



Greyhound Racing SA Animal Welfare Policy 2021



This Animal Welfare Policy belongs to _____ (Full name) of
_____ (registered kennel address)

PARTICIPANT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (INDUCTION ONLY)

I have read, understood and accepted the requirements within the Greyhound Racing SA Animal Welfare Policy. I agree to abide by the instructions within, the supporting policies and procedures that are provided.

I understand this policy has been prepared to ensure that I am aware and fully understand what my responsibilities are.

(Name of registered participant)

Signature of registered participant)

(Date – / /)

STEWARDS' ORDER

On 12 August 2020 I, Derek Kordick, was appointed an Authorised Person and Steward, pursuant to rule 14(1)(a), *Greyhounds Australasia Rules*, as an officer of the Controlling Body, to administer and regulate greyhound racing, pursuant to the Rules of Greyhound Racing for Greyhound Racing SA Limited.

Now I, Derek Kordick, being of the opinion that this is necessary to achieve the purposes of the Rules of Greyhound Racing, give the following Order, pursuant to:

Greyhounds Australasia Rules, rule 14

Local Regulatory Rules (SA), rule 5

ORDER

This Animal Welfare Policy, No. 1 of 2021, commences on and from the date of this Order and will continue in force until otherwise amended by a subsequent policy. Where this policy is in contradiction with a Commonwealth, State or local law; or, the Rules of Greyhound Racing for Greyhound Racing SA Limited, the law or rule prevails, to the extent of the inconsistency.

SIGNED at ADELAIDE on this 5th day of October 2021.



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	5
WHO THIS POLICY APPLIES TO	6
DEFINITIONS.....	6
LOCAL COUNCIL OBLIGATIONS	8
RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGISTERED PERSONS.....	10
RESPONSIBILITIES OF GRSA	11
INSPECTIONS.....	12
GAR18 POWER OF ENTRY, SEARCH, INSPECTION AND TAKING POSSESSION	12
DOMESTIC PETS/SMALL AGRICULTURAL ANIMALS	13
GAR86C REPORTING AND OTHER MATTERS.....	13
RETIREMENT	14
RETIREMENT OPTIONS	14
EUTHANASIA/DEATH	15
RECORDS.....	16
HEALTH/VETERINARY CARE.....	16
TREATMENT RECORDS.....	19
GAR84A TREATMENT RECORDS TO BE KEPT	20
BIOSECURITY.....	21
GAR105(A) REPORTABLE DISEASE	21
ISOLATION/QUARANTINE HOUSING	22
FACILITIES.....	22
MINIMUM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS.....	27
INDOOR HOUSING	28
SLEEPING AREAS	29
EXTREME WEATHER/TEMPERATURE.....	30
TRANSPORTATION.....	30
APPROVED LURES.....	33
GAR86A APPROVED TYPES OF LURES.....	33
EXERCISE	33
GAR109 CONTROL OF GREYHOUND IN PUBLIC PLACE.....	34
GENERAL HYGIENE	34
NUTRITION.....	35

EXPOSURE/SOCIALISATION..... 36

GREYHOUND BEHAVIOUR..... 39

NOTIFICATION OF BEHAVIOUR..... 45

SAFETY/SECURITY..... 46

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 46

SMOKING 46

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND BLANKETS..... 47

OTHER POLICIES..... 47

RELEASE NOTES..... 47

INTRODUCTION

The policy is issued under a Stewards' Order and is enforceable pursuant to rule 86(ag), *Greyhounds Australasia Rules*.

The purpose of the Greyhound Racing SA Animal Welfare Policy 2021 ("**Policy**") is to detail standards for accommodation, management and care needed to meet the physical and behavioural needs of greyhounds, throughout their lives, that are in the custody or control of registered persons.

This Policy applies to the keeping of all greyhounds, by registered persons with Greyhound Racing SA (GRSA).

Compliance with this Policy is mandatory from its effective date for any person who keeps greyhounds and is a registered person with GRSA. Where a construction does not comply with this Policy (existing construction), the standards applying to that construction remain in force. All new or substantially renovated construction must comply with this Policy.

Where a construction is not compliant with either this Policy or an older policy, corrective action must satisfy this Policy upon its replacement; or, by a date specified by GRSA (in the prescribed manner within a Non-Compliance Notice) where any welfare or safety issues are identified by that construction.

All construction must also comply with State and local government legislation, guidelines and permits issued or made under relevant laws.

Compliance with this Policy is an ongoing licensing condition; however, it does not remove any separate obligation for registered persons to abide by the requirements of the following:

- Animal Welfare Act 1985 (SA)
- Animal Welfare Regulations 2012 (SA)
- Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 (SA)
- Dog and Cat Management Regulations 2010 (SA)
- Local Government Act 1999 (SA)
- Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2019 (SA)

This policy may be amended from time to time. Registered persons are encouraged to check the GRSA website regularly, to ensure they are aware of the updated policy.

Guidance in this policy that uses the terms:

- (i) **Are to, are not to, is to and is not**, requires compliance with and is not to be departed from; and,
- (ii) **Should**, is a term that outlines GRSA's attitude regarding a specific subject and should be complied with under ordinary circumstances but may be departed from if there is sufficient reason(s) for doing so. Registered persons may be required to justify their decision to depart from the policy.

Where the term **ORDER** appears as a heading, it is used to bring the registered person's attention to a specific order requirement within that section.

The heading **ORDER** and the terms **are to, are not, is to and is not** require compliance with. Orders are not to be departed from, unless *exceptional* circumstances exist. Registered persons will be required to explain and justify their decision to depart from such policy in subsequent Inquiries.

WHO THIS POLICY APPLIES TO

The policy applies to all registered persons of all licence types and all registered greyhounds and retired greyhounds that are in the custody and control of registered persons.

DEFINITIONS

Approved lure means a lure that is approved by the Controlling Body to be possessed or used as a lure for the purposes of training a greyhound to race.

Bed means an impervious structure, raised off the floor level that is of sufficient size to allow a greyhound to comfortably sit, lie down and sleep. The main component of a bed must not be constructed from concrete or metal.

Bedding material means materials used on top of a bed to provide comfort and warmth to a greyhound.

Breeding female is a female greyhound kept for breeding.

Bullring means an enclosed circular training facility designed to train the greyhound to run. A bullring may have a pole in the centre onto which a rotating arm is attached and which, in turn, may be used to trail an approved lure either mechanically or by hand.

Circle or oval trial track means a circle or oval shape fenced running area intended to train and encourage a greyhound to jump out of a starting box and chase a lure.

Cold stress includes visible signs of cold stress but not limited to excessive shivering, lethargy or huddling behaviour.

Controlling Body is Greyhound Racing SA Limited (or Greyhound Racing SA or GRSA).

Critical socialisation period means the period between 3 to 16 weeks of age for a puppy. In this period, appropriate socialisation and exposure to different environments may aid in greyhounds entering adulthood and their confidence with other dogs, animals and people.

Enrichment means additions to a greyhound's environment in order to meet their physical and psychological needs, inclusive of enrichment requirements outlined in this policy. This could be toys, obstacles, starting boxes, new environments, new people and other animals.

GAP SA is Greyhounds as Pets (formally Greyhound Adoption Program) South Australia.

GAP SA Assessment(s) include any assessment by GAP SA of a greyhound for suitability to be rehomed, pursuant to rule 114, Local Regulatory Rules, and any applicable policy or procedure of GRSA.

Heat stress includes visible signs of heat stress, including but not limited to hyperventilation, excessive panting/drooling, increased heart rate, vocalising, lack of energy or shade seeking behaviour.

Heat stroke includes visible signs of heat stroke, including but not limited to excessive/loud panting, thick saliva, vomiting, diarrhoea, unsteadiness, seizures or collapse.

Injured greyhound includes a greyhound that has an injury that, at the time, affects its health or comfort.

Kennel means a shelter for a greyhound.

Kennel inspections include random, or targeted, announced or unannounced kennel inspections conducted by GRSA officers on all properties, facilities, premises or land owned, occupied or under the control of a registered person and includes static and mobile, overt and covert; and, aerial surveillance of kennels.

Lure training means training activity whereby a greyhound is allowed to chase an approved lure (either mechanical or by hand).

Multipurpose kennel (boarding/day/spelling) means a kennel designed to house greyhounds that are not named and in training.

Named greyhound means a greyhound registered with GRSA that is named and racing.

Officer includes a person authorised by the Controlling body either generally or in a particular instant to make inquiries, give directions or carry out any activity pursuant to the Rules of Racing or by direction of the Controlling Body and includes a Steward.

Outdoor kennel means a kennel located outdoors or in a yard.

Participants includes registered persons.

Puppy means a greyhound under 16 weeks of age.

Racing kennel means a kennel designed to house a single, named greyhound that is racing. The minimum size is 1m wide and 2.4 square metres. While other greyhounds may be housed in racing kennels, two greyhounds are not permitted to be housed in a racing kennel at any time.

Registered facility includes a facility, premises, property or establishment licenced with GRSA to house greyhounds.

Registered person includes all persons registered with GRSA and who possess any type of licence under that registration.

Relevant greyhound means a greyhound registered with GRSA.

Responsible person means a registered person who has the relevant greyhound in their care, custody or control and includes the person's agents, delegates, employees, contractors, partners or assignees; and, includes corporate entities.

Retired greyhound means a greyhound that has been retired from the industry (no longer racing or breeding). In order for retirement to be effective, the prescribed form must be lodged with GRSA. Any retired greyhound on a registered facility or in the custody or control of a responsible person is bound by this Policy.

Rules of Racing means the *Greyhounds Australasia Rules* (GAR) and Local Regulatory Rules (LR), comprising the Rules of Greyhound Racing for Greyhound Racing SA Limited.

Runs include long fenced running areas used for free gallop and exercise.

Spelling means a period of rest for a greyhound, for any reason.

Straight track includes a long narrow fenced running area intended to train and encourage a greyhound to jump out of a starting box and chase an approved lure.

Stud dog means a male greyhound used for breeding.

Socialisation includes interactions between a greyhound with humans, other animals, new environments, smells, noises and similar stimuli.

Training includes any activity intended teach or educate a greyhound to race and include activities to improve the race fitness of the greyhound but does not include walking, running or playing games with a greyhound for the purposes of general exercise for the health and wellbeing of the greyhound.

Unnamed greyhound means a greyhound that is not yet been allocated a name to actively start racing.

Whelping kennel means an enclosure/ area ideally with an attached puppy yard, designed for a broodbitch to whelp a litter of puppies.

Yards (pup, rearing, empty out, day yard) includes a fenced or enclosed space used for a variety of purposes such as housing pups, rearing pups, free gallop, emptying out and day yards for greyhounds.

LOCAL COUNCIL OBLIGATIONS

ORDER

All greyhounds under the jurisdiction of GRSA, including those kept for racing and breeding purposes, must be registered with the Dog and Cat Management Board (**DCMB**). This requirement applies to both newly acquired greyhounds and those already approved for breeding.

Owners, including breeders, must complete the registration process through the DCMB's established procedures. This includes the submission of necessary documentation and adherence to any additional requirements stipulated by the DCMB.

Proof of registration with the DCMB must be presented to GRSA upon request and during any inspections or audits conducted as part of GRSA's ongoing welfare and compliance checks.

Failure to comply with the mandatory registration requirement may result in disciplinary action, including fines, suspension of racing or breeding privileges, or any other sanctions deemed appropriate by GRSA.

ORDER

All greyhounds (registered and retired) on a registered facility are to be registered pursuant to the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 (SA)*, with the local council. This may be in the form of a permit that allows participants to house a certain number of greyhounds on a property or a registration (a coloured tag) for each individual greyhound. Participants are to provide GRSA with proof of registration (paperwork or the coloured tag) upon kennel inspections.

Prior to constructing kennels, participants are to consult with their local council and/or the State government in relation to any requirements for the keeping greyhounds or constructing kennels. Factors to consider may include:

- Number of greyhounds to be kept on site
- Type and construction of kennels
- Local and State government restrictions
- Intended purpose of kennels e.g. racing, whelping, and rearing.
- Distance of kennel facilities to boundaries/dwellings on nearby properties
- Provision for noise and odour abatement
- Provision for the management and disposal of solid/liquid wastes and waste run off
- Site limiting any external stressors to greyhounds housed on site
- The planning zone where the intended kennels are to be constructed
- The density neighbouring houses
- Any objections that neighbours or other members of the community might have about the kennels

Note: Where kennels are erected, they are to be approved by GRSA prior to housing greyhounds. GRSA will confirm with local council and/or State government that the kennels are approved. Where not approved, GRSA will not approve the kennels.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGISTERED PERSONS

Registered persons caring for greyhounds are responsible for all matters related to their welfare, including:

- Overall management of all registered greyhounds in their custody and control
- Animal husbandry
- Animal health
- Training (where licenced)
- Veterinary care

Facility Management and Obligations

Trainer

The trainer of greyhounds on at the registered facility they occupy is responsible for the overall management of the facility and the conduct of any persons responsible for the care or training of greyhounds housed therein.

In particular, the trainer is responsible for:

- The well-being of all greyhounds at the facility
- The supervision of staff
- The maintenance and collation of necessary records and information
- Supervision of daily feeding, watering and inspection of greyhounds
- Supervision and examination of greyhounds upon entry
- The overall level of hygiene in the establishment, including the disposal of waste materials
- Provision of prompt veterinary attention for greyhounds when required
- Notifying owners (or their authorised representatives) in relation to their greyhounds as soon as possible after it is observed to be ailing or injured or promptly after a veterinarian has examined the animal
- Developing emergency response plan for disease outbreaks, natural disasters or other emergencies that affect the health and wellbeing of greyhounds

ORDER

Greyhound movements

Trainers are to notify GRSA of all movements of registered greyhounds to and from their facility, pursuant to GAR105.

Kennel Attendants (where used; if not, then the Trainer)

Kennel attendants (or the Trainer) are responsible for:

- Daily feeding, watering and inspection of all greyhounds
- Daily cleaning of facilities, i.e., hose out, replace bedding, feeding and watering utensils
- Immediately reporting to management greyhounds showing any of the following symptoms:
 - Runny nose
 - Runny or inflamed eyes
 - Repeated sneezing
 - Coughing
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhoea, especially if bloodstained
 - Lameness
 - Inability to stand or walk
 - Bleeding or swelling of body parts
 - Weight loss
 - Loss of appetite
 - Apparent pain
 - Fits or staggering
 - Bloating of abdomen
 - Difficulty or inability to urinate or defecate
 - Red or brown coloured urine
- Exercising greyhounds as required by the manager
- Ensuring adequate hygiene

Greyhound facilities should employ staff in sufficient numbers to ensure that the health, welfare, hygiene and exercise requirements of all greyhounds at the facility are adequately catered for, and that the establishment is appropriately maintained.

Staff health should be protected by the provision of appropriate work clothing, adequate hand washing facilities and tetanus immunisation. Information must be supplied on disease-causing organisms that can be transmitted to humans (zoonoses) and personal hygiene procedures must be such that transmission could not occur.

Participants are to be correctly licenced and competent to carry out what is expected of them from GRSA. A registered person is to be capable of caring for a greyhound's welfare and wellbeing in all stages of its life. They are to ensure any additional personnel are competent in the responsibilities they are given.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF GRSA

GRSA has the responsibility to ensure that all registered persons comply with this Policy. Officers will monitor compliance with the Rules of Racing and GRSA policies, including:

- Conducting a range of inspections
- Ensuring that the minimum standards outlined in this Policy is met by registered persons
- Checking overall animal welfare and wellbeing for all greyhounds housed on a licenced facility
- Assessing and approving greyhound movements
- Conducting greyhound audits and using various data matching methods to verify greyhound movements.
- Investigating non-compliance and suspected breaches of the rules of racing, this Policy and other GRSA policies.

INSPECTIONS

Kennel Inspections can be random and unannounced. GRSA Officers, pursuant to GAR18, can access your property at any time. This is regardless of whether you are home or not. In most circumstances you will be present in order to answer a range of different questions relating to the Policy.

Inspections that may be conducted are as follows but are not limited to:

- **Additional kennel:** Inspection of newly constructed kennels. New kennels must be approved prior to housing greyhounds within.
- **Audit:** Verification of greyhounds on a property by microchip scanner and/or ear brand.
- **Change of address:** Inspection of new property/kennels/facilities. GRSA must be notified in writing within 48 hours of a change of address. New kennels must be approved prior to housing greyhounds within.
- **Drone:** Unmanned aerial vehicle operated by a person approved by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority.
- **Full premise:** Inspection of all greyhound areas, transportation and all training facilities whether they are in use or not.
- **Follow up:** Non-compliance will result in a follow up inspection to ensure issues have been rectified.
- **Out of competition testing:** Urine will be taken from select greyhounds and tested at a laboratory for prohibited substances.
- **Pre whelping:** Breeding female and whelping facility will be inspected.
- **Post whelping:** Breeding female, puppies and whelping facility will be inspected.
- **Trailer/vehicle:** Trailer and/or vehicle will be inspected. This may occur on race day.
- **Surveillance:** static and mobile overt and covert observation of premises for periods of time, including drone surveillance.

Registered persons should expect the following:

- A range of questions to be asked
- Photographs to be taken
- Facilities to be measured
- Greyhounds to be inspected and microchip scanned
- Officers to look through cupboards, drawers, fridges etc.
- Treatment record book to be sighted
- Evidence of council registration to be sighted
- Items to be seized if deemed necessary

GAR18 POWER OF ENTRY, SEARCH, INSPECTION AND TAKING POSSESSION

An officer of the Controlling Body so authorised may at any time enter upon land or premises owned, occupied or under the control of a licensed person and used in any manner in relation to any licence or club to inspect and search the premises and any article or thing situated thereon and take possession of any article or thing found as the result of such search and remove from the premises any article or thing of which possession has been taken and retain the same for such period as Stewards consider necessary.

Officers may also inspect, examine and test any greyhound which the officer believes is registered with a Controlling Body and which the officer believes is or may be on such land; to take a sample of

excreta, blood, saliva, urine, hair and/or other substance from any greyhound registered with a Controlling Body; to inspect any track, racing equipment, kennelling or security arrangements; to inspect any stocks of medication, preparations, chemicals, instruments, applicators, syringes and any other item or substance which may be capable of use in the preparation, training or racing of greyhounds; to inspect any document and records relevant to greyhound racing of any greyhound; and take extracts from or make copies of, download or print out, any documents found in the course of the inspection; and for any purpose which may reasonably assist in determining whether an offence is being or has been committed or whether any condition of any licence or registration issued or permission granted by the Controlling Body has been or is being breached.

A person who is found upon any land or premises shall permit an officer of the Controlling Body to remain upon the land for so long as such officer may reasonably require; produce any greyhound which the officer of the Controlling Body may wish to examine or otherwise require; permit a blood, excreta, saliva, urine, hair and/or other substance sample or swab to be taken from any greyhound or any autopsy or test, veterinary or otherwise, to be conducted with respect to such greyhound; produce the certificate of registration or other documents which are then in the possession of those persons with respect to any greyhound upon such land; supply information and render such assistance as the officer of the Controlling Body may reasonably require; permit the making of such photographic or other record as the officer of the Controlling Body may require; and supply and render to any officer of the Controlling Body any, as reasonably identified by the participant, sample or swabs, medications, preparations, chemicals, instruments, applicators, syringes and any other item or substance which may be capable of use in the preparation, training or racing of greyhounds, or any records or documents relevant to the ownership, leasing, breeding, training or racing of any greyhounds.

An officer of the Controlling Body may take possession of any greyhound found on any land referred to in sub-rule (2) and detain such greyhound for a period of seventy two (72) hours; any item or substance found on such land and retain it for such period as the officer deems fit; and any mobile phone, computer, electronic device, book, document and record including any telephone or financial record for the purposes of any examination or test to be carried out or proceedings to be undertaken where the officer of the Controlling Body believes that an offence has been, may have been or is being, committed.

DOMESTIC PETS/SMALL AGRICULTURAL ANIMALS

Registered persons should notify GRSA of any domesticated pets or animals that are kept for personal, rural or agricultural purposes, on or at the premises where greyhounds are housed. Notification should be made to GRSA in writing.

GAR86C REPORTING AND OTHER MATTERS

A person shall not be in breach of Rule 86B(1)(b) where the animal is kept on or at the premises as a domesticated pet or is kept for rural or agricultural purposes with prior notification to and approval from the Controlling Body. For the purpose of this sub-rule, notification must be in the manner and form required by the Controlling Body for this exclusion to apply.

RETIREMENT

ORDER

Registered owners of greyhounds are to inform GRSA of the whereabouts of their greyhounds at all stages of their life cycle in accordance with GAR106(3)(a). They have a responsibility to, and are accountable for, the care and welfare of their greyhounds not only during their racing careers but away from racing and upon retirement. This will include considering all options for retirement and ensuring their greyhound undergoes retirement/rehoming preparation. Owners are to consider the options available to them such as GAP SA.

Note: Unnamed greyhounds are to be retired from the industry despite never racing with the prescribed form.

Note: Once breeding greyhounds have ceased breeding, they are to be retired from the industry with the prescribed form

RETIREMENT OPTIONS

Owners and trainers have a responsibility to and are accountable for the care and welfare of the greyhounds in their care during their racing careers as well as the process to retirement. Various options are available to registered persons considering the retirement of their greyhounds.

Retirement can be to:

- GAPSA
- Last registered owner (according to Ozchase)
- Last registered trainer (according to Ozchase)
- A third party (not the owner or trainer of the greyhound)
- Other adoption programs (not GAP SA)

ORDER

Once a greyhound has been retired the last registered owner is to lodge the notification of retired greyhound form under GAR 106(3) within ten (10) working days. Failure to do so may result in a penalty.

Greyhounds retired to third parties (where that person/s are not licensed with GRSA) should be advised of the following:

- All known physical abnormalities/heritable defects (including any injury/ies)
- Any treatment/medication is currently receiving
- Last time the greyhound was vaccinated/received any anti-parasitic medication
- The greyhounds current feeding regime
- Behaviour shown towards people and animals
- Any relevant legislation that may be relevant to owning a greyhound.

ORDER

Greyhounds rehomed to third parties are to be sterilised prior to moving to their new home.

Any change in retirement status means registered persons are to contact GRSA and an additional form advising the amended details of the greyhound may need to be lodged.

Registered participants are to explore all avenues of rehoming prior to considering surrendering the greyhound to council and registered persons are to obtain approval from GRSA beforehand.

GRSA recommends that greyhounds should be rehomed to third parties on a trial basis to ensure that if things are not working out the greyhound can be returned, and a more suitable home found. GRSA should be notified of this.

EUTHANASIA/DEATH

ORDER

This order applies to *any* greyhound (*including any retired greyhound*) in the custody or control of any registered person.

In the event that *any* greyhound is euthanised under LR114 (SA), the last registered owner is to lodge the prescribed form with GRSA.

In the event that *any* greyhound is found deceased, the last responsible person is to notify GRSA in the prescribed form.

The required form is to be lodged within two (2) working days under GAR 106(3). Failure to do so may result in a fine being incurred.

ORDER

This order applies to *any* greyhound (*including any retired greyhound*) in the custody or control of any registered person.

Where an owner who is a registered person intends to euthanise *any* greyhound on behavioural grounds, they are to notify GRSA no less than 10 business days that intention, including:

- The microchip number of the greyhound
- The reason for the decision to euthanise the greyhound
- The name of the proposed veterinarian
- The date of any booking of the euthanasia procedure

ORDER

This order applies to *any* greyhound (*including any retired greyhound*) in the custody or control of any registered person.

Where a greyhound dies or is found deceased (a sudden death), the person that had custody or control of that greyhound at the time of the death is to not dispose of the greyhound's body without prior approval of GRSA. This notification is in addition to the requirement to notify of the death to GRSA, pursuant to GAR106.

RECORDS

Registered persons should keep records detailing when greyhounds:

- Are sold
- Are given away
- Have moved off of the property (temporarily/permanently)

outside of usual requirements.

The full name, address and contact details of new owner or temporary carer should be recorded as well as the greyhounds race name (if applicable), microchip and ear brand.

When greyhounds arrive on a property any health issues or welfare should be are documented.

Records of unsuccessful attempts to suitably rehome a greyhound, including agencies contacted should be retained by the last responsible person.

HEALTH/VETERINARY CARE

General health

Every greyhound should be checked daily to monitor its general health and wellbeing. Details to monitor include:

- Food and water intake (high, moderate or low)
- Defecating/urinating normally (noting the colour of urine, presence of blood or worms)
- Behaving normally (noting any signs of fear/aggressive behaviour)
- Able to move freely
- Healthy appearance (coat appearance/texture and body score)

Any changes should be recorded. Where there is a change in the health status of greyhounds it is recommended that greyhounds are taken to a certified Veterinary surgeon in a timely manner. A greyhound that is found in ill health, suspected of, or has been diagnosed as having an infectious condition is to be isolated as soon as possible.

Any new greyhounds entering the property should be examined for any visible health issues. Any concerns should be documented and if serious should be referred to GRSA.

Body condition score

Racing greyhounds should have a condition score of *Ideal*. Refer to body condition score chart at –

https://greyhoundcare.grv.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Welfare_Fact_Sheets_2019_Body_Condition_Scorecard.pdf

Dental health

Teeth of greyhounds in the care of a registered person should be maintained to reduce the chances of greyhounds developing dental diseases and further health issues.

Avoid feeding exclusively wet food. Providing un-soaked dry food (kibble) will help scrape tartar/plaque from teeth.

Grooming

All greyhounds are to be groomed regularly and at a frequency that ensures coat health is kept to a clean condition. This grooming regime should involve brushing and bathing.

Toe nails

Toenails should be maintained to prevent overgrowth. Where toenails have grown too long they should be trimmed.

Muzzling

Muzzle must be made for purpose and not restrict the ability for a greyhound to pant, drink, vomit or breathe effectively. Muzzles should fit comfortably without damaging the skin or causing swelling. Muzzles should not cause pain or distress to the greyhound and if so it should be removed immediately.

Any greyhound that is barking excessively should be cleared for any medical conditions or behavioural problems. Greyhounds are not to be muzzled for periods longer than reasonably necessary or required under law or the rules of racing.

Parasite prevention

All greyhounds are to be treated with a safe, effective and regular worming program. Greyhounds should be on a preventative program for heartworm.

External parasites such as fleas and ticks should be treated as needed or on a regular basis as part of a preventative program to prevent infestation.

Parasite treatment is to be stored and used according to manufacturer's instructions. Parasite treatments used must be manufactured and safe for use on canines.

Pest Control

Safe and effective measures must be taken to control pests and vermin (including fleas, ticks, flies, mosquitoes, spiders, snakes, and rodents) in greyhound housing areas, prioritising the well-being of greyhounds and compliance with relevant health and safety regulations.

ORDER

All pesticides must be kept in their original container and must be commercially available and registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). The use and storage of pesticides must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Pesticides are not to be stored in food preparation areas or in any circumstances whereby they could be consumed by greyhounds or children.

Greyhounds must be removed from any areas where and while noxious pesticides are being used to ensure their safety and welfare. Adequate ventilation must be ensured in areas recently treated with pesticides before allowing greyhounds to return.

Expert advice from a person holding a pesticide license should be sought before pest control operations are carried out to ensure that the chosen methods are safe, effective, and compliant with current regulations. A veterinarian should be consulted regarding the pesticides and their ingredients to ensure that none of the ingredients are prohibited or harmful to the greyhounds.

The use of traps for pest control must not contravene the *Animal Welfare Act 1985* (SA). Traps used must be humane and checked regularly to prevent unnecessary suffering to captured animals.

Regular monitoring of pest control measures must be conducted to assess their effectiveness and safety.

Vaccinations and Treatments

ORDER

All greyhounds housed in a registered facility are to be vaccinated for distemper, hepatitis, canine cough and parvovirus by a certified Veterinary Surgeon in accordance with the Rules of Racing.

Pups (GAR137 – Registration of Litter)

Between 6 and 8 weeks of age pups are to be vaccinated against: Parvovirus, Hepatitis and Canine Distemper (C3 vaccination).

Between 10 and 16 weeks of age pups are to be vaccinated against: Parvovirus, Hepatitis and Canine Distemper, Parainfluenza virus and Bordetella bronchiseptica (C5 vaccination).

Per GAR136 Result of service a litter of pups is not to be divided/relocated from the address of whelping until they have been ear branded, microchipped and vaccinated in accordance with the rules. And further, until a period of 14 days has elapsed from the date of the last vaccination.

Naming (GAR115 – Registration/Naming)

Application for registration/naming of a greyhound requires a certificate of vaccination advising that the greyhound has been vaccinated against: Parvovirus, Hepatitis and Canine Distemper, Parainfluenza virus and Bordetella bronchiseptica (C5 vaccination).

Breeding female (GAR127 – Registration of sire and breeding female (brood bitch))

Application for registration as a breeding female requires evidence of a current vaccination against: Parvovirus, Hepatitis and Canine Distemper, Parainfluenza virus and Bordetella bronchiseptica (C5 vaccination).

C5 vaccinations should be given yearly.

Vaccinations are to be included in the registered persons' treatment record book.

Medication/supplements

All medication and supplements are to be labelled in accordance with legislation and caution should be taken by registered persons to know what ingredients are in any medication and supplements used.

All supplements and injectable substances should be individually labelled and kept in their original container or packaging. All medications, supplements or injectable substances are to be stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Prescribed medication storage

All prescribed veterinary medication are to be clearly labelled and kept in a secure, lockable area such as a locked kennel house, padlocked refrigerator or padlocked container.

TREATMENT RECORDS

Greyhound Racing Rule GAR84A - Treatment records to be kept

ORDER

Treatment records are to be kept at all times. The treatment records are to be completed by the person who currently has the greyhound in their care. Participants are to keep treatment records for a minimum of 2 years.

GRSA can provide an official treatment record books to participants. Participants are also welcome to use their own records in the form of:

- Computer files (e.g. excel spreadsheet)
- Diary
- Note book / pad
- Calendar (Must be kept for a minimum of 2 years)

White boards are not a suitable format to keep treatment records.

Treatment records are to be kept for any greyhound active in the greyhound industry, including unnamed greyhounds, racing greyhounds and breeding greyhounds.

Treatment records will be inspected during random kennel inspections and must be up to date.

All antiparasitic (worming/flea treatment) and prescribed medication given to a greyhound are to be recorded in one of the formats above.

GRSA recommends that multiple trainers on a property should keep separate treatment records.

GAR84A TREATMENT RECORDS TO BE KEPT

The person in charge of a greyhound must keep and retain records detailing all vaccinations, antiparasitic and medical treatments administered to a greyhound from the time the greyhound enters their care until the greyhound leaves their care and for a minimum of two (2) years. Such record of treatment must be produced for inspection when requested by a Steward or a person authorised by the Controlling Body. Any person responsible for a greyhound at the relevant time who fails to comply with any provision of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.

Each record of treatment kept in accordance with this rule must, as a minimum requirement, include the following information: name of the greyhound; date of administration of the treatment; name of the treatment (brand name or active constituent); route of administration; amount given; name and signature of person or persons administering and/or authorising treatment.

For the purposes of this rule “treatment” includes all Controlled Drugs (Schedule 8) administered by a veterinarian; all Prescription Animal Remedies and Prescription Only Medicines (Schedule 4); any injectable substance not already specified in this Rule; all Pharmacist Only (Schedule 3) and Pharmacy Only (Schedule 2) medicines; all veterinary and other substances containing other scheduled and unscheduled prohibited substances.

It shall be an offence for any person to acquire, attempt to acquire, administer or allow to be administered to any greyhound, any Permanently Banned Prohibited Substance referred to in Rule 79A.

It shall be an offence for any person other than a Veterinary Surgeon to possess, prescribe, administer or allow to be administered to any greyhound, any Schedule 4 or Schedule 8 substance listed in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons contained in the Australian Poisons Standard, as amended from time to time.

Sub rule (4)(b) shall not apply where the substance was administered as intended to a greyhound under the care of the Veterinary Surgeon who prescribed that substance in compliance with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation for the treatment of those greyhounds under his or her care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need exists for that substance.

BIOSECURITY

GRSA follows guidelines issued by the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions (pir.sa.gov.au), Animal Health Australia (animalhealthaustralia.com.au) and Australian Government National Pert and Disease Outbreaks (outbreak.gov.au) for advice on biosecurity incidents relevant to the greyhound industry.

GAR105(A) REPORTABLE DISEASE

The Controlling Body may declare an infectious or contagious animal disease or condition to be a reportable disease as from the date on which the declaration is published.

A person who owns or is in charge of, or has in his possession or control, a greyhound which the person suspects or should reasonably suspect is infected with a reportable disease shall as soon as possible after he should have suspected or became aware that the greyhound is infected, report the fact to the Controlling Body by the quickest means of communication available to the person; and, as far as practicable keep the greyhound separate from any other greyhound or animals not so infected.

If the Controlling Body reasonably suspects any premises, place, region, or vehicle to be contaminated with a reportable disease, the Stewards or authorised person may by order in writing declare it to be an infected place or vehicle. The written notice of the order shall be given to the owner or person in charge or in apparent control of the premises, place, region or vehicle to which the order relates.

Other than a person expressly authorised to do so by the Stewards or authorised person, a person shall not bring, move, take or allow any person to bring, move or take any animal, vehicle, fodder, other digestible product, gear or fitting into, within or out of any premises, place, region or vehicle, declared under sub-rule (3).

ORDER

This order applies to *any* greyhound (*including any retired greyhound*) in the custody or control of any registered person.

Registered persons are to notify GRSA, pursuant to GAR105(A) of any suspected cases of reportable disease in any greyhound.

The following infectious or contagious animal diseases or conditions are declared by GRSA as **reportable diseases**:

- Canine Coronavirus
- Canine Distemper
- Canine (Kennel) Cough (Bordetella Bronchiseptica)
- Canine Parainfluenza Virus
- Canine Parvovirus
- Ehrlichiosis

- Infectious Canine Hepatitis
- Any other disease or condition declared to be reportable by GRSA, pursuant to a Stewards' Notice or Order

At a registered kennel address, biosecurity should be taken into account to prevent/minimise the spread of disease. Registered persons should use hand sanitiser before and after entering kennels and the use of a footbath (containing high quality disinfectant).

GRSA Officers sanitise hands and spray boots with disinfectant between greyhound properties to prevent instances where disease could be spread.

ISOLATION/QUARANTINE HOUSING

Registered participants are to provide adequate isolation housing in the event that a greyhound is suspected of having a reportable disease. All isolation housing is to be approved by GRSA. If no housing is available on the property a plan should be in place for how a greyhound could be isolated to prevent an outbreak.

If there is no isolation housing available at an establishment or a veterinary clinic, advice is to be sought from GRSA or a veterinarian. GRSA should be kept up to date with information.

Isolation housing should be constructed at least 10 metres from other greyhound housing areas and should be physically separated by an impervious barrier.

In the event of greyhound suspected to have a disease being housed in isolation:

- Any items such as bedding, food/water containers, toys etc. are to be exclusively used only in isolation housing and not used in any other areas.
- The greyhound/s is to be regularly monitored and treated according to advice from a veterinarian.
- GRSA is to be kept up to date.

Using isolation housing for greyhounds with injuries/non-infectious illness/females in season

Provided isolation housing has been approved, it can be utilised for situations where a greyhound might have a non-infectious illness, injury or be in season. This is especially the case when a greyhound in the aforementioned states may be stressed by contact with other greyhounds and it is in the greyhound's best interest to separate them.

If the isolation causes stress to the greyhound, housing is to be arranged where the greyhound can be separated but not isolated to ensure maximum wellbeing of the greyhound.

FACILITIES

ORDER

A kennel is to comply with the Planning and Design Code (or equivalent Development Plan in force at the time of construction) *and is to be located only where there is a permanently occupied dwelling on the land. That dwelling is to be occupied by a person who is registered with the Controlling Body.*

All greyhounds are to be securely kept with their custodian. Where the custodian is a registered person who is not licenced as a trainer or breeder (e.g., owner), the keeping of a greyhound is to be in accordance with the day/spelling requirements.

Below are types of facilities and requirements/recommendations for sizes of them. For kennels already constructed, those kennels are to comply with the Planning and Design Code (or equivalent Development Plan in force at the time of construction).

Kennels

<i>Kennel type</i>	Use	Recommended size (square metres)
Boarding	Boarding a single greyhound	4.8m ² with accessible yard of 5m ²
Day/spelling	Housing one or more greyhounds not in race training. Generally, has an attached or accessible yard.	4.8m ² with accessible yard of 5m ²
Isolation/quarantine	Housing a single greyhound that has a suspected/diagnosed infectious disease	4.8m ²
Racing	Housing a single greyhound only in race training. Secure facility and designed to encourage rest	Minimum 1m wide and at least 2.4m ²
Whelping	Enclosure with attached puppy yard. Designed for a breeding female to whelp a litter of pups. Whelped puppies generally housed in this area until four (4) months of age with breeding female to be removed from this area at weaning	6m ² with an accessible yard of 15m ²
Whelping box	A box used by a breeding female to whelp a litter. GRSA recommend that a crush rail is installed	Minimum 1.5m x 1.8m

GRSA recommends that the roof height (outside a sleeping area) must allow greyhounds to stand on their hind legs with their front paws raised above their head (a natural stance for an excited greyhound).

All kennels housing greyhounds are to have a weatherproof sleeping area that provides protection from the weather (sun, wind, rain etc.), contain a raised bed, bedding and permanent access to fresh, clean drinking water.

Weatherproofing can form a part of the individual kennel structure, or be a larger weatherproof structure (e.g., a shed) with individual kennels located therein.

Racing Kennel

Racing kennels are to be a minimum of 1 metre wide and at least a floor area of 2.4m². Each racing greyhound on a registered property is to have a racing kennel designated to it regardless of whether or not it is housed there. **Only 1 greyhound is to be housed in a racing kennel at any 1 time regardless of the size of the racing kennel. Racing greyhounds are not to be housed with any other greyhound at any time.**

Any new kennels erected are to be approved prior to housing greyhounds.

Whelping/lactating areas

Whelping and lactating areas are to:

- Have access to natural daylight (See indoor housing – natural light)
- Contain bedding that is soft, absorbent and easily disposed of, cleaned or disinfected
- Be temperature controlled (Recommended temperature range between 16°C-24°C)
- Have a raised sleeping area to prevent draughts, while ensuring puppies cannot fall out, become injured or stranded.

GRSA recommends that whelping areas are physically separated from other greyhounds.

Separate whelping areas are to be provided for each breeding female and her puppies containing separate whelping boxes for each of them.

If fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare issues occur between puppies they are to be separated.

Whelping box

The whelping box is to be large enough for the breeding female to lie comfortably to whelp and to accommodate her and her puppies for the first 4 weeks after whelping. The whelping box is to have solid sides that can be easily disinfected, that are high enough to allow the breeding female to exit readily but prevent puppies from falling out.

Lactating areas

GRSA recommend that there be a fully screened area to allow the breeding female physical separation from other greyhounds. The lactating area should allow the breeding female to access an area where her puppies cannot reach her when she requires rest.

It is important to provide a heat source for puppies (e.g., heat lamp or heated whelping box), particularly during colder weather. Puppies are unable to regulate their temperature at a young age. During warmer weather, it is important to provide a cooler area for the breeding female.

Yards

Yard type	Use	Recommended size (square metres)
Day/spelling	Wire mesh or solid panel enclosed space wherein a greyhound may spend short periods of time outdoors	6m ²
Empty out	Wire mesh or solid panel enclosed space used for greyhounds to empty (urinate/defecate)	5m ²
Puppy	Wire mesh or solid panel enclosed space used for housing pups	40m ²
Rearing	Wire mesh or solid panel enclosed space used for rearing pups	150m ²

Yards should be constructed at a height that prevents escape/injury of greyhounds.

Yards should not allow greyhounds in neighbouring yards to make unsafe contact through or over the top of the fence

All kennels housing greyhounds are to have, or be located within, a weatherproof sleeping area that provides protection from the weather (sun, wind, rain etc.), contain a raised bed, bedding and permanent access to fresh, clean drinking water.

Mesh

Kennels/yards should be separated by solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh dividers. Partitions are to be strong and structurally sound to prevent injury or escape.

Mesh size guide

Type of greyhound	Recommended mesh size (mm) to prevent escape/injury
Puppies (less than 8 weeks of age)	50mm x 50mm
Greyhounds (over 8 weeks of age)	75mm-100mm x 50mm

Mesh size is to be small enough to prevent escape of greyhounds (including puppies) and prevent greyhounds being able to hurt greyhounds in adjoining yards.

GRSA recommend that a provision for shade and fresh, clean drinking water should be available in all yards on the property in case of an emergency situation wherein the person in charge is unable to return them to regular housing.

Housing multiple greyhounds together

ORDER

Greyhounds are to be monitored when housed together. If fighting, bullying or adverse welfare outcomes are identified, they are to be separated.

GRSA recommend that if multiple greyhounds will be housed together, there should be adequate space for them to prevent fights from breaking out. Enough resources (food, water, beds and bedding) should be provided to prevent resource guarding from occurring.

Greyhounds that do not get along should not be housed together at any time or should be let out into yards together. In a situation, where incompatible greyhounds must be let out into a yard together, they should be muzzled. Where greyhounds are housed next to each other in separate enclosures and they do not get along with their neighbours, effort should be taken to leave a separate enclosure between them or find a compatible neighbour.

Greyhounds known to be incompatible with other greyhounds should be muzzled at all times while out in yards.

All yards housing greyhounds permanently are to have access to a weatherproof sleeping area that provides protection from the weather (sun, wind, rain etc.), contain a raised bed, bedding and permanent access to fresh, clean drinking water.

Yards used to house greyhounds temporarily e.g. during the day are to have access to a weatherproof sleeping area that provides protection from the weather (sun, wind, rain etc.), contain a raised bed, bedding and permanent access to fresh, clean drinking water.

Training

Type of training facility	Use	Recommended size(*)
Bullring	Enclosed circular training facility to train greyhound to run. Generally has a pole in the centre with a rotating arm that may trail an approved lure. Rotating arm may be motor powered	Surrounded by fence (approximately 1m high)
Circle/oval track	Intended to encourage a greyhound to jump out of a starting box and chase a lure	300-400m in circumference
Exercise yard	One, or a series of fenced enclosures used to exercise greyhounds. There may be two adjacent to each other.	3-4m wide and 100-120m in length
Hand-slipping facility	Long, narrow fenced running surface designed to allow a greyhound to run	4-5m wide and 200-300m in length
Straight trial track	Long, narrow fenced running surface with steel lure support rail on one side. Intended to encourage a greyhound to jump out of a starting box and chase a lure	4-5m wide and 300-400m in length

(*) Dimensions may vary dependent on site character

Mechanical lures and lure cables are to be kept in good working condition at all times.

Greyhounds known to be incompatible with other greyhounds should be muzzled while using training facilities.

Requirements for training facilities

All training facilities are to be:

- Supervised when in use by greyhounds
- Fully enclosed to prevent escape
- Constructed of materials that will not cause injury to greyhounds
- Maintained to ensure there are no large dips or holes that could cause injury to greyhounds
- Cleaned of any faeces after each greyhound has finished their training
- Free from debris
- Maintained to prevent pooling of liquids

Starting boxes and viewing kennels are to be:

- Constructed of materials that will not cause injury to greyhounds
- Kept in good working order
- Constructed of materials that can be easily cleaned/disinfected
- Cleaned daily or upon use

Greyhounds in viewing kennels are to:

- Have access to water as needed

- Be monitored for signs of distress and removed if they are showing this behaviour

Viewing kennels are not be used for housing greyhounds for long periods.

Keeping greyhounds as owner

Owners keeping greyhounds that are not in training are to keep those greyhounds at an occupied premises. Where those premises do not have kennels, the area housing the greyhounds is to be of a type and dimensions that are equivalent to the recommended sizes of a combined day kennel and day yard. This can include a residential property (example shed and yard), provided that the keeping of those greyhounds complies with this Policy.

Any premises must only keep the number of greyhounds allowed under law (e.g., council by-law) or permit.

MINIMUM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Greyhound facilities (kennels/yards) are to be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that ensures the best possible health, welfare and well-being of the greyhounds housed therein.

Behavioural and physiological needs of greyhounds should be considered when designing/constructing housing facilities.

All facilities are to:

- Prevent escape
- Prevent injury
- Provide protection from the weather (extreme climates, rain, sun and wind)
- Provide protection from vermin and harassment from other animals.

Materials selected when designing housing for greyhounds are to:

- Be durable
- Be non-toxic
- Enable ease of cleaning
- Enable ease of maintenance

Where materials capable of conducting heat are used, adequate insulation should be incorporated into the ceiling and walls.

Materials

Facility	Acceptable Construction Materials	Unacceptable Construction Materials
<i>Indoor housing (including whelping kennel)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick Shelter • Corrugated iron shelter • Galvanised Chain Wire • Garage • Room inside of house • Solid Partition • Weld Mesh • Wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged/unsafe materials • Glass • Protruding / sharp wire

Outdoor housing (including outside kennels and yards)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick Shelter • Corrugated iron shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged/unsafe materials • Glass • Protruding / sharp wire
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Flooring

Facility	Approved Flooring	Unacceptable Flooring
Indoor housing (including whelping kennel) – <i>Flooring is to be impervious or coated with an impervious material to assist with cleaning/drainage. Ideally sloped to enable waste/water run off with a drain.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete • Pavers • Tiles • Vinyl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirt / Sand • Glass • Wood
Outdoor housing (including outside kennels and yards) – <i>Flooring is to be kept maintained and free of holes and hazards at all times</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete • Dirt/Sand • Grass/fake grass • Pavers • Tiles • Vinyl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Wood

Outdoor housing

Greyhounds housed in areas that are muddy or sufficiently dusty should be actively monitored for respiratory and eye conditions. Any greyhounds with signs of respiratory or eye conditions should be moved to a separate housing area and veterinary advice is to be sought.

Greyhounds should be tethered only for short periods of time under constant supervision. Greyhounds are not to be permanently tethered or tethered as a form of long-term restraint at any time.

INDOOR HOUSING

When constructing indoor housing, humidity, light, temperature and ventilation should be considered.

Light

All indoor pens should provide greyhounds with continuous access to natural daylight (window/skylight/doors open). Light should be distributed evenly to all greyhounds in the housing areas.

Sufficient lighting should be available to accommodate a thorough examination of all greyhounds.

Ventilation

Ventilation is to be adequate to prevent dampness, offensive odours and draughts. A flow of fresh air should be available. Where forced ventilation is the only form of air movement -:

- An air change rate of a minimum of eight changes per hour should be sustained to prevent the build-up of foul odours
- Ventilation should not cause draughts and should distribute fresh air evenly to all of the housing areas
- Temperature should be maintained in the ideal temperature range of 16-24°C

- Air recirculation units incorporating effective air cleaning and filtration should ensure the removal of infectious organisms and chemicals.
- A back-up and alarm system is recommended in case of power failures or breakdown of ventilation and temperature control mechanisms.

SLEEPING AREAS

ORDER

All areas used to house greyhounds are to have access to weatherproof sleeping areas, beds (that should be raised above ground level to provide insulation from the ground) and warm, clean, vermin resistant bedding. It is an expectation that all greyhounds on a registered property, regardless of age or status are to have a raised bed and appropriate bedding. All bedding is to be cleaned/changed regularly and kept dry.

For cold weather periods, greyhounds should be fitted with a rug that is fit for purpose.

Unless inside a weatherproof structure, sleeping areas should be enclosed on three sides to a minimum height of 1.5 metres with solid partitions. Beds should be raised off the floor and be large enough to allow the greyhounds to lay down comfortably. Bedding materials should be chosen for ease of maintenance, cleaning, durability and non-toxicity.

<i>Type of greyhound</i>	<i>Acceptable raised beds</i>	<i>Acceptable bedding</i>	<i>Unacceptable sleeping area</i>
<i>All greyhounds irrelevant of age or status:</i>	<i>A bed raised off the ground and <u>not</u> predominately made of concrete or metal</i>	<i>Soft, dry and warm</i>	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Greyhounds (0-18 months)</i> - <i>Racing greyhounds</i> - <i>Breeding greyhounds (breeding females/stud dogs)</i> - <i>Greyhounds waiting for GAPSA</i> - <i>Greyhounds retired to owners/trainers</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canvas • Hessian • Plastic bed • Trampoline Bed • Wooden raised beds (open) • Wooden raised box (small opening) • Wooden pallet bed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blankets / sheets • Carpet • Hessian • Pet mat • Shredded Paper • Straw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bed • No raised bed • No bedding • Dirty bedding • Wet bedding

GRSA recommend greyhounds older than 16 weeks of age be provided with sufficient space and bedding to ensure all greyhounds can sleep comfortably. By providing each greyhound with their own bed/bedding it may minimise resource guarding.

Despite a greyhound chewing beds or bedding, greyhounds are to be provided with adequate bedding at all times.

EXTREME WEATHER/TEMPERATURE

All greyhounds housed on a licenced facility are to be provided with weatherproof shelters to protect from the weather. GRSA recommend that insulation be incorporated into housing where possible. GRSA recommend appropriate shade material in outdoor housing (75% shade material to a 4 square metre area is adequate sun protection).

Cooling/heating provisions

<i>Housing type</i>	Summer	Winter
	When temperature exceeds 28°C or more, hot weather provisions <u>must be implemented</u>	When temperature drops to 15°C or below, cold weather provisions <u>must be implemented</u>
Indoor housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air-conditioning • Clam pools • Fans • Hosing down kennels every 30 minutes • Misters/ sprinklers • Wet blankets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry bedding • Dry sleeping areas • Fire Place • Heater • Heat lamp • Rugged/ double rugged (must be dry)
Outdoor housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clam pools • Hosing down kennels every 30 minutes • Misters/ sprinklers • Shade Cloth or appropriate shelter • Trees / plants that provide shade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Shelter • Dry / clean bedding • Dry sleeping areas • Extra bedding • Heat lamp • Rugged/ double rugged (must be dry)

ORDER

A permanent supply of dedicated, potable drinking water is to be provided at all times. A pool for greyhounds to cool down is not to be used as the only source of drinking water.

During summer additional water sources and increased water supply should be provided.

TRANSPORTATION

Registered participants are to ensure that greyhounds are transported in safe, clean and supervised environments. Greyhounds should only be transported under the care and management of a registered participant. The participant is to ensure that any person they engage to transport a greyhound they are responsible for will comply with this policy and has the capacity to be responsible for the safety and welfare of the greyhound during transport.

Standards for trailers and vehicles used to transport greyhounds:

1. Vehicles and trailers used to transport greyhounds are to be roadworthy and registered as required in the Motor Vehicles Act 1959. Registered persons driving are to be appropriately licensed in South Australia or an equivalent transport agency as required by law.

2. Vehicles and trailers are to be constructed of materials and designed in a way that prevents escape and minimises the risk of injury to greyhounds housed therein and can also be effectively cleaned and disinfected.
3. All modes of transport are to be weatherproof and have adequate and functioning ventilation.
4. Barriers, compartments or cages are to be securely fitted in vehicles/trailers and should be checked for any protrusions or sharp edges that could cause injury to greyhounds prior to transportation.
5. Doors, latches and hinges are to be in working order and securely fixed to the main frame. There is to be a mechanism in place preventing the possibility of being opened from the inside. Preferably doors should be lockable or can be secured externally.
6. Trailers are to have a secure means of attaching to a vehicle to prevent separation during travelling as required by law
7. Space provided during transport is to allow for each greyhound to sit, lie down and turn around and stand in a natural position without making contact with overhead structures
8. Greyhounds are to be safely restrained to avoid distracting the driver or causing injury to themselves and/or other occupants, both human and other greyhounds.
9. Greyhounds are not to be transported in the boot of a sedan or on the open tray of a vehicle or trailer
10. Appropriate bedding material should be provided
11. Collars and leads should be stored in an appropriate place to avoid the greyhound becoming entangled
12. Greyhounds are not not be left unattended in any mode of transport for any extended period.
13. Vehicles and trailers are not be used as a form of kennels for greyhounds.

Additional vehicle standards:

1. Vehicles containing compartments/cages are to be used to contain a single greyhound at any one time.
2. If more than one greyhound is transported inside a vehicle without compartments/cages, they are to be muzzled to prevent injury.
3. If greyhounds are being transported inside a vehicle without compartments, a maximum of two greyhound are to be transported in that vehicle.

Additional trailer standards:

1. Compartments are to be used to contain a single greyhound at any one time. Greyhounds must be transported in separate compartments.

Travelling with greyhounds during extreme weather:

It is recommended that a thermometer or temperature logger is fitted and used to monitor internal temperatures on hot weather or cool weather journeys.

Hot weather

Hot weather affected journey refers to an entire journey wherein the official Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) forecasted maximum temperature is 32°C or higher at any time on the date of the journey.

1. During hot weather affected journeys, cooling provisions are to be implemented. Acceptable methods include air conditioning and cool vests.
2. If cooling vests are used, they are to be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations to maximise their effectiveness.

Note: Barking muzzles are not to be used on greyhounds at any time during transportation if the journey is hot weather affected.

Note: Veterinary advice and/or treatment is to be sought if a greyhound is showing signs of heat stress, or other abnormalities. Signs of heat stress and dehydration can include panting, skin feeling warm, fast heart rate and pulse, drooling, red gums, muscle tremors and seizures.

Cold weather

Cold weather affected journey refers to an entire journey wherein the official Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) forecasted maximum temperature is 10°C or lower at any time on the date of the journey.

1. During cold weather affected journeys, warming provisions are to be implemented. Acceptable methods include providing warm, vermin resistant bedding and/or coats for greyhounds showing signs of cold stress.

Note: Veterinary advice and/or treatment is to be sought if a greyhound is showing signs of hypothermia (abnormally low body temperature) or other abnormalities. Signs of cold stress and hypothermia can include shivering, skin feeling cold, slow heart rate and pulse, pale gums and non-responsiveness.

Planning and managing a journey:

When planning journeys, the person responsible for the greyhound should give consideration to the following:

- a) Number of greyhounds being transported
- b) The physical condition of each greyhound being transported including any health issues or injuries
- c) The weather and road conditions
- d) The length of the journey
- e) Amount of rest stops needed and amount of time greyhounds will be without food and water
- f) Emergency management including access to a Veterinarian should a greyhound become seriously ill or injured during transportation.

Note: If travelling time exceeds one hour, a break in the journey should be made to visually check on the well-being and health of all greyhounds being transported. At this time should greyhounds require water or food they should be provided.

Trailer and vehicle inspections will be conducted by Welfare Compliance Officers, Officials and/or Stewards. During vehicle inspections, GRSA may use equipment to monitor the internal and external temperature of vehicles and trailers.

APPROVED LURES

A “lure” is defined by Rules of Racing as - “lure” means any item, natural or man-made, that is used in any way, by any person with the intention or effect of encouraging or inciting a greyhound to pursue, attack or excite it by responding to such stimuli and ‘quarry’ and ‘bait’ shall have a similar meaning.

ORDER

A registered person licenced as a trainer is to only use or have in their possession at any place where greyhounds are to be kept, trained, educated, prepared to race or racing, a lure that is approved by the controlling body as per GAR86A.

GRSA only approves the following types of lures:

- Artificial/synthetic material
- Tanned, professionally processed sheepskin

Lures are to be kept in good working order.

GRSA have a zero tolerance for live-baiting. Anyone found to be participating in or withholding knowledge of live baiting will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of GRSA’s powers and may be referred to law enforcement agencies for further investigation.

GAR86A APPROVED TYPES OF LURES

A person shall only use or have in their possession at any place where greyhounds are, or are to be kept, trained or educated or prepared to race, or racing, a lure that is approved by the Controlling Body.

EXERCISE

Tethering

Tethering refers to the practice of securing a greyhound to a stationary object or stake in the ground with a rope, chain, or similar restraint to restrict the greyhound’s movement within a specified area. Tethering is sometimes used for various reasons, including temporary restraint during outdoor activities or as a part of training exercises.

The practice of tethering, generally, is not recommended. Where tethering of a greyhound is necessary:

- *Greyhounds must be under continuous supervision by a registered person when tethered. This ensures that any distress or entanglement can be promptly addressed, minimising the risk of injury or discomfort to the greyhound.*

- *Greyhounds must not be tethered for more than two hours per day. This limitation is in place to prevent undue stress and to ensure that the greyhounds have ample opportunity for free movement, social interaction, and rest.*

Greyhounds must not be tethered in any circumstances that could be detrimental to their health and welfare. This includes, but is not limited to:

- *Extreme weather conditions (e.g., excessive heat, cold, or during severe weather events).*
- *Areas without access to adequate shelter, water, or shade.*
- *Surfaces that could cause injury to the dog (e.g., overly rough or hot surfaces).*

Failure to adhere to this policy will result in disciplinary action, which may include proceedings for breach of L131 of the Local Rules.

Greyhounds should have the opportunity to exercise for at least 30 minutes daily, unless being treated for significant illness/injury or extreme weather conditions. Methods of exercise may include but is not limited to:

- Access to training facilities (*)
- Coursing (*)
- On lead walking (refer to GAR 109 Control of greyhound in public place for street walking)
- Race meetings (*)
- Swimming
- Treadmills/walking machines
- Trials (*)

(*) These methods of exercise are considered to be 'training' by GRSA and should only be done by registered trainers

Treadmills/walking machines

Greyhounds are to be supervised at all times whilst exercising on treadmills/walking machines. While these machines can assist in exercising greyhounds it should not replace outdoor exercise.

GAR109 CONTROL OF GREYHOUND IN PUBLIC PLACE

A registered person must not permit a greyhound, which is pursuant to the person's care or custody to be in or on a public place unless the greyhound has a securely fixed muzzle; and is pursuant to the effective control of some competent person by means of a leash of leather, or other durable material of a type capable and in a condition of effectively restraining a greyhound, and which is securely fastened to the collar worn by the greyhound.

Unless determined otherwise by the Controlling Body, a registered person who has the care, custody or training of greyhounds shall not lead more than 4 greyhounds in a public place at the 1 time; permit any person acting for the registered person to lead more than 4 greyhounds in a public place at the 1 time; or permit any person pursuant to the age of 16 years, to lead a greyhound in a public place unless a registered person or some other person above the age of 18 years accompanies that person.

GENERAL HYGIENE

Registered facilities should be clean, hygienic and clutter free at all times. All kennels should be cleaned out at least once daily and as required by hosing out or other appropriate means. Prior to cleaning, all

contaminated bedding, litter and uneaten food should be removed and disposed of. This is inclusive of any matter underneath beds.

Greyhounds should be removed from kennels during cleaning.

Cleaning methods may include:

- Hosing
- Mopping
- Pressure cleaning
- Scrubbing/sweeping

All facilities should be cleaned of faeces daily. GRSA recommend faeces is removed immediately before introducing greyhounds to that area to prevent transmission of disease. Uneaten food and any destroyed/soiled bedding material should be removed daily.

Disinfectant should be used on a regular basis (GRSA recommend the use of disinfectant daily). Disinfecting agents should be chosen on the basis of their suitability, safety and effectiveness. Manufacturer's instructions for disinfecting agents is to be followed.

Prior to and after whelping or when an occupant of a kennel has changed kennels is to be disinfected.

After cleaning there should be an adequate method to drying any liquids to ensure optimal health for greyhound's pads, to prevent wet bedding and in cool weather keep them as warm as possible. Several drying methods are:

- Squeegeeing excess water away
- Mopping excess water

All equipment, bedding and rugs should be cleaned on a regular basis and as required if dirtied or wet.

Food preparation areas are to be kept clean and hygienic. Water and food utensils are to be kept clean. A greyhound that has been diagnosed with a disease or infection their water/food utensils is to be disinfected before they are used for another greyhound.

Utensils should be rinsed thoroughly after being disinfected to prevent poisoning.

Waste

Greyhound establishments are to have an adequate water supply and have an adequate method of disposing of faeces. Disposal of waste is to be undertaken in accordance with local government requirements.

NUTRITION

Food

All greyhounds are to be fed once daily (as a minimum). Food is to be of sufficient quantity and nutritional value for each greyhound. Food is to be appropriate for canines and meet the daily requirements for the age, activity, size and status of the greyhound. A variety of food should be supplied for a balanced diet.

Dental management should be taken into account when choosing a feeding regime to prevent or minimise prevalence of gum disease and plaque management. Refer to dental health.

All food should be prepared hygienically and served in non-chewable and non-spillable bowls except when providing bones/chews or food in an enrichment toy. They are to be readily accessible, positioned to avoid spillage and contamination by urine or faeces. They should be cleaned daily.

All food is to be stored in a secure, rodent free area. If food is refrigerated, it should be done according to manufacturer's directions. Refrigerators are to be kept clean. Where food is stored in bulk, there should be a plan to power the refrigerator in times of prolonged power outages.

Recommended feeding guide

Type of greyhound	Recommended feeding
Pregnant or lactating	Two feeds per day
Orphaned and pre-weaned puppies	Fed under direction of veterinarian
Fully weaned puppies (less than sixteen weeks old)	Three feeds per day
Puppies (3-4 months)	Three feeds per day
Puppies (4-6 months)	Two feeds per day

GRSA recommends that greyhounds over the age of 16 weeks are provided with their own food container to prevent resource guarding and to ensure food intake can be monitored for each puppy.

Puppies from 3 weeks of age to weaning should be fed in a shallow food container.

Raw offal is not recommended for greyhounds. However, if greyhounds are fed with raw offal, it should be in conjunction with a complete worming program.

Registered persons should take great care when sourcing food for greyhounds in training. Some low-quality meats (e.g., 'knackery' meats) possess traces of drugs that were administered to the beast in life that will be detected in a greyhound as a prohibited substance. Detections of prohibited substances in greyhounds are a breach of the Rules of Racing, regardless of any lack of intent to performance enhance a greyhound.

ORDER

All greyhounds are to have a permanent supply of fresh, clean drinking water. This should be provided in a non-chewable and non-spillable container.

Water containers should be cleaned daily and kept clean.

An adequate water supply is to be available for greyhounds in the event of an emergency (such as illness (of the responsible person), accident or emergency. This includes providing water in yards and kennels as required.

Food/water containers

GRSA recommends the use of stainless-steel containers as they are easy to clean and sterilize and are more difficult for greyhounds to chew.

Water containers should be attached to the kennel to avoid being spilled.

EXPOSURE/SOCIALISATION

Adequate exposure and socialisation is critical in the life of greyhound, especially at a young age. Greyhounds should be handled, socialised and exposed to a range of different experiences that they

may encounter in adulthood. They should be exposed to different types of stimuli such as novel objects, sights, sounds, scents, new environments, new people and various animals (not only greyhounds). This should be a focus throughout all stages of a greyhound's life. See Table # recommended guide.

Greyhounds should receive positive social contact with humans. Time should be set aside for human interaction (outside of standard training) such as handling/petting, grooming, general obedience and general play. By exposing/socialising greyhounds throughout their life it can minimise anxiety and anti-social behaviour and may benefit them during retirement and make them easier to rehome. Greyhounds behavioural needs must be met.

Puppies should be encouraged to play chasing games and be actively monitored when housed together. If fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare issues occur they must be separated.

Critical socialisation period (3-16 weeks of age)

This period is critical for exposing puppies to everything they need to be comfortable with during adulthood. During this period puppies will generally adapt much better to experiences, even those that can cause fear at this age. After 16 weeks of age they do not adapt as well. At any time during this period if a puppy shows a fearful reaction to a stimulus it should be quickly turned into a positive. This can often be done with food rewards – This process is commonly referred to as counter conditioning. During this period greyhounds should:

- Be provided with access to different surfaces (bed, bedding material, concrete, grass, carpet, tiles, stairs, rocks, leaves, unstable surfaces (wobble boards) etc.)
- Be taught to wear a collar and walk nicely on a loose lead
- Have multiple opportunities for isolation from other greyhounds and humans to minimise the development of separation anxiety (see Greyhound behaviour for guide)
- Be exposed to various different sounds they may experience in life before, during and after racing (sounds associated with racing, dogs barking, various animal sounds, fireworks, house hold sounds ((vacuum cleaner, blender etc.)), traffic etc.). Puppy socialisation sounds can be found on YouTube and Spotify.
- Be exposed to standard racing/training facilities. As well as starting boxes, lures, rugs etc.
- Be groomed regularly with a focus on handling of ears, eyes, teeth, paws/pads, legs, tail etc.
- Be bathed and towel dried
- Be exposed to people outside of their usual handlers (short people, tall people and humans of all ages – including children)
- Be exposed to vaccinated canines (outside of the greyhound breed), including dogs of all sizes and breeds.
- Be exposed to various novel objects such as umbrellas, people wearing large jackets, beanies, sunglasses, wheel chairs, skate boards, vacuum cleaners, mops/brooms etc.
- Be provided with confidence building activities such as being able to climb onto raised platforms, dig in sand pits, jump into ball pits etc.

Please seek help if puppies are showing major fear reactions to stimuli from a canine behaviourist.

Isolation is important to practice to prevent separation anxiety. This may make it easier to rehome as the greyhound will be capable of being left at home alone for longer durations.

Exposure beyond 16 weeks of age

In addition to the points above greyhounds beyond sixteen weeks of age should be exposed to:

- Different environments that are available locally (reserves, parks, busy shopping strips, beaches etc.
- Socialised with vaccinated domestic dogs and various pets
- Being walked on a loose lead
- Being walked by their collar
- Travelling in vehicles and trailers
- Circular training facilities
- Race track environments.
- Kennel environments
- Various food dispensing toys, long lasting chews and toys
- Provide the greyhound with opportunities to toilet outside of a kennel

Canines will experience fear periods during their life. During these periods they are increasingly suspicious to new things and highly sensitive to any negative experiences they may encounter. Negative experiences should be avoided during this time. Two fear periods in particular occur between 8 and 10 weeks and between 6 and 14 months of age. These periods will occur for approximately 2 – 3 weeks.

Behaviour of greyhounds being introduced to new stimuli should be monitored and interactions terminated if the greyhounds shows signs of fear, predatory, aggressive behaviour. Support from a

canine behaviourist, veterinarian or GRSA must be sought if the greyhound continues to show excessive fear, aggressive or predatory behaviours.

Greyhounds may show signs of fear when experiencing new things or new places. They should be monitored carefully and they should be rewarded heavily for signs of interest in the new stimuli. Extreme fearful behaviour resulting from a new stimuli should be ceased and reintroduced slowly in the future at a rate where positive reinforcement and counter conditioning could aid the greyhound to feeling more comfortable with it. Please note that often ‘aggressive behaviour’ can be a sign that an individual is actually fearful.

If a greyhound shows predatory behaviour towards other animals the interaction should cease immediately.

GREYHOUND BEHAVIOUR

It is important to note an individual greyhound’s normal body language so in the event that they are stressed or anxious it is easy to identify body language changes no matter how minute. In the event that a greyhound is stressed or anxious the trigger should be identified and either the trigger or the greyhounds should be removed.

Body language

Examples of body language that can be signs that a greyhound is stressed or anxious are:

Head and face	Body	Demeanour
Tense facial features	Muscle tension	Loss of focus/inability to focus
Avoidance (including avoiding eye contact)	Shaking/shivering/trembling	Pacing/circling/spinning
Displaying whites of eyes (whale eye)	Cowering	
Hypervigilance	Hackles raised	
Staring directly into eyes	‘Shake off’	
Lip licking	Freezing	
Yawning	Tail tucked with/without wagging tail	
Teeth chattering		
Excessive panting		
Excessive salivation		
Ears back against head		

It is important to look at the entirety of the greyhound when observing body language and especially noticing ‘out of context’ behaviours. For example: A greyhound panting excessively on a hot day is not out of the ordinary but in the middle of winter it could indicate stress or anxiety.

A wagging tail does not always indicate a relaxed dog. Often, when paired with a tucked tail, lip licking and showing the whites of their eyes it can indicate stress and submission.

The Four F's

In the event that a greyhound is stressed or anxious you may notice the following four reactions.

Fight – Usually a response characterised by 'aggressive' behaviour.

Flight – Fleeing a perceived threat.

Freeze – Generally stopping all movement. Characterized by tense facial features, hard eyes and stiff body language. Often a pre-cursor to biting.

Fiddle/Fidget – Characterised by various behaviour such as: boisterous behaviour, inability to focus and various more. These dogs will often show stereotypic behaviours as a coping mechanism or to look busy.

For many canines fight may not be their first option but if the other options are not available to them (especially flight) adverse behaviour can occur. In a kennel environment, if a greyhound is trying to get away from you but they can't due to space it may result in a fight response.

Remember, biting or 'aggressive' behaviour never happens out of the blue. There are always changes in body language or behaviour that will indicate a canine is uncomfortable. It is your job to notice this change and act accordingly before it escalates.

Fearful behaviour towards people

If a greyhound is displaying fearful behaviour towards people it is important to make all interactions with people positive for the individual. If the greyhound is food driven, high value food rewards should be provided for showing interest in the handler. As the handler it is important that you make yourself as small as possible (if safe to do so), sit parallel to the greyhound (at a distance they feel comfortable), avoid direct eye contact and allow the greyhound to approach you rather than you approaching them. As fearful behaviour decreases, contact can gradually increase.

Cortisol levels in canines generally take 24 hours to return to normal. When training ensure the greyhound is given a generous break so its cortisol levels can return to baseline until the next training session.

Similarly to humans, the effect of high cortisol levels on a constant level for canines produces adverse effects physically and mentally. This may decrease the performance of racing greyhounds.

Stereotypic behaviours

Stereotypic behaviours are ones that are out of context, abnormal in frequency, duration or intensity. These behaviours can indicate stress and behaviours can typically be, borderline obsessive. If you notice these stereotypic behaviours it is essential that a veterinarian or canine behaviourist is contacted. Early intervention is critical to prevent poor welfare outcomes.

Common stereotypical behaviours include:

- Pacing
- Spinning/circling
- Excessive licking (environment, self, other greyhounds)
- Excessive chewing (environment, self)
- Excessive vocalising (barking/howling/whining)

Separation anxiety

Separation anxiety is characterised by anxiety caused when an individual is by itself or cannot reach the desired animal/person. Greyhounds are prone to developing anxiety as they are rarely housed by themselves and will generally have kennel mates. This can make rehoming difficult and cause severe anxiety. Beginning early, when a greyhound is young is important to teaching them that time spent alone is positive and relaxing. Ways to promote time alone can be by incorporating toys and/or long lasting chews (bones, pigs ears) to provide a positive experience and way to distract the greyhound from the absence of others. It is important that sessions are conducted slowly, even beginning with one (1) minute (depending on the greyhound) and slowly building up the duration. Ensure that smaller durations are chosen to begin as it is important to avoid returning to a greyhound when they are stressed/vocalising to prevent reinforcement of the behaviour.

Note: If a canine with separation anxiety is left alone for too long too early and is vocalising, if you return to it, it will inevitably learn that it only needs to vocalise for a certain period of time to get you to return to them. This reinforces the behaviour and teaches them that this works.

Guide to prevention of separation anxiety

Age	Preventative measure/s
Eight (8) – sixteen (16) weeks	<p><i>Task:</i> Isolation from humans and other greyhounds (provide a long lasting chew and toys)</p> <p><i>Duration:</i> Initially one (1) minute (depending on the greyhound) and building to 30 minutes.</p> <p><i>Frequency:</i> Twice weekly</p>
Sixteen (16) weeks - ongoing	<p><i>Task:</i> Isolation from humans and other greyhounds (provide a long lasting chew and toys)</p> <p><i>Duration:</i> 30 minutes to one (1) hour (adjust according to individuals)</p> <p><i>Frequency:</i> Twice monthly</p>
Retirement preparation	<p><i>Task:</i> Isolation from humans and other greyhounds (provide a long lasting chew and toys)</p> <p><i>Duration:</i> One (1) hour to three (3) hours (depending on the greyhound)</p> <p><i>Frequency:</i> Three times weekly</p>

This is only a guide, for greyhounds who have separation anxiety shorter time periods alone are better to begin with.

Vary the time greyhounds are left alone for.

When leaving and returning to the greyhound during training do not make a build deal out of your absence.

Seek advice from a canine behaviourist if greyhounds are exhibiting severe separation anxiety.

Boredom

Canines that are bored and typically do not experience much time outside of their kennel environment will exhibit boredom related behaviours such as:

- Excessive chewing/destructive behaviours
- Excessive/persistent vocalising (barking/howling/whining)
- Excessive digging

Enriching a greyhound’s environment may minimise boredom related behaviours.

Environmental enrichment

Enriching an environment involves creating an interesting and stimulating environment to minimise boredom related behaviours. Ways to do this could include:

- Utilising day kennels when the weather is fine. This will also provide vitamin D.
- Rather than using a walking machine, walk around your property or on the street
- Provide toys (balls, chew toys, ropes, soft toys)
- Rather than feeding in a bowl, feed in a food dispensing toy
- Teach some basic obedience (helpful for rehoming)

In a study by Hubrecht (1993) dogs provided with toys spent an average of 24% of their time using them. The toys reduced the dogs inactive time and destructive behaviour aimed at cage apparatuses.

Greyhounds are notorious couch potatoes, by providing a stimulating environment you should not find that a greyhound will over exert itself. As we know greyhounds will rest when they need it.

Recommended minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichment

Age/category	Exercise, socialisation and enrichment
0-4 weeks These requirements also apply to orphaned puppies unless a veterinarian advises otherwise	Any combination of the following activities daily: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal activity within the whelping box and mother’s pen area - Exposure to a variety of different surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures - Exposure to humans through daily handling(at least five minutes of handling per puppy from no later than three weeks of age)
4-8 weeks	Any combination of the following activities daily for a minimum of 30 minutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal activity and play within mother’s pen area (this can include toys) - Exposure to humans through handling and interactive play using toys - Exposure to a variety of different surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures - A variety of toys, rotated weekly within the enclosure (to develop motor skills and play behaviour)
8-16 weeks	Any combination of the following activities daily for a minimum of 50 minutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Run or play within a secure area outside of the primary greyhounds housing area - Being taught to walk on a lead - Chasing games

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to humans through handling and interactive play using toys - Exposure to a variety of other vaccinated dogs that are socially compatible <p>Exposure to a combination of the following, on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A variety of different surfaces within the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures - A variety of toys, within the enclosure, to develop motor skills and play behaviour - Different environmental stimuli
<p>16 weeks to commencement of training and racing</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities for a minimum of five hours daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exercise in the form of training, free play exercise, walking on a lead or racing - Access to off lead free play in exercise yard - Breaks from housing (toileting, day yard etc.) - Exposure to humans through daily handling and interactive play using toys - Exposure to a variety of other vaccinated dogs that are socially compatible and microchipped. <p>Exposure to a combination of the following on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different environmental stimuli - A variety of racing-related activities such as starting boxes, travel in cars and trailers, circular training facilities, straight tracks, lures or race day kennels.
<p>Pregnant females</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily exercise, including on –lead exercise or off-leash in a secure fenced area being directly monitored and supervised - Access to an exercise yard - Exposure to humans through handling where appropriate <p>Exposure to the following on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include various toys and long lasting chews. <p>Exercise modification must be under the direction of a veterinarian.</p>
<p>Lactating females</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walked on a lead from seven days post-whelping. Unless the female shows sign of stress - Off-leash exercise in a secure fenced areas being supervised - Access to an exercise yard - Exposure to humans through handling where appropriate <p>Exposure to the following on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include various toys and long lasting chews.
<p>Spelling and breeding</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities daily for a minimum of 60 minutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gentle exercise daily in an area containing natural daylight - Walking on a lead - Access to an exercise yard - Exposure to humans through handling and interactive play using toys <p>Exposure to a combination of the following on a weekly basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different environmental stimuli as appropriate. This can include various toys and long lasting chews.

Greyhounds who are injured, ill or recovery from ailment or surgery

For any greyhounds undergoing treatment, exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be under the guidance of a veterinarian

Recommended retirement guide

Once a greyhound has been deemed unsuitable for racing or breeding, whether during education (breaking in) or later in the greyhound’s racing career, the greyhound is to be spelled for at least ten (10) days. If a greyhound has been deemed unsuitable for racing or breeding prior to education and pre-training they are not required to complete the spelling period.

Note: If a greyhound is spelled for longer this may impact positively on GAPSA assessments

Category	Preparation required
Preparation (week 1-4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feeding regime must be adjusted to increase weight - Exercise regime must be <u>slowly</u> decreased - Transitioned to housing of at least 15 square metres
Preparation (week 5-6) After spelling, greyhounds should be moved to outdoor housing or to within a home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walked for 20 minutes per day in public, muzzled and on lead at all times - Acclimatised with various environments such as dog parks, visiting busy shopping strips - Socialising with other suitable domestic dogs (not greyhounds) - Exposed daily to different surfaces - Exposed daily to people in non-training or racing settings - Provided with daily periods of isolation from other greyhounds and humans, starting with 5 minutes and gradually increasing to three hours duration. <p>GRSA recommend that greyhounds are housed in a family environment such as a backyard.</p>
Preparation (week 7 – onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walked for 20 minutes per day in public, muzzled and on lead at all times - Socialising with other suitable domestic dogs (not greyhounds)

Greyhounds may show signs of fear when experiencing new things or new places. They should be monitored carefully and they should be rewarded heavily for signs of interest in the new stimuli. Extreme fearful behaviour resulting from a new stimuli should be ceased and reintroduced slowly in the future at a rate where positive reinforcement and counter conditioning could aid the greyhound to feeling more comfortable with it. Please note that often ‘aggressive behaviour’ can be a sign that an individual is actually fearful.

Note: If a greyhound shows predatory behaviour towards other animals the interaction should cease immediately.

Behaviour of greyhounds being introduced to new stimuli must be monitored and interactions terminated if the greyhounds shows signs of fear, predatory, aggressive behaviour. Support from a canine behaviourist, veterinarian or GRSA must be sought if the greyhound continues to show excessive fear, aggressive or predatory behaviours.

NOTIFICATION OF BEHAVIOUR

GRSA remains unconditionally opposed to the notion that animal cruelty can ever be an acceptable outcome associated with the training of greyhounds. Additionally, GRSA embraces a fundamental obligation to rehome unraced and retired greyhounds.

To that end, it is important for GRSA to understand any extraordinary behaviour of greyhounds, during their racing career, to assist in their transition into retirement and to ensure that their retirement families are suitable to their needs.

The purpose of this policy is to define the procedure and expectations of GRSA of registered participants in relation to specific greyhound behaviour that could affect their retirement.

PROCEDURE

A responsible person, who has the care or custody of a relevant greyhound is to notify the Controlling Body, in writing (“the Notification”), of any of the following (“the Incident”):

- (a) If a relevant greyhound attacks, harasses, chases or otherwise endangers the health of a person (including the responsible person); or, an animal or bird owned by, or in charge of, another person (whether or not actual injury is caused); or,
- (b) If a relevant greyhound goes missing.

The Notification is to include:

- (a) The name of the registered person;
- (b) The name of the relevant greyhound;
- (c) The date, time and place of the Incident;
- (d) A brief description of the circumstances of the Incident;
- (e) Any injuries or deaths that resulted from the Incident (if applicable);
- (f) Was the relevant greyhound muzzled;
- (g) Was the relevant greyhound controlled by a lead;

The Notification is to be on the Form LR114N – Incident Report: Behaviour Notification, or be substantially reproduced in that format, in electronic form.

The responsible person is to cause the Notification to be delivered to the Controlling body in person or email as soon as possible after the Incident and no later than the end of the next day of the Incident.

Further, if a relevant greyhound attacks a person (“the Victim”) such that the person seeks treatment from a medical practitioner, the responsible person, who has the care or custody of the relevant greyhound is to, as part of the Notification and if known, supply to the Controlling Body:

- (a) The name of the Victim; and,
- (b) The known contact details of the Victim

ORDER

A responsible person who fails to notify the Controlling Body, as required, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty pursuant to GAR95.

Notification of the incident may be considered for assessments conducted upon the relevant greyhound, pursuant to rule 114, Local Regulatory Rules (“greyhound rehoming obligations”). No notification of the incident to the Controlling Body is prima facie evidence for GAPSA assessments that the incident did not occur.

A responsible person who knowingly supplies false information to the Controlling Body about the incident, whether pursuant to a Notification or at any other time (including GAPSA assessments), shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty pursuant to GAR95.

This policy does not abrogate a person’s responsibility and liability pursuant to the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* (SA).

SAFETY/SECURITY

GRSA recommends security measures such as CCTV, locked kennel houses, locked gates, locked meal preparation areas etc. All kennels and training facilities must be able to be securely locked to prevent entry by any unauthorised person and/or the escape of greyhounds.

Each individual kennel must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by greyhounds housed therein.

Any security measures must allow for ready access to greyhounds and enable ready exit for staff and greyhounds in the event of an emergency.

While unsupervised, greyhounds must be safe from attack, stress or injury from other greyhounds, animals or people.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The person in charge of a property should have an effective emergency management plan in place. It should include swift removal of greyhounds on premises in the event of an emergency (e.g., fire, flood). GRSA recommend this plan is recorded and displayed prominently.

SMOKING

People should not smoke inside of a kennel house or in close proximity to any greyhounds to *prevent adverse health issues*.

Greyhounds are athletes and require their lungs to be in good working order to perform effectively.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND BLANKETS

GRSA recommends that kennel areas have a fire extinguishers and/or blankets for the safety of staff and greyhounds on premises. A fire evacuation plan should be in place. GRSA recommend the use of smoke alarms in kennel areas.

OTHER POLICIES

GRSA, from time to time, issues policies to regulate greyhound racing. Registered persons should regularly check the GRSA website to keep updated with the latest policies.

RELEASE NOTES

5 October 2021 – Animal Welfare Policy 2021, public release version 1

4 April 2024 – Animal Welfare Policy 2021.v.Apr224 Published Version, amended per Stewards' Notice 23rd April 2024.



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