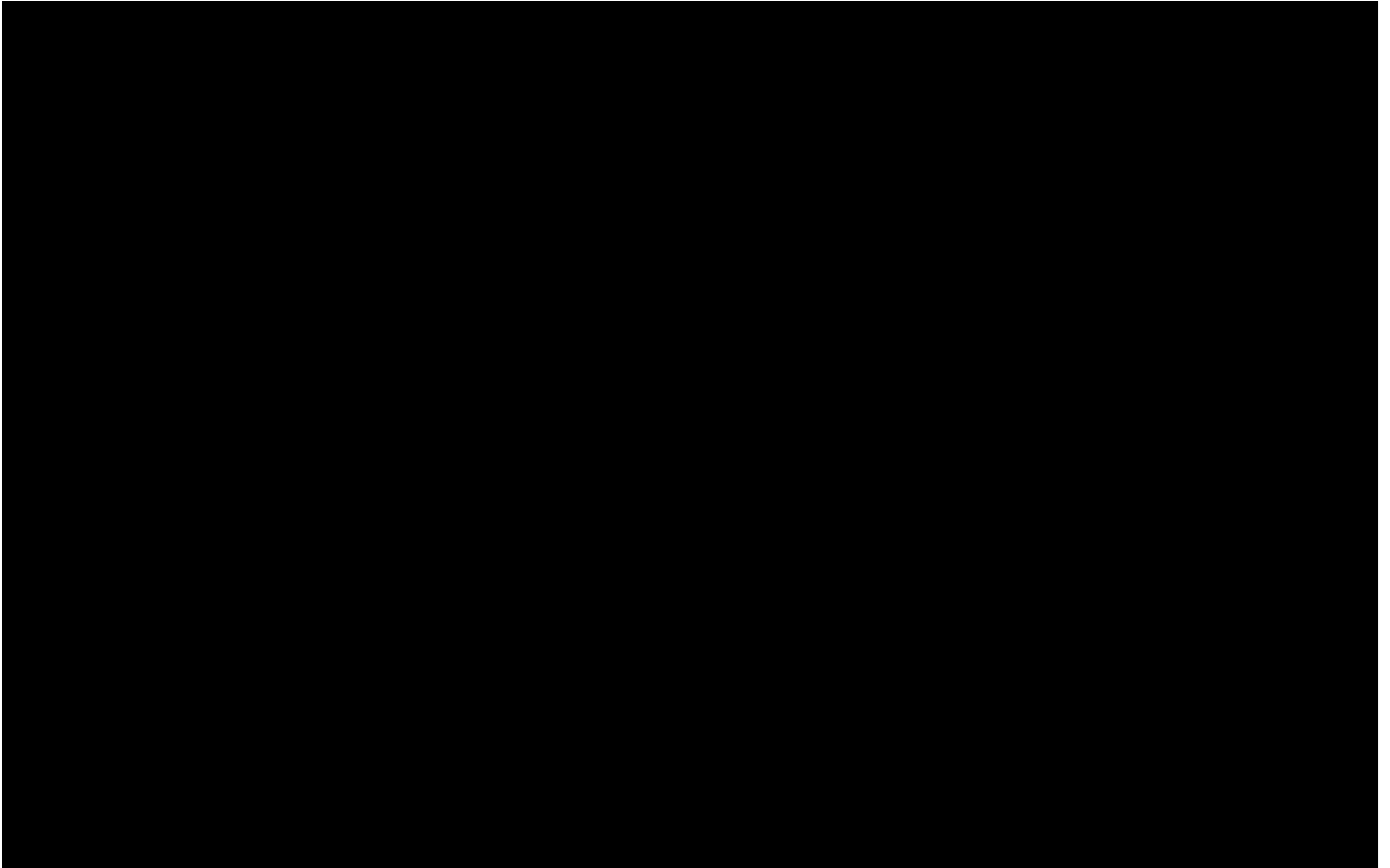
Example of interconnected management rooms, Limpopo Province



Sliding gates managed from outside.



Example of two separate sets of management rooms, Limpopo Province. Note: Holding Camps are separated with a 3 m wide isle



Example: Double gated access with warning signs and electric lines designed and constructed by J Olsen at Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary, Oudsthoorn

Camp Safety Protocols:

- Camps are always locked with a lock and keys kept by designated staff only.
- Camps are fitted with double gated access points.
- Access gates are secured and marked for staff access only.
- Fences are marked about electric lines and dangerous animals.
- Warnings signboards to the danger of predators are displayed throughout the designated area.

Examples of signage:



2.3 FEEDING AND FOOD HYGIENE

2.3.1 FOOD TYPE, FEEDING SCHEDULE AND AMOUNT

In captive environments, large carnivores need a varied and balanced diet. Nutritional imbalances may result in numerous health issues, with fatalities in severe cases. One must be guided by the natural diet of free-ranging animals which naturally includes bone, skin, hair, and low levels of fat. Fresh food, clean and free of parasites or infective agents will be provided for the animals.

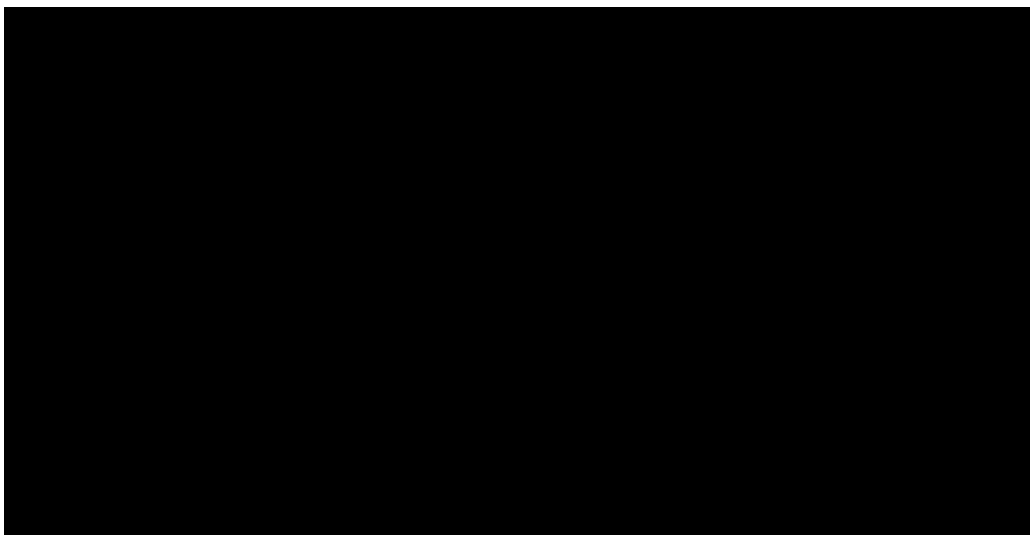
Meat on the bone is important for dental hygiene with excessive fat removed, and frozen or spoilt meat avoided (Burroughs, 1997).

Some organizations feed 1 or 2 carcasses per week per group of lions, others feed 6-8 kg of meat on the bone per single lion 3 times a week (Burroughs, 1997). At the Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures Facility, each animal is individually fed daily on a formula of 5% – 7% of the individual's bodyweight per week.

Burroughs (1997) provides a useful guide to dietary requirements of large captive carnivores:

"Approximate basic dietary requirements for lions, tigers, jaguars, pumas, and leopards are: 14% protein, 10% fat, 5% carbohydrate. The ratio of calcium to phosphate is important in determining the mechanics of hormone activity regulating calcium and phosphate levels. An ideal calcium: phosphate ratio is between 1,3 to 2,1. Red meat on its own is deficient in calcium but has an excess of phosphate. Feeding a diet deficient in calcium results in bones that are soft, resulting in deformities or even fractures. Such diets require the addition of 2 kg of calcium carbonate (ground limestone) or 80g of bonemeal per kg of meat (bonemeal itself contains some phosphate, so larger amounts need to be added to adjust for this). Calcium vitamin and trace element supplements can be rubbed into incisions cut into the pieces of meat if the amount of bone fed to each animal is insufficient."

Note: Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures follows strict dietary protocols with food supplements to be added to animal food as prescribed by our veterinarian.



2.3.2 FOOD STORAGE

Animal food will be stored in 3 x XL chest freezers. The freezers and food prepping area will be facilitated at the Storage Facility (Main Buildings), with the emphasis on hygienic food storage and preparation.

2.3.3 FEEDING HYGIENE

Camps are cleaned daily, taking care to remove bones, uneaten meat and offal that attracts flies, which may cause discomfort and / or disease. Similarly, the food preparation area is kept meticulously clean to prevent any contamination of the animal food.

Note: Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is not dependent on a single food source or suppliers. In addition to Clint Smith being a successful and well-known game and cattle farm owner with numerous contacts in the area, J Olsen also had during the past 20 years established a network of farmers willing to donate cattle, sheep and chicken carcasses for the lions and cheetahs.

2.3.4 WATER REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISION

Although most terrestrial carnivores are to a certain extent, independent of water under free-range conditions, large feline predators will drink water when available, especially during hot, dry periods (Bothma 1997).

Under captive conditions, drinking water is provided in water troughs, since the carcasses or meat fed to lions are often bled out or partly bled out, containing insufficient moisture.

Water to be provided in water troughs inside management rooms from boreholes, river, and rainwater with auxiliary reservoir storage capacity in 5000L tanks.

3 HEALTH AND VETERINARY CARE

3.1 MANAGEMENT CAMPS / TEMPORARY HOLDING FACILITIES

The management camps and isolation units form part of the larger camps of the animals. It is utilised to accommodate sick or injured animals, animals that are to be immobilised for veterinary purposes or prior to introduction into the main camp. Animals are also secured in the management / isolation units when staff cleans or do maintenance in camps.



Example of Management rooms and camp (under construction), designed and constructed by J Olsen; Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary Oudtshoorn.



Example: Sliding Gates and Water trough inside Management Rooms, designed and constructed by J Olsen; Ubuntu Wildlife Sanctuary; Oudtshoorn

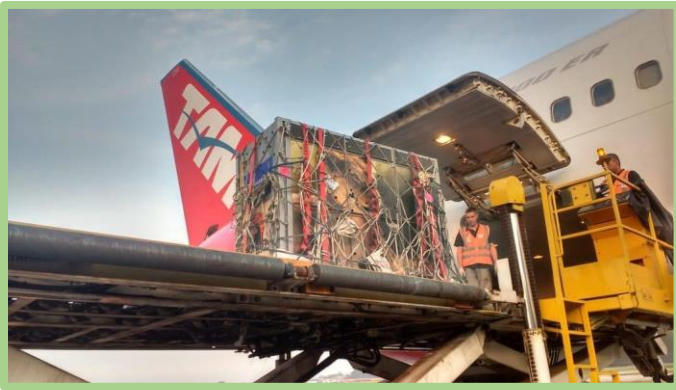
3.2 VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

An experienced wildlife veterinarian, Dr Glen Carlisle will be consulting for Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures. Dr Carlisle currently oversees other wildlife facility veterinary needs and is familiar with the applicant and farm.

4 TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS

4.1 WELFARE DURING TRANSPORT, FACILITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Large predators are transported in IATA standardised crates, specially designed for transportation of large and dangerous predators.



(Espie, 1993 with extracts from The Capture and Care Manual):

"A strong metal frame made of 50 x 50 mm angle iron is used to which 300 x 25 mm wooden planks are bolted. There should also be two or three 50mm flat iron strips evenly spaced around the girth of the crate and welded to the main frame. The planks are also bolted to these reinforcing struts for additional strength. All the nuts must face to the outside. The inside of the crate should be lined with metal sheeting to prevent the animal from scratching or chewing through the wood.

Double vertical sliding doors should be fitted at both ends. These consist of an outer 10 mm steel door with ventilation holes 100 mm in diameter, and an inner door of 15 mm metal bars at 50 mm intervals. These doors must have locking mechanisms to prevent accidental opening. When both outer doors are closed the animal will be in semi-darkness: This has a calming effect during transit.

Ventilation holes 100 mm in diameter should be spaced at 300 mm intervals along the sides of the crate near the top.

Crate dimensions: The dimensions of the crate will depend on the size of the animal. A universal formula that can be used to ensure that the crate is of a suitable size is given below:

Crate length = 2,5m long, body length (nose to rump + half the elbow height).

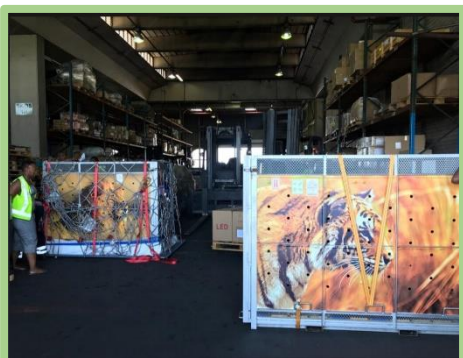
Crate height = 1,2m, total height (to the top of the head) in standing position.

Crate width = 1,0m, 2 x shoulder width. For an anaesthetized animal, this may be too narrow, because the animal must be placed on its side with its head extended

for adequate respiration. In these cases, the width of the crate should approximate the shoulder height of the animal.” (Espie, 1993).

General and useful guidelines regarding the transport of large carnivores:

- Ensure that the animal is properly anaesthetized before approaching it to handle it or to open the trap cage before transferring it into a crate.
- Ensure that the transport crate is well made and sturdy enough to prevent escape.
- Ensure that the inside of the transport crate is smooth and does not have any projections that may cause injury to the lions.
- The crate must have a thick layer of soft bedding, i.e., deep straw on a layer of clean sand.
- Large cats should be handled and transported under anaesthesia to prevent self-inflicted injury. *Zoletl* and *Ketamine/Zylazine* are suitable drugs, *Thiopentone (Intraval)* or *Pentobarbitone (Saggatal)* can be used intravenously for maintenance of anesthesia for prolonged periods (Espie, 1993). Only of a suitable qualified wildlife specialist and experienced veterinarian will administer any tranquilisers.
- The transport crate should be kept in darkness or at least semi-darkness during transport. Care must be taken, if using a tarpaulin, to prevent flapping and allow for adequate ventilation.
- Transport vehicles must never be parked in the direct sun, as the crated animals will soon overheat without the through ventilation that occurs when the vehicle is moving.
- Provide water during long journeys. Animals may need to drink, particularly during warm weather. Provide water at least once every 2-4 hours. Transport crates must be suitably designed for water provision.
- Do not attempt to transport anaesthetized large cats without the full-time presence of a suitable experienced veterinarian.
- Never transport large cats without a suitable calibre firearm and or dart gun to immobilise the escaped animal.
- When unloading, place the crate inside the enclosure and open the door remotely from a safe position. Do not off-load new arrivals directly with any other large cat, particularly if it is still tranquilized. A recuperation and introductory process within the release camp will be necessary.
- Regulations pertaining to the transport of any wildlife species will be adhered to and no animal will be transported without written permission and approval received from relevant authorities. This applies to the import, export and captivity permits applicable to each individual species.



4.2 TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

Transport crates are in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) minimum specifications (IATA, 1988). The specific IATA container and handling requirements No 11 for all carnivores applied.

5 STOCK RECORD KEEPING

Two sets of records are kept for every animal kept in captivity. One set is electronically updated and kept off premises as a back-up to the system.

All individual animals have a file with information and records of:

- Origin of the animal and date of acquisition.
- Age at acquisition.
- Gender.
- Date and age when contraceptive is implanted (females).
- Method of sterilization (if sterilized).
- Inoculation records (type, date).
- Complete veterinary history.
- Special identification characteristics. (Micro-chip marking details).
- Genetic history information.
- Photographs.
- According to the national norms and regulations, all captive large carnivores must be micro-chipped.

6 PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

The Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures management team has proven credentials and expertise in keeping large predators and other wildlife species in captivity.

Staff will consist of experienced and trained staff members that have been carefully selected and trained to ensure optimum safety and quality service.

The staff compliment may deviate as business demands dictate.

7 OTHER FACILITIES

7.1 FIRST AID

Basic first aid facilities as required by the health and safety norms for businesses employing workers, will be provided. Local paramedic services as well as private paramedic services will be contacted in emergency situations.

7.2 ABLUTION

Ablution facilities are provided for staff and guests at the Bow and Arrow Restaurant.

7.3 PARKING

Bow and Arrow Restaurant Parking

8 PUBLIC SAFETY / SECURITY

8.1 INSURANCE

Public liability: R50 000 000-00 (Santam).

8.2 CAMPS

The camps will conform with the standard norms for the containment and handling of captive large carnivores. See Section 2.2 for construction specification details. It is impossible to construct camps more secure than these specifications. Large cat holding facilities were designed and constructed with the absolute safety of staff in mind.

8.3 EXITS

Emergency exits will be clearly marked and suitably constructed to be safely used during any kind of emergency. Emergency exits from the Interactive Camp will be strategically placed and clearly marked.

8.4 SIGNAGE

Signage for public information and control will consist of the following:

- Interpretative signage.
- Emergency exits from Facility.

8.5 MAINTENANCE

Infrastructure is regularly maintained to ensure the highest degree of functional strength, safety, and visual appeal. Timely improvement, treatment and repair is the policy of all aspects of public facility management.

8.6 PUBLIC PROTECTION

- Safety/Security is ensured by:
- Large carnivore holding facilities constructed to a suitable standard to safely contain the captive animals.
- Animals are handled, moved, darted, treated, anaesthetized by an experienced wildlife veterinarian only.
- Signage serves to warn public of possible dangers.
- Entrances to the camps will be kept locked.

9 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Animal Escape SOP

In the unlikely event of dangerous animal escaping, the escapee will be contained within the outer perimeter electrified game-fence systems.

An extract from the protocol manual on an escape or breakout of a predator from its enclosure, routinely exercised by staff:

- Identify emergency: Predator escape.
- Code Green call on two-way radio system by the person that identified the escaped animal. Immediately inform the manager and the response team, who will inform Dr Burger.
- **IMPORTANT: STAY CALM AND KEEP CONTROL OF STAFF**
- Your calmness will affect your colleagues positively.
- Remove all staff to safe area via emergency exits.
- Response team switches to separate channel on two-way radio and keep air open to guide that has visual of the escaped animal for continuous reporting.
- Response team members e.g., dart gun and firearm, catchment nets etc meet at area specified by manager, decide on action plan.
- Locate escaped animal and keep visual contact. The escaped animal will not be approached at this stage by response team due to the already high stress levels of this animal, making it unpredictable and dangerous. Monitor it's movements and keep manager informed.
- Arrival of veterinarians, proceed to escaped animal and immobilize. The fewer people that approach the animal the better, as a crowd may stress it even further and enhances the dangerous situation.
- If animal has escaped from outer perimeter containment area and no visual contact can be made, inform Cape Nature Conservation and local helicopter services, to assist to locate the escaped animal and immobilize by veterinarian.
- Once the escaped animal is located and immobilized return it to temporary holding facility for observation.
- Repair damaged enclosure or determine way of escape, repair or adjust to prevent incident from re-occurring.
- Supply written report of incident to Cape Nature Conservation for assessment and filing.

The above plan of action implies the following:

- A veterinarian suitably experienced with large carnivore handling is on call and has agreed to assist the staff when required.
- Immobilization equipment must be readily available for emergencies.
- Management must be suitably trained to handle emergencies.
- Management has the equipment, labour, and experience to carry out emergency repairs to holding facilities.
- Speedy and precise action.

10 ROLE OF THE LARGE CARNIVORE PROJECT

10.1 IN NATURE CONSERVATION

Large carnivores in captivity will not serve any direct or significant role in nature conservation. The animals are all captive bred and not be returned to the wild.

10.2 IN EDUCATION

Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures is a commercial wildlife exhibition center.

11 RISK ASSESSMENT

From the foregoing guidelines, the assessment of risk regarding all aspects of the project is as follows and is evaluated according to the following criteria:

- No risk – absolutely no risk.
- Low risk – risk unlikely, but not impossible.
- Moderate risk – risk possible.
- High risk – high risk.
- Very high risk – negative incidents a certainty.

11.1 ANIMAL WELFARE: NO RISK:

Management and staff are experienced in keeping large predators in captivity, and the camps designed to the highest standards, food preparation protocols and sourcing, enrichment activities for the animals etc provide a high standard in captive conditions for large predators. Young animals, already integrated into coalitions will be used for the purposes of lion and cheetah walks. In the event of an animal showing signs of unprovoked aggression towards other animals or guests, the animal will be isolated and donated to a sanctuary. J Olsen has an extensive database of colleagues and contacts with wildlife sanctuaries in most Provinces of SA and finding a suitable and acceptable new “home” for the animal will be managed with speed, efficiency and in terms of legislation.

11.2 DISEASE, PARASITES & INJURY: LOW RISK:

Continuous monitoring of animals for the presence of parasites, internal and external, is vital to keeping animals healthy. This includes veterinary checks, de worming programs, tick, and flea control measures etc. Guests will be sprayed with F10 prior to entering the Interactive Camp area.

11.3 CAMPS/ACCOMMODATION: LOW RISK:

The camps exceed minimum standards and specifications as set by the relevant authorities. The design, size and the double gated access to the camps and the electrified fencing systems provide sufficient security. Animals also have adequate shelter from the elements and sufficient flora inside the camps.

11.4 PUBLIC & STAFF SAFETY: HOLDING CAMPS: LOW RISK:

The holding camps will be constructed with material and workmanship of the highest quality. Various safety and other protocols will be implemented to ensure staff safety during cleaning, maintenance of camps or feeding of animals. This section does not pertain to animal/human interaction but to camp construction, protocols, and safety measures of the animals when in their holding camps.

11.5 FEEDING & FOOD HYGIENE: NO RISK:

Captive carnivore feeding is researched, and our experience has determined suitable guidelines to be followed. Provision will be made for food storage and handling and water provision is adequate.

11.6 VETERINARY CARE: NO RISK:

A suitably qualified and experienced Wildlife specialist veterinary surgeon, Dr Burger, will be responsible for all aspects of veterinary treatment, observation, immobilization and, if necessary, transportation.

11.7 TRANSPORTATION: LOW RISK:

The guidelines provided for transportation of large predators will be adhered to.

11.8 PERSONNEL & TRAINING: MODERATE RISK:

A nucleus of highly trained and experienced staff members will be appointed as animal handlers upon approval of the Captive Permit application. These employees will be experienced in animal behaviour, systems, and protocols in keeping large predators in captivity. Other employees tasked with maintenance, construction, carpentry, cleaning etc will be sourced from the local community in terms of our community support program.

11.9 OTHER FACILITIES: NO RISK:

The function, design and safety of the described visitor facilities present no risk.

11.10 PUBLIC SAFETY / SECURITY: HOLDING CAMPS: LOW RISK:

Public safety is of utmost importance and relevant precautions, protocols, warning signs, systems and controls will be in place as per Cape Nature Requirements and Fencing Specifications for the keeping of large predators in a captive situation.

This section does not refer to animal/human interaction.

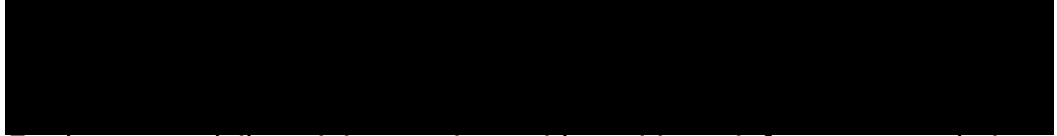
11.11 CONTINGENCY ESCAPE PROCEDURE: MEDIUM RISK:

Escape protocols and the recovery of an escaped animal will be addressed in the escape protocol procedure and ensures the safety of visitors and the effective recovery of any escaped animal. Camps will be constructed to the highest standard and safety features include electric fencing, double gated access systems to camps etc. The risk is thus low, rather than eliminated.

11.12 BUSINESS PLAN: LOW RISK:

The business projections are within the expected economic norms for the area. Owner personal risk is thus low. The security of financial backing and capacity for the management of financial systems are more than adequate.

11.13 ANIMAL INTERACTION: HIGH RISK



Furthermore, daily training routines with positive reinforcement techniques during these walking sessions encourages the animals to focus on the routine rather than the people walking behind them. Knowing the different animals` personalities and the ability to identify early warning signs, is an important skill required from staff.

Emergency Protocols also mitigates risk.

13 ANIMAL TRANSACTIONS

13.1 ACQUISITION

All animals are captive-bred and will be obtained from registered facilities in terms of relevant legislation and protocols in South Africa.

13.2 REPRODUCTION / DISPOSAL

As per Cape Nature Conservation Specifications.

13.3 EUTHANASIA

If for any reason euthanasia is required due to injury, age, or medical reason, it will be administered by the veterinarian, Dr Burger, who assists with the project. Decisions to euthanize will be based on medical reasons, grade of injury, aging, or quality of future life of the animal. When an animal is injured, sick or aged and symptoms require intervention by the veterinarian, an evaluation of the animal`s condition will be done, with a recommendation on treatment or in extreme cases, euthanasia. Once a decision is made to euthanize, the veterinarian will proceed with this process and supply a written report on the individual animal for record keeping purposes. Euthanized lions, cheetah carcasses will be cremated. In the event of natural deaths, the carcass may be sent for research to Onderstepoort Veterinary Faculty, after which the body will be cremated. Euthanasia will not become a method used for the disposal of excess animals.

14 SHORT-, MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM PLANNING

14.1 SHORT-TERM (1 – 12 MONTHS)

This phase includes:

- Cape Nature Approval (2 Months)
- Construction of Phase 1 camps on the property (2 Months).
- The introduction of the lion cubs as founder animals (Month 3).
- Selection, appointment, and training of new personnel.

14.2 MEDIUM TERM (12 – 36 months)

An important aspect of the medium-term planning will be to refine [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interactive routines and practices. A continual process of development and improvement, not only of the primary management in captivity objective, will be an important part of this medium-term phase.

14.3 LONG-TERM PLANNING (36 – 60 MONTHS)

The facility will be established as a “Bucket List” attraction for tourists in the Western Cape. Despite the controversial aspect of wildlife interactive programs, the aim is to develop and establish a facility professionally managed in terms of good business practises and known for the quality and high standards of animal welfare and husbandry.

14.4 FAILURE / CLOSURE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

If for any reason the project must be discontinued, animals can be relocated to other approved carnivore holding facilities or zoological facilities in SA. Every aspect of the operation, in case of closure, will be done with the full consent of Western Cape Nature Conservation and all other parties relevant to the relocation.

15 REFERENCES

- Anon, 2005. Draft regulations relating to the keeping and hunting of *Acinonyx jubatus*, *Hyaena brunnea*, *Crocuta crocuta*, *Lycaon pictus*, *Panthera leo* and *Panthera pardus* in terms of Section 97(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004).
- Bothma, J du P. 1997. Larger carnivores on game ranches. In: J van Heerden (Ed): Lions and leopards as game ranch animals. SAVA Proceedings, Onderstepoort. 58-81.
- Bothma, J du P & Walker, C. 1999. Larger carnivores of the African Savannas. Van Schaik, Pretoria. 275 pp.
- Burroughs, R E J. 1997. Veterinary management and care of large carnivores in captivity. In: J van Heerden (Ed): Lions and leopards as game ranch animals. SAVA Proceedings, Onderstepoort. 127-130.
- Espie, I A. 1993. Accommodation of carnivores. In: A A McKenzie (Ed): The capture and care manual. Wildlife Decision Support Services, Pretoria. 286-292.
- Espie, I A. 1997. Transportation and holding facilities for captive large carnivores. In: J van Heerden (Ed): Lions and leopards as game ranch animals. SAVA Proceedings, Onderstepoort. 116-118.
- Estes, R D. 1997. The behaviour guide to African mammals. Russel Friedman Books, Halfway House. 611 pp.
- Henley, S. 1996. Sante Sana Private Game Reserve: Wildlife management recommendations. Internal Publication, Eastern Cape Nature Conservation, Port Elizabeth.
- International Air Transport Association. 1988. Live animals' regulations – Guidelines in respect of transportation of animals by air. Montreal / Geneva. 150 pp.
- Neff, N A. 1986. The Big Cats. Harry N A Abrahams, New York. 243 pp.

Addendum B

INDEX

1) Protocols: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

- Daily Cleaning Protocol
- Food Acquisition and Preparation
- Volunteer Assistance and Duties
- Fire Threat
- Predator Escape
- Animal Aggression towards Guest or Staff
- Animal Charge
- Animal Attack
- Disease Management
- Species Breeding Prevention
-  Interactive Program

2) Company Policy Titles

3) Landowner Consent and Authorization

4) Neighbour Notification

5) Public Liability Quote

6) Veterinarian Confirmation

7) Animal Record Keeping

8) Animal Control Register

9) Liaison Contact Details

1) **Standard Operating Procedures**
SOP: PROTOCOLS

Protocols:

- Daily Cleaning Protocol
- Food Acquisition and Preparation
- Volunteer Assistance and Duties
- Fire Threat
- Predator Escape
- Animal Aggression towards Guest or Staff
- Animal Charge
- Animal Attack
- Disease Management
- Species Breeding Prevention
- [REDACTED] Interactive Program

Protocols are exercised routinely and details, date, time, attendees, logged in Protocol register.

SOP Daily Cleaning Protocol

- Team leader gathers cleaning team and confirm cleaning protocols and allocate teams to different camps. Volunteers will always work under supervision of a permanently employed animal keeper.
- Team leader ensures all necessary equipment is loaded, clean and in working condition.
- Vehicle and cleaning teams dispatch to predator camps.
- Team leader will open main access gate for access to the predator camp, and close and lock the gate when vehicle/s have accessed the predator camp area.
- Prior to entering a camp to clean:
 - Predators will first be secured in the Isolation / Management Area.
 - Isolation / Management slide gates will be locked and secured with padlocks.
 - One person will stay and monitor animals in Isolation / Management Containment Area.
- Cleaning team will enter via double gated access gates. Upon entry close gates behind the last person to enter.
- Cleaning team will pick up and remove feces, left-over food.
- When exiting the camp, confirm everyone is in possession of his / her equipment and ensure double gated access area is securely locked behind last person leaving.
- Ensure all staff and volunteers are out of the predator camp.
- Open animals and allow them back into the Holding Camp.
- Close and secure sliding gates to camp when predators are out.
- Ensure all predators are out of the Isolation / Management Area.
- Access Isolation / Management area and proceed with cleaning building, cleaning, and filling water troughs.
- When exiting, ensure all gates are secured and locked.
- Team leader will then open sliding gates to Isolation / Management Area to allow animals access to the building and water.
- Cleaning will proceed in an orderly manner, camp by camp.
- No fooling around, playing etc by staff and volunteers will be tolerated during cleaning procedures. ACCIDENTS HAPPEN WHEN NOT PAYING ATTENTION!!!
- When finished cleaning all the camps, vehicles, staff, and volunteers will exit via the main gate. Team leader will close and lock main gate.

NB: NO VOLUNTEER OR STAFF MEMBER ARE ALLOWED TO TOUCH OR INTERACT WITH THE LIONS OR CHEETAHS.

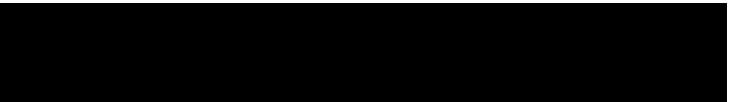
SOP Food Acquisition and Preparation

- Donated food will only be accepted with a document signed by the donator confirming donated is his / her property, and cause of death. When uncertain as to cause of death, contact Dr Burger and confirm whether donation can be accepted. Donation acceptance document folder stays in the meat collection vehicle and signed donation form will be handed in for filing by admin.
- Kitchen and Food Prepping rooms will be kept locked, when not in use.
- Kitchen and Food Prepping area will not be utilized for any other purpose than animal food storage and preparation.
- All food will be kept in chest freezers in kitchen area.
- Daily checks will be done to confirm freezers are operating at capacity.
- Purchased chicken will be kept in a freezer separate to donated food items.
- Team leader will sign donated and purchased food in on arrival and sign food for feeding out in Food Register.
- Prior to handling food:
 - Team leader will issue latex gloves to staff, volunteers involved,
 - ensure First Aid Kit is accessible in case of emergency,
 - ensure knives are sharpened,
 - hands washed,
 - food prepping area is clean and hygienic,
 - all meds, supplements and vitamins are available and logged in the Daily Feeding Register for individual animals,
- Frozen food for feeding purposes will be defrosted in basins and care should be taken not to feed solid frozen food items. Allow for adequate defrosting time.
- Food preparation will be done on stainless steel tables only.
- Every individual animal`s food or group of animals` food will be packed in their marked container.
- Food will be packed according to daily schedule in terms of quantities and type of food given on the day and recorded in the Daily Feeding Register.
- Containers will be sealed with lids and kept in dedicated space prior to departing for feeding of animals.
- When food has been packed and containers stored, the working area will be properly cleaned and washed with disinfectant. Latex gloves used during food prepping will be placed in dustbins.
- The team leader will issue new Latex gloves to the feeding team.
- Prior to departing for feeding, load food containers on vehicle in order of feeding program.
- Team leader to determine which staff and volunteers will be responsible for specific tasks during daily feeding program.

SOP Volunteer Assistance and Duties

- Individuals or groups of people will volunteer at the Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures because of their love and passion for animals, wildlife and in support of our Vision and Mission statements.
- Volunteers are not staff and should not be considered or utilized or replace a staff member.
- Volunteers can and will never take the place (jobs) of locals and only serves as support for permanent staff members.
- Volunteers will be managed by a Volunteer Coordinator during their stay at Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures.
- Our volunteer program is not limited to animal care and includes off site humanitarian programs and projects. Volunteers offer their valuable time and skills to assist us and increase our productivity.
- Volunteers will be assigned to a specific staff member who will be responsible for the volunteer work during working hours and during off site out-reach programs.
- Volunteers will always work under supervision of a responsible allocated staff member and never work independent of a permanent staff member.
- Volunteers will be assigned different duties every day, assisting in the various programs on the farm.
- The dedicated Volunteer Coordinator is available should staff or volunteers have complaints, suggestions, fall sick or needs assistance in any way.
- The Volunteer Coordinator will do checks on volunteers during working hours and after hours to ensure their wellbeing and needs are always taken care of.
- Volunteers will not be allowed access to the Predator Camp area (Holding Camps or Interactive Camp) without a permanent staff member accompanying them and only for official duties.

NB: VOLUNTEERS ARE NOT ALLOWED



SOP Fire Threat

When a fire threat is detected, the following protocol must be followed:

- Person detecting the fire threat must immediately contact the daily Team Leader who will assess the danger level.
- Team Leader will inform management of level of danger.
- Manager will gather fire team and equipment and disperse to the fire danger.
- The fire team will engage the fire with relevant equipment under supervision of the manager.
- In a severe fire danger situation, the manager will contact local Fire Associations for assistance and give a full brief of situation on the ground.
- Staff member will be dispatched to open and close gates for external supporting firefighting vehicles and units.
- On arrival, Fire Association will take control of the situation and disperse staff as needed, request additional assistance etc.
- Dedicated staff and volunteers will be posted at animal camps to monitor fire threat at the camps and animal behavior. Any threats to be reported to the manager and team leader for action.

SOP Predator Escape:

- Identify emergency: Predator escape.
- Code Green call on two-way radio system by the person that identified the escaped animal. Immediately inform the manager and the response team, who will inform Dr Carlisle and Cape Nature Conservation.
IMPORTANT: STAY CALM AND KEEP CONTROL OF STAFF
(Your calmness will affect your colleagues positively).
- Remove all staff to safe area via emergency exit.
- Response team switches to separate channel on two-way radio and keep air open to guide that has visual of the escaped animal for continuous reporting.
- Response team members e.g., dart gun and firearm, catchment nets etc meet at a location specified by manager, decide on action plan.
- Locate escaped animal and keep visual contact. The escaped animal will not be approached at this stage by response team due to the already high stress levels of this animal, making it unpredictable and dangerous. Monitor its movements and keep manager informed.
- Arrival of veterinarian/s, proceed to escaped animal and immobilize. The fewer people that approach the animal the better, as a crowd may stress it even further and enhances the dangerous situation. Use a vehicle to approach the animal.
- If animal has escaped from outer perimeter containment area and no visual contact can be made, inform Cape Nature Conservation and local helicopter services, to locate the escaped animal and immobilize by veterinarian.
- Once the escaped animal is located and immobilized return it to the Management and Isolation facility for observation.
- Repair damaged enclosure or determine way of escape, repair or adjust to prevent incident from re-occurring.
- Supply written report of incident to Cape Nature Conservation for assessment and filing.

SOP Animal Aggression towards Guest or Staff:

Limiting opportunities for attacks/altercations between guests and the animals is essential. This can be achieved by:

- Prior to the Interactive Program Animal Handlers should ensure that guests are properly briefed on rules of the program:
 - Always listen to the Team Leader
 - Always respect the animals for what they are, apex predators.
 - Walk behind the animals.
 - Do not attempt to touch the animals.
 - Do not sit down or in a position lower than the animals.
 - No loud noises or yelling.
 - No quick movements, running, jumping up and down.
 - No sunglasses.
 - If you feel uncomfortable, inform the Team Leader and he will assist you.
 - Always keep your walking stick in your hand in an upright position. Do not attempt to entice the animals to play with a walking stick, swatting at the stick etc. Do not swing the walking stick around or use it to direct at something. Do not poke the animal (or each other) with the walking stick.
 - Walking with the animals is a huge privilege and if the animals and or handlers are not respected, the guest/s will be removed from the Interactive Area and reimbursed. No exceptions
- Ensure all Animal Handlers are in possession of their Emergency Kit backpack, all items are in working condition and in the backpack.
 - First Aid Kit
 - Bear Counterattack Spray
 - Bottle of water

If an animal does show signs of aggression towards a guest prior or during the interactive program:

- The Animal Handlers must immediately form a protective barrier between the guests and animal.
- Contact the Front Office by radio and request immediate back up.
- Management will proceed with a vehicle to collect guests and safely remove them from the Interactive Area.
- Once guests are safely removed from the Interactive Area, Animal Handlers will return the animals to their camp.
- Detailed reports of the incident from all the Animal Handlers involved must be handed in to management immediately and a debriefing meeting held.
- Animals involved must then be allowed adequate time to settle in their camps. Once settled and Management is confident all the animals are calm, a "Positive Reinforcement" walk through the Interactive Camp will be undertaken by the Animal Handlers and J Olsen to establish behavioral patterns.
- J Olsen to compile and file all reports on the incident.

SOP: Animal Charge:

In the event of an animal charging at guests:

- It is imperative that every Animal Handler knows his specific role to neutralize the situation, quickly and effectively.
- Lions: We are working with male lions who have bonded into a coalition. These male coalitions are very strong and chances of one lion turning unprovoked on a guest is slim, but still real.
- However, a coalition may have that one individual that is always on the lookout for an opportunity to cause mischief...even mock charging a guest. Or he may suddenly swat at, stalk, or try to intimidate a guest by stopping and staring directly at the guest, attempting to circle back, or split the group of guests. Animal Handlers need to be super attentive to any sign of "abnormal behavior" by one or more of the lions.
- In the event of a lion/s charging:
 - Immediately position yourself between the guests and the lion/s.
 - Lions usually mock charge first, and the chances of one or more going through with the charge and a full-on attack is slim, especially if you stay as group, calm and in control of the situation.
 - At first indication of a lion or cheetah showing signs of stalking a guest, stomp your walking sticks on the ground and reprimand the animal in a stern and loud voice with the command "No!!". They have been trained to adhere to commands and your loud instruction should break his focus and divert his attention back to the walking.
 - Have your Counterattack Bear Spray ready, but do not spray the animal/s unless you have no other alternative.
 - Chances are they will turn around and continue as if nothing has happened. Always keep eye contact and reprimand when necessary.
 - The situation will be tense, but your training will bring calmness which will relay to the [REDACTED]
 - Once the [REDACTED] d to their walk, contact Management, report the incident, and decide whether the guests must be removed by vehicle, or not.

SOP Animal Attack:

- In [REDACTED] physically attacking a guest:
 - [REDACTED] attack without provocation or an indication of [REDACTED] attack.
 - They also have very specific warning signs and ways of attacking their prey. The first sign is usually a focus on a specific guest, body posture changing and going into stalking position. ALWAYS KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE ANIMALS AND THEIR BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE GUESTS!!
 - When going into attack [REDACTED] to "switch off" to the outside world with a [REDACTED] quickly and effectively break his [REDACTED] disturbing his vision and concentration, getting him back into the walking routine. This can be achieved by getting his attention with your command, moving in between the lion and the guest, and stomping your walking stick hard on the ground. If all fails, a short squirt of Counterattack Bear Spray in his face will break the charge.
 - However, no scenario is the same. In a worst-case scenario and the animal attacking the guest, pulling [REDACTED] immediately attempt to pull the person [REDACTED] claws, laying on top of the person, possibly [REDACTED] body area. Another scenario is when the [REDACTED] (claws) an arm or leg and starts pulling the guest down. In any scenario, the guest will be terrified and screaming, trying to pull away and get away from the lion...and so will the other guests. MAKE SURE THEY DON'T START RUNNING IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS...KEEP THEM TOGETHER. REMEMBER YOUR TRAINING!!
 - Do not attempt to pull the guest away [REDACTED] he still has a hold of the guest, this will [REDACTED] his prey. Your focus must be on the animal and breaking his attack and focus on the person.
 - The Handler closest to the guest under attack, must immediately step in and at close range spray, the [REDACTED] with Bear Anti Attack spray, aiming for [REDACTED] vision and oxygen as well as the stinging effect of the Bear Spray will force the animal to let go and back away.
 - Under no circumstances should you hit, kick, or get physical with the lion/cheetah, this will only aggravate them more and increase their instinct [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] themselves between the other [REDACTED] not start running away in different [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] retreat into the Interactive Camp to [REDACTED] stay.

- Team Leader: Keep your guests calm at all costs, ensuring all are accounted for, and determine if there are any other injuries.
- Team Leader: Determine the degree and seriousness of injuries of the person attacked and administer First Aid procedures to stabilize the injured person.
- Team Leader: Contact management and inform them of the incident, degree and seriousness of injuries, number of guests injured, number of guests to be transported from the Interactive Camp area and if the lions are visible. A vehicle/s will be dispatched to remove the injured and other guests from the Interactive Camp.
- Management will immediately contact relevant Emergency Services and Cape Nature Conservation.
- Once the situation has been stabilized, and guests departed, J Olsen and Handlers will return the animals to their holding camp. The animals will in all probability be skittish and care should be taken to keep the animals' calm.
- Detailed reports of the incident will be taken from all Handlers and contact details of guests recorded.
- The incident will be reported to Shareholders, Cape Nature Conservation and relevant authorities.

SOP Disease Management:

- Hygiene is key to managing diseases in captive wildlife facilities.
- A knowledge of zoonotic transmittable diseases is required.
- The daily Team Leader will acquaint himself / herself with a basic knowledge of zoonotic diseases.
- Hygienic Protocols at camps:
 - A spray bottle with F10 is available at access gates.
 - Sanitize by spraying hands and shoes prior to entry, this is also applicable to guest entering the Interactive Camp Area.
 - Spray hands and shoes when exiting the camp.
- Always wear gloves when working with food, cleaning camps and isolation areas.
- If an animal is sick or injured, the animal must be contained in the Isolation/ Management Building for treatment by the veterinarian. Access to the open-air isolation area can be managed via sliding gates. Food to be supplied via separation gates.
- Once the sick or injured animal has recovered the Isolation / Management building must be sanitized and washed with water and sanitizer. Ensure steel gates and slides are also sprayed with sanitizer.
- Refer to Food Acquisition and Preparation Protocol when receiving food from donors.
- Monitor animals for flies. If excessive flies are noticed, treat animals by spraying with Quadrepel.
- Do daily checks on "fly bags" and replace when full.

SOP Species Breeding Prevention:

- As per Cape Nature Conservation No Breeding Specifications.

SOP

Pre-Interactive Program:

- Guests arrive at Bow and Arrow Reception and are received by the Front Office Manager.
- [REDACTED] program will sign an Indemnity Form prior to taking part in the Interactive Program.
- Team Leader will then accompany the guests to Briefing Area.
- Team Leader will introduce other Animal Handlers to the guests.
- Team Leader will confirm that all guests adhere to minimum standards (18 years of age (only adults), height and clothing (no loose clothing)).
- No guest under the influence of alcohol will be allowed to take part in the Interactive Program.
- Team Leader will ensure that Animal Handlers are equipped with First Aid Kit, Counterattack Bear Spray, Non-Lethal "Flash Bang" and full water bottle.
- Team Leader will ensure all guests and guides are issued with a walking stick and that the stick is secured with a wrist band around the arm of the guests.
- The team Leader will then brief guests on [REDACTED] behavior in the wild and captivity and what to do in [REDACTED].
- Guests will be briefed on safety aspects of the Interactive Program:
 - Walk in a group.
 - No sunglasses allowed.
 - Stay between the Guides.
 - Hold a walking stick in front of you if a lion approaches.
 - The purpose of the walking stick is to act as barrier between animal and guest.
 - Always stay behind the [REDACTED] the program.
 - Do not bend down.
 - Do not turn your back on the [REDACTED].
 - Do not run.
 - Do not yell or make weird noises.
 - Do not attempt to touch the [REDACTED].
 - In Case of an emergency, [REDACTED] c. Team Leader and guides will handle the situation and if necessary, exit the interactive Camp via Emergency Exits. The manager on duty will be informed accordingly.

Interactive Program:

- Maximum of 6 guests on an Interactive Program.
- Minimum of 3 x Guides on an Interactive Program.
- Maximum of 3 x [REDACTED] on an Interactive Program.
- Program duration, excluding briefing, no longer than 1 hour.
- Team Leader and two Animal Handlers will walk/drive with guests to the [REDACTED] ve camp.
- Guests will enter Interactive Camp and wait for Animal Handler [REDACTED] the camp in front of the guests.
- Team Leader, Animal Handlers, and guests will follow the [REDACTED] as they walk through the camp on the designated roads [REDACTED] will receive daily training to walk on the designated roads and no deviation is allowed.
- Team Leader, Animal Handlers, and guests will under no circumstances leave the designated walking road.
- Animal Handlers will under no circumstances be left alone or put in any danger.
- On completion of the Interactive Program [REDACTED] to their camp where they will be rewarded with meat rewards.
- Once [REDACTED] in their Holding Camps, Team Leader and guests will exit the Interactive Camp and return to the Bow and Arrow Reception area.
- Guests will be thanked and greeted, and Team Leader and Animal Handlers will be available for a short period for Q&A

Notes:

- Only experienced and trained guides will be employed.
- In-house training will be undertaken on a regular basis and recorded in the relevant register.
- Animal behavior will be monitored daily and any deviation from normal behavior reported immediately.
- Safety and First Aid equipment will be checked every morning.
- [REDACTED] taken on routine training Interactive walks every day, irrespective of guest bookings or not.
- We only use male animals to prevent behavioral problems associated with female animals. [REDACTED] coalitions, instinctively staying together when moving around.

2) Company Policy Titles:

- Employment Policy
- Equality Policy
- Labor Relations Act Policy (Disciplinary Procedures, Complaints etc)
- Child Labor Policy
- Financial Transparency Policy
- Social Media Relations Policy
- Animal Food Acquisition Policy
- Vehicle Policy
- Volunteering Policy

3) Landowner Consent and Authorization

LANDOWNER CONSENT AND AUTHORISATION

To whom it may concern

This document serves to confirm that:

Clint Smith with IDNr. 7409025117082

And

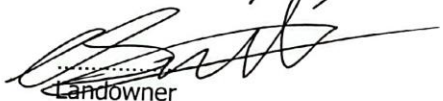
Kerryn Smith with IDNr. 7508200059082

are the legal owners of Outeniqua Game Farm, situated on the R328, Dist Mosselbay, Western Cape Province of South Africa:

Hereby:

- Give consent to Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures to establish [REDACTED] tourism facility on Outeniqua Game Farm, Portion 420.
- Authorize Eric Jurg Olsen with ID Nr 6802225029084 to apply and liaise with neighbours, Cape Nature Conservation and relevant authorities for Permits, approvals and comments as is required for this purpose.

Signed at Outeniqua Game Farm on 07/June/2023


Landowner


Landowner

4) Neighbour Notification

Neighbour Notification

To whom it may concern

I... Dudley

Wooldridge.....

.....

am the owner of the Farm...Flora

Bay.....

.....

hereby confirm that I have been notified by the owner/s of Outeniqua Game Farm of their intent to establish a wildlife tourism facility with captive large predators and [REDACTED], Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures Pty Ltd, on portion 420 of Outeniqua Game Farm, District Mossel bay, Western Cape Province, South Africa.

Name: ...Dudley Wooldridge.....

ID: ...5708095046085.....

Date: ...08/06/2023.....

Time: ...8.30am.....

Place: ...Pretoria.....

Signature: D. J. L......

Contact Nr. 082 886-0367.....

Neighbour Notification

To whom it may concern

I John Robertson Birrell (Director Sabigraph Pty Ltd)
am the owner of the Farm Remainder of the Farm Schuinspad
Nr 375 in the municipality of Mossel Bay, W Cape.

hereby confirm that I have been notified by the owner/s of Outeniqua Game Farm of


Game Farm, District Mossel bay, Western Cape Province, South Africa.

Name: John Robertson Birrell

ID: 6803285124088

Date: 9 JUNE 2023

Time: 09:20

Place: GEORGE

Signature: 

Contact Nr 076 811 6154

5) Public Liability Quote

Date created: 6 June 2023



OUTENIQUA WILDLIFE ADVENTURES
Portion 420, Outeniqua Game Farm, R328,
Ruitersbos
Mossel Bay
6499

DEAR PROSPECTIVE CLIENT

YOUR SANTAM TOURISM QUOTATION

Thank you for considering Santam and allowing us the opportunity to offer a quotation on your business insurance.

Insuring with Santam means that you are with South Africa's leading insurer who believes in a simple principle - that insurance is something that should add value and peace of mind. As a Santam business insurance client you will be offered access to highly specialised products and services.

This document contains information on premiums and a summary of the policy cover based on the quotation request we have received from your intermediary. If these premiums and terms are suitable, you can request your intermediary to send you the full policy wording for the selected covers prior to final acceptance of this quotation.

This quotation is valid for a period of 30 days from the quote date reflected above. If this quote is accepted, Santam reserves the right to conduct a survey of the insured premises to determine the acceptability of the risk, either prior to or after the inception of the policy.

To accept this quotation, or for additional information, please contact your intermediary.

Yours faithfully

Andrew Coutts
CEO: Santam Broker Solutions

CALL
(012) 252 3147

FNB INSURANCE BROKERS
AGT0719166

QUOTE DATE

6 June 2023

REFERENCE NUMBER

21633163 Version no.2

PAYMENT BREAKDOWN

R3,113.16

— Monthly —

Policy premium	R2,800.08
Fees due to your intermediary for advice and other services rendered	R100.00
Sasria	R213.08

The above premiums include intermediary commission.

CONTACT SANTAM
0860 558 003
www.santam.co.za

COMMERCIAL UMBRELLA LIABILITY SECTION

Note: This schedule is to be read in conjunction with the Commercial Umbrella Liability Section wording version number 002/11/2021, as well as the General Section wording version number 006/04/2023.

SECTION INFORMATION

SECTION COVER

Commercial umbrella liability	Included
• Limit of indemnity (per event)	R50,000,000
• Limit of indemnity (per period of insurance)	As per policy wording
• Basis 1: Excess layer protection	Included
• Basis 2: Difference in conditions protection	Included
• Basis 3: Additional risks protection	Included

6) Veterinarian: Dr Glen Carlisle

Veterinary Consult

Date 13/6/2023

To whom it may concern

This document confirms that:

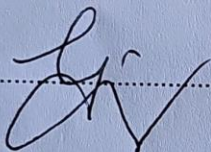
Dr. Glen Carlisle

Address: Oudtshoorn Vet Clinic
Oudtshoorn

Email: oudtshoornvet@mweb.co.za

Contact Nr: 083 701 1367

Hereby confirms that he will be available to consult as veterinarian for Outeniqua Wildlife Adventures, Outeniqua Game Farm, R328, Dist. Mossel bay, Western Cape Province.

Signed:  Date: 13/6/2023



7) Animal Record Keeping

Animal Record Sheet

Picture of Animal

Name and Picture of Individual Animal

Microchip number:.....

Origin:.....

Date of Birth:.....

Male / Female: M ☐ F ☐

Unique Markings:.....

.....

Veterinary Procedures:

- Treatments:

○ Date:.....

Treatment:.....

.....

Vet Signed:.....

Comments:.....

○ Date:.....

Treatment:.....

.....
Vet Signed:.....
Comments:.....

- **Vaccinations:**

○ **Date:**.....
Vaccination:.....
Vet Signed:.....
Comments:.....

○ **Date:**.....
Vaccination:.....
Vet Signed:.....
Comments:.....

○ **Date:**.....
Vaccination:.....
Vet Signed:.....
Comments:.....

