

Northern Territory Racing and Wagering Commission

Policy for the Welfare of Racing Greyhounds

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NT	Northern Territory
GAR	Greyhound Australasia Rules

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1. Introduction

The Northern Territory Racing and Wagering Commission has, pursuant to section 48(2)(a) of the *Racing and Wagering Act 2024*, established the 'Policy for the Welfare of Racing Greyhounds' to provide information to all industry participants on caring for the most important element of the greyhound racing industry – the greyhounds.

This policy is intended to assist current and new, owners, trainers and other persons responsible for greyhounds, in caring for their animals by establishing guidelines for the owning, housing, training, breeding and otherwise keeping of greyhounds.

This policy provides for the welfare of greyhounds by:

- specifying minimum requirements in areas such as accommodation and physical and behavioural needs, including those that are used for breeding and rearing, boarding and training;
- acts as a guide for appointed officials to assess each individual and property where greyhounds are kept and serves as a template for the application of this policy; and
- ensures industry participants demonstrate their duty of care for greyhounds.

The basic needs of a greyhound are:

- readily accessible food and water in sufficient quantities to maintain good health
- freedom of movement in their accommodation to allow them to stand, stretch and lie down
- accommodation that provides protection from the elements
- regular exercise
- protection from disease and regular checks on their health by a qualified professional
- parasite control of inside and outside environments
- rapid identification and treatment of injuries and diseases

Aside from this policy, industry participants are required to be familiar with their responsibilities under the various pieces of legislation that regulate the greyhound racing industry, including the:

- *Racing and Wagering Act 2024*
- Rules of Greyhound Racing
- Greyhound Australasia Rules

The overriding theme of this policy is that the welfare and needs of the greyhound must come before that of the owner, breeder, participant, sponsors, officials and spectators.

This policy only applies to greyhounds that are intended to be raced, or bred for racing purposes, and not intended for those persons who keep greyhounds as pets, although it does touch on aspects of preparing a racing greyhound for life after racing.

2. Definitions

The following definitions are provided for the purpose of interpreting this policy

Artificial insemination means insemination of a female greyhound by any means other than through natural mating

Approved rehoming organisation means an organisation established in the Northern Territory to rehome racing greyhounds following their retirement from racing and breeding

Boarding means the taking of custody or possession of a greyhound for keeping, accommodation, care, training or feeding for a monetary fee or some other reward

Bullring means an enclosed circular facility used for greyhound training, education or fitness

Cage means a structure designed to contain a greyhound on a temporary basis

Commission means the Northern Territory Racing and Wagering Commission as established under the *Racing and Wagering Act 2024*

Day yards means any area that contains a greyhound for a temporary period of time, outside of normal housing i.e. where the greyhound may toilet and exercise

Enclosure means an area that is fully secured by fencing or barricades that prevents the escape of greyhounds from the area or prevents other animals from entering the area

Enrichment means practices that expose greyhounds to situations or activities that help their physical and mental well-being

Environmental stimuli means all aspects of a greyhounds surroundings, including toys, obstacles in pens, starting boxes, walking in new areas and interactions with new people and other dogs or animals

Establishment means a property or location used to keep racing greyhounds

Euthanasia Certificate means a certificate provided by a veterinarian following the humane euthanasia of a racing greyhound

Exercise means any physical activity of greyhounds that is designed to meet their behavioural and physical needs

General health check means physical examination by a veterinarian to assess the health of a greyhound, including but not limited to:

- medical conditions
- musculoskeletal injuries
- infectious and zoonotic diseases
- internal and external parasites
- dental, eye, ear and skin issues
- breed specific conditions and genetic abnormalities
- age related conditions and ailments
- body condition scoring
- behavioural health issues including signs of stress and aggression

Greyhound means a greyhound registered with the Commission, including offspring of a greyhound under the age of seven days, except a greyhound that has been handed over to an approved rehoming organisation, has retired from racing or breeding, or is being kept as a pet

Greyhound housing area means all pens, all kennels, cages and enclosures used to house greyhounds at the establishment, being areas where greyhounds sleep, eat and spend the majority of their time. Also includes any isolation, whelping and lactating areas

Greyhound record means a document in which the owner of the greyhound records all veterinarian attentions, health requirements and medical treatments for the greyhound

Handling means physical human contact with a greyhound, including grooming, soft patting/stroking, providing exercise, enrichment and human socialisation

Humane euthanasia means euthanasia where the greyhound is rendered immediately unconscious and does not regain consciousness before death

Husbandry means the care, management and breeding of greyhounds

Impervious means materials unable to absorb, or be penetrated by any liquid, including water and urine

Isolation housing means housing that is separate to the general greyhound housing area, including exercise areas, and which is specifically used for greyhounds diagnosed, or suspected of having, an infectious disease

Kennel means a pen designed to house a single greyhound or a series of pens designed to house multiple greyhounds or puppies

Keep, keeping, kept means any or all of the following activities in relation to a registered greyhound: breeding, whelping, rearing, education (breaking in), training, racing, boarding or any other activity involving the care of the greyhound

Litter means all offspring born, dead or alive, from a single whelping

Mating means the physical act of copulation between a male and female greyhound

Monitoring, monitored means observation and assessment of greyhounds on a regular basis, including but not limited to, during routine management activities, and may be direct or remote

Move, moves, moved, movement means to change the location of a greyhound including movements related to the hiring out or leasing of a greyhound. Applicable changes exclude short distance activities associated with race or trial work, veterinarian visits etc

Muzzle means a wire, plastic or mesh piece of equipment that is used to cover the nose and jaw area of a greyhound, and which does not restrict normal and necessary behaviour such as panting and drinking

Overnight means a continuous period of time outside of the hours of 5:00am to 8:00pm

Pen means a structure designed to house greyhounds or puppies

Person in Charge means a person who owns and/or manages a greyhound establishment and is responsible for the welfare of greyhounds and greyhound records at the establishment

Policy means this document which sets out the course of action or principals, adopted by the Commission, for the welfare of racing greyhounds

Puppy means a greyhound of less than 16 weeks of age

Racing Commission means the same as the Commission

Racing greyhound means the same as 'greyhound'

Rearer means a person with a relevant licence or registration who raises, socialises or commences the early education of greyhounds

Rearing means to raise a greyhound to maturity

Remote means, for the purposes of remote monitoring, the use of devices and surveillance equipment to monitor a greyhound at an establishment

Retired means a greyhound that is no longer used in racing, trialling, breeding etc, and which has been, or is being, prepared for rehoming. A greyhound which has been retired is not subject to this policy

Steward means a person appointed by the Commission to undertake the responsibilities of stewarding

Slipping track means a straight yard area along which greyhounds can run

Service means physically mating or artificial insemination of a greyhound

Socialisation means interaction between a greyhound and other animals (including other greyhounds) and humans to make the greyhound fit for life in companionship with others

Spelling, spelled means a period of rest

Staff means any person engaged (qualified or experienced), whether formally or informally, by the *Person in Charge* to provide care for greyhounds as required under this policy

Surface means any texture within a housing pen for the purpose of enrichment

Training means to teach a greyhound with the aim to achieve a fee or reward

Transfer, transferred means to change the ownership of a registered greyhound, including transfers related to the leasing of a greyhound

Veterinary attention means the examination and provision of appropriate treatment to a greyhound by a veterinarian

Weaned means a greyhound puppy that no longer receives a milk diet provided by its mother or an artificial source

Washable means an impervious surface that can be cleaned by liquids

Weatherproof means to protect a greyhound through housing that protects it from wind, rain and temperature extremes

Whelping means the process of giving birth to greyhound puppies or 'whelps'.

Whelping box means a pen designed to protect greyhound puppies through weaning and early life by keeping them safely contained, protected from weather extremes and safe from being crushed or smothered by their mother

Whelps means a newborn greyhound that lacks the ability to see, hear or regulate its body temperature and need to be nursed by their mother until weaning

3. Accommodation

This section, along with Table 1, outlines the minimum housing requirements for keeping greyhounds to ensure their security, safety and well-being. Construction of kennels and outdoor areas are also required to meet any applicable local council by-laws etc. as well as NT planning guidelines.

Greyhound kennels and yards must be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that ensures the good health, well-being and safety of the greyhound, while preventing their escape and ensuring its construction and materials do not cause injury to them or humans. They should be designed and positioned in a way to protect the greyhound from weather, as well as vermin and other dogs.

A person intending to construct kennels is encouraged to read this section prior to commencing construction, and should contact, the Commission or Stewards, if they have any questions.

All newly constructed kennels must be approved by the Commission prior to housing a greyhound. Failure to meet the minimum standards set out in this policy, will result in approval being withheld until such time as the accommodation meets the minimum standard. Any person found to be housing greyhounds in an unapproved kennel, is committing an offence and will face penalties.

Vehicles, caravans, trailers, portable crates or crawl spaces under dwellings, are not to be used for the housing of greyhounds.

Unless the Commission or Stewards identify any welfare or safety issues, existing establishments do not need to meet the facility requirements of this policy as set out in this Section as a “grandfather clause” applies.

However, all new, upgrades, replacements and additions to facilities (as opposed to minor repairs such as repairing existing mesh, doors or walls) that occur after 1 January 2022, must be compliant with the Code.

3.1. Kennel construction and size requirements

The minimum size for an enclosure housing a single greyhound is 3sqm – e.g. 2m x 1.5m, with a minimum width of 1.2m. The enclosure must allow the greyhound to stand, sit, feed, stretch and lie down without being cramped, as well as stand on their hind legs with their front paws raised above their heads (this height is not required for the sleeping area).

Only one greyhound can be kept in any racing greyhound kennel that is between 3 and 10 square metres in size and greyhounds undergoing preparations for retirement and rehoming should not be housed in a kennel this size, other than overnight.

Greyhounds under 12 months of age should also not be kept in a kennel this size for more than three hours a day, unless ill or injured.

The floor of the kennel must be made out of materials that are impervious to liquids, can be easily hosed out, and should not allow the greyhound to escape the enclosure by digging. Materials such as timber (or any derivatives such as MDF) or wire should not be used. Yards should allow for the draining of liquids and be easily cleaned of faeces.

Where the materials used are likely to conduct heat, adequate insulation must be used in all ceilings to keep temperatures as low as possible. The installation of fans is required in those kennel locations that experience high humidity.

The fencing of the kennel should be well constructed, materials used should allow for airflow and be a minimum height of 1.8m. Posts used should be metal or appropriately treated timber and either cemented into the ground or secured to a concrete pad using suitable strength dyna bolts or the like.

Greyhounds must not be kept in unnaturally dark conditions, noting that while this may assist in keeping temperatures down, physical and mental issues can occur when an animal is kept primarily in the dark. The kennel should allow natural light to enter during the day and the duration and intensity of any artificial light used should be as close as possible to natural light.

Where multiple kennels are to be constructed in a row, each individual enclosure may be separated by a solid partition, or galvanised chain wire or weld mesh dividers.

All kennels, yards and pens must:

- be kept in good repair with no holes or sharp edges, exposed nails, etc.
- not allow greyhounds in neighbouring kennels to make unsafe contact through or over the top of the kennel
- be constructed in a manner that prevents greyhounds from injuring themselves or being able to jump out or otherwise escape
- have surfaces that are impervious to liquids, including those used for cleaning the kennel
- include a sleeping area of which the bed is raised off the ground and is constructed of wooden boards, is a trampoline style bed or a specifically constructed greyhound bed. The use of concrete or metal should be minimised and the area should protect the greyhound from the weather, vermin and harassment from other animals
- include bedding for the sleeping area which is clean, hygienic and provides comfort and cushioning and insulation from cold weather, bedding should be made of materials that are easily washable
- located at floor level, multi-level kennels, where one kennel sits directly above another kennel, are not permitted
- be kept clean and free from parasites and vermin

3.2. Exercise/Day yards

An exercise or day yard is any area that a greyhound is placed for a temporary period of time, outside normal housing i.e. to toilet, training etc. Exercise yards must be supervised at all times.

Greyhounds may be exercised at the same time as long as the yard provides approximately 10 square metres per greyhound. The yard should include a sheltered area that the greyhound can use to keep out of the sun, rain etc.

An exercise yard is separate to the greyhound's normal accommodation and the size of it is not to be included when calculating the size of its normal kennel area.

3.3. Outdoor housing pens and yards

Greyhounds may be permanently accommodated in an outdoor pen or yard, provided it includes weatherproof undercover and sleeping areas, and an area for exercising.

These areas can be used to house:

- adult greyhounds that are retired or preparing for retirement
- compatible adult racing greyhounds housed in pairs breeding greyhounds

- greyhound puppies that are being reared
- greyhounds spelling from training and racing due to recovering from injury or illness

Outdoor housing yards should allow 10 square metres per adult greyhound over 12 months of age and should be a minimum of two metres wide.

Outdoor housing areas must not be allowed to remain muddy or sufficiently dusty that the greyhounds suffer, or are likely to suffer, from respiratory, eye or skin conditions.

All outdoor yards, where used for greyhounds older than 16 weeks, must provide a weather proof shelter, of at least 3 square metres per greyhound, made of impervious materials, and include a raised sleeping area. For each additional greyhound housed (aged between 16 weeks and 12 months) an additional 1.5 square metres of weather proof area is required.

If the impervious material used can conduct heat, adequate insulation should be used to minimise the conduct of heat.

3.4. Breeding and rearing facilities

When greyhounds are mating naturally, they must be physically isolated from all other greyhounds at the establishment. The isolated area must be at least 15 square metres in size. Naturally mating greyhounds must not be housed together overnight.

Whelping and lactating areas must:

- have access to natural daylight
- contain bedding that is soft, absorbent and easily disposed of or cleaned and disinfected when soiled
- be temperature controlled to protect greyhounds from extremes of temperature at all times
- have raised sleeping areas to prevent draughts, while ensuring puppies cannot fallout and get injured or stranded
- must be physically separated from all other greyhounds

Separate whelping areas, which must include a whelping box, are required for each mother greyhound and her puppies, and may include adjoining exercise or day yards.

The whelping box must be large enough for the mother greyhound to lie comfortably while whelping and to accommodate her and her puppies for the first four weeks after whelping.

The whelping box must have solid sides that can be easily disinfected, and that are high enough to allow the mother greyhound to exit readily, but prevent puppies under four weeks of age from falling out.

Lactating areas must:

- contain a fully screened bedding area to allow the mother greyhound physical separation from all other greyhounds
- allow the mother greyhound access to an area where her puppies cannot reach her, to allow her to rest
- have a raised shelf area around the sides of the box to prevent the puppies being caught between the sides of the box and the mother's body

While generally not required in the Top End of the Northern Territory, a source of heat may be required for the puppies to offset any possible cooler evenings/mornings. A cool spot for mother and puppies should also be provided.

A space between 15 and 20 square metres is the minimum required for a mother greyhound and her puppies, up to eight weeks of age, after which, an additional 15 square metres of space is required for puppies aged between 8 and 16 weeks.

Fencing for puppy and rearing yards must:

- have at least one external barrier that is a minimum height of 1.8 metres
- not allow for greyhounds in neighbouring pens to make unsafe contact or to jump over
- be constructed in a manner that prevents greyhounds from injuring themselves or escaping
- be maintained in good repair with no holes or sharp protrusions/edges

Floors of the outdoor pen and yards must:

- be well drained to prevent the pooling of liquids
- not made of wire or wood
- be easily cleaned of faeces
- not be allowed to become infested with parasites

Housing areas must not be allowed to remain muddy or sufficiently dusty that the greyhounds suffer, or are likely to suffer, from respiratory, eye or skin conditions.

The exercise or day yard for whelping greyhounds may be incorporated into the overall enclosure area.

Where multiple greyhound pups are housed together, each greyhound must be provided with sufficient bedding and space so that all animals can sleep comfortably at the same time.

3.5. Disinfection and hygiene

The greyhound establishment must be kept clean and hygienic at all times.

On a daily basis, all pens, kennels, yards and exercise areas used to house greyhounds, must:

- have all faeces and uneaten food removed
- have all soiled bedding removed
- be cleaned by hosing or other appropriate means
- have all collection drains cleaned

A greyhound must be removed from the area while it is being cleaned.

Kennel enclosures must be disinfected at least once per week to minimise odours, with cleaning and disinfectant agents chosen on the basis of suitability, safety and effectiveness. Manufacturers' instructions for usage should be followed to prevent toxicity to animals.

Bedding, coats and blankets should, at a minimum, be cleaned once per quarter, or when necessary if soiled.

Food preparation and storage areas must be maintained in a hygienic manner, with food stuffs stored in appropriate containers at the correct temperature. Containers should prevent vermin access. All equipment used to water and feed the animals should be clean and free of mould, food scraps etc.

Bedding, including blankets etc, plus water and feeding equipment should be thoroughly cleaned before being used by a different dog.

Watering and feeding utensils should be disinfected if the greyhound is found to have a disease or internal parasite infection before they are used to feed or water another greyhound. Utensils must be rinsed following disinfection.

Enrichment toys should be disinfected when providing them to a different litter.

3.6. Environmental control

Greyhounds must be protected from extremes of temperature and indoor kennels should be monitored constantly and kept in a comfortable range. In the absence of a controlled temperature environment, and on those occasions that temperature is lower than normal, body rugs should be considered.

Greyhounds should not be in extended contact with wet floors.

Exercise areas must be maintained.

Noise from barking greyhounds must be managed to comply with local council by-laws to minimise impact on neighbours. Trainers should be aware of environmental enrichment techniques and should seek assistance from behavioural experts to address barking problems if unable to rectify them.

Under the Rules of Greyhound Racing and Greyhound Australasia Rules, the use of barking muzzles are prohibited at all times.

3.7. Isolation Housing

All establishments must provide an area for isolating greyhounds that are suspected of having an infectious disease. Failing that, an arrangement with a veterinarian to use off site isolation housing is acceptable.

An onsite isolation area must be separated from other greyhound housing by an impervious barrier or a distance of at least 10 metres.

Items such as bedding, food and watering utensils, enrichment items etc, must remain in the isolation area and should not be used in other housing areas. These items should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after the greyhound has recovered.

Drainage from the isolation area should not run from, or to, other greyhound housing areas.

Greyhounds in isolation housing must be monitored regularly by the Person in Charge in accordance with veterinarian directions.

Greyhounds with injuries or non-infectious injuries must be separated from other greyhounds, however do not have to be held in isolation housing, especially where separation may cause the greyhound anxiety (refer to Schedule 2 for a list of signs that may indicate greyhound anxiety).

3.8. Other

If housed in 10 square metres or less, greyhounds must be given at least three 15 minute breaks per day, except in extreme weather conditions. These breaks can include any time outside the greyhound's housing kennel, such as toileting, exercising, training and spending time in a day or exercise yard.

Greyhounds must be actively monitored when housed together. If fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare outcomes are identified, the greyhounds must be separated.

Greyhounds may only be tethered for temporary, short-term restraint under supervision and must not be permanently tethered or tethered as a long-term containment or housing practice.

4. Training Facilities

Training facilities are used during education, pre-training and the training of greyhounds. These include, but are not limited to:

- circular training facilities (e.g. a bullring)
- straight tracks, galloping tracks and private trial tracks

All training facilities used for the purpose of greyhound education must be approved by the Commission.

All training facilities must:

- be supervised at all times when in use
- be fully enclosed with a fence constructed of materials that will not injure the greyhound or allow them to escape
- not have large dips or holes which may injure a greyhound while they are running
- not made of concrete or other materials that could injure the greyhound while it is training, including wood, wire etc
- not be allowed to remain muddy or dusty in that it may, or likely to, cause greyhounds any respiratory or eye issues
- be cleaned of faeces after each greyhound has used it
- be clear of debris
- be drained to prevent the pooling of liquids

All track surfaces must be maintained and graded with suitable equipment to ensure the racing surface is kept in good condition. All mechanical lures and cables must be kept in good order at all times. Only lures approved by the Commission or Greyhounds Australasia are permitted to be used when training or educating a greyhound.

For clarity, the Commission approves a lure that:

- (a) is made up of synthetic materials only; and
- (b) may contain an audible device.

For the purposes of this Rule, “synthetic materials” means non-animal derived materials.

It is an offence for a lure to be made of animal products.

Greyhounds that are known to be incompatible with other greyhounds should be muzzled at all times while using the training facilities.

Starting boxes and viewing cages must:

- be constructed of materials that can easily be cleaned and disinfected
- be constructed of materials that will not injure the greyhound
- be kept in good working order at all times
- be cleaned daily or after each use

Greyhounds in viewing cages must:

- not spend more than one hour in the cage without the opportunity for a toilet break and access to water
- be monitored regularly for signs of distress
- be removed if they are showing any signs of stress or anxiety (refer to Schedule 2 for a list of signs that may indicate greyhound anxiety)

5. Husbandry – Management and Health of Greyhounds

The provision of the correct nutrition, including food, supplements and medications, is important for the greyhound's health and well-being, as well as racing performance.

5.1. Food

All greyhounds must be fed at least once per day with food that is appropriate for canines and which meet the daily requirements for the condition, level of activity, size and age of the greyhound.

Uneaten food should be removed each day to avoid the greyhound eating spoiled food or it is left to attract vermin and other pests.

Pregnant and lactating greyhounds must be fed twice a day, or as per veterinarian orders, with appropriately nutritional food. Puppies from three weeks of age to weaning must be provided with appropriate food from a shallow dish. Fully weaned puppies less than 16 weeks of age must be fed at least three times a day with nutritionally balanced food appropriate to their age.

Orphaned or pre-weaned puppies must be fed in line with veterinarian directions.

Greyhounds between 4 and 6 months of age must be fed a minimum of twice a day with a nutritionally balanced diet, and it is recommended that greyhounds over the age of 16 weeks have an individual bowl/receptacle to feed from.

It is recommended that greyhounds are not fed raw offal unless it is in conjunction with a complete worming program.

Food must be stored in sealed containers that are vermin and pest proof and refrigerated in line with manufacturers' recommendations. Food should be prepared in hygienic areas and those areas should be cleaned and disinfected after completing the food preparation. Food supply on site must contain sufficient food for all animals in case of an emergency event such as illness (of the Person in Charge), accident or large scale emergency.

5.2. Water

Greyhounds, when kennelled at their regular abode, must have access to sufficient water that is clean and regularly replenished, unless otherwise under veterinarian orders. The minimum amount of water provided should be in the vicinity of 2 to 2.5 litres per day, depending upon such factors as the humidity and temperature, and whether the greyhound is pregnant or lactating.

Greyhounds that are training should also be provided additional water where required. A greyhounds' diet should also be taken into consideration when calculating how much water is to be provided. From three weeks of age, puppies should be provided water.

Water should be provided in receptacles that are non-spillable and will not injure the greyhound. Dishes used for puppies should ensure they cannot drown in them.

5.3. Supplements and medications

All supplements and medications must be individually labelled and kept in their original packet or container and stored in line with manufacturers' directions. Medicines should be clearly labelled as to which greyhound it belongs to.

All expired supplements and medicines must be disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements.

Injectable substances must be registered in accordance with Federal and Territory legislative requirements and be administered under the direction of a veterinarian.

All medications provided to a greyhound must be recorded in the greyhound's treatment book.

5.4. Health care

Vaccinations, parasite prevention, grooming and other requirements, must be documented in the greyhound's record as required.

The following vaccinations must be provided to puppies at the ages indicated:

- Canine Distemper – between 6 and 8 weeks and 10 and 16 weeks
- Infectious Canine Hepatitis – between 6 and 8 weeks and 10 and 16 weeks
- Canine Parvovirus – between 6 and 8 weeks and 10 and 16 weeks
- Internal and external parasites (e.g. worms, fleas and ticks) – between 6 and 8 weeks and 10 and 16 weeks
- Canine Cough (parainfluenza (Type II) and Bordetella bronchiseptica) – between 10 and 16 weeks
- C5 Vaccination every 12-month period, unless a veterinarian certifies the greyhound is protected to a C5 level

A greyhound must not receive its first treatment/vaccine before 10 days of age. It is recommended that a preventative program for heartworm is administered to all greyhounds, under advice from a veterinarian.

A greyhound must receive an annual vaccination for Canine Cough and that can occur when their annual health check-up is conducted.

Any off-label vaccination use must be in accordance with the Australian Small Animal Veterinary Association (ASAVA) guidelines.

The Person in Charge must ensure that vaccination certificates, including dates of next treatment, details of treatment required, details of treatment provided, and a record of who administered the treatment, are signed by a veterinarian at each vaccination and recorded in the greyhound's treatment book.

All greyhounds', regardless of breeding status, should receive a general check up by a veterinarian on an annual basis (or more frequently as required).

Routine dental treatment is recommended to prevent dental and gum disease.

Any health issues identified must be recorded and evidence provided that a treatment plan was devised in conjunction with a veterinarian and that such a plan was implemented.

Persons in charge of greyhounds must be able to recognise common signs of disease and illness and take reasonable measures to respond, which includes seeking veterinarian advice.

The following signs may be observed in greyhounds and may indicate disease, ill health or stress:

- runny nose
- runny or inflamed eyes
- repeated sneezing
- coughing
- vomiting
- diarrhoea
- lameness
- bleeding or swelling of the body (other than the vulva of females in season)
- significant weight loss or no appetite
- apparent pain
- fits of staggering
- bloating of abdomen
- inability to urinate or defecate
- skin inflammation/abnormalities
- fever
- presence of external parasites

Immediate veterinarian attention must be provided to sick or injured greyhounds to relieve pain, stress and suffering.

Appropriate biosecurity measures must be in place to prevent the spread of infectious conditions within the kennel and, where an isolation area is not available at the establishment or location (refer Section 3.7), then a suitable arrangement must be in place to house the infectious greyhound off site.

5.5. Grooming

All greyhounds must be groomed by bathing or brushing, whichever is necessary, at a frequency that ensures coats are kept in good, clean condition. Toenails should be checked and trimmed on a regular basis to prevent toenail overgrowth.

5.6. Muzzling

The use of muzzles on a greyhound must be in line with the following, in that it must not:

- restrict normal and necessary behaviour such as panting and drinking
- cause pain or distress to the greyhound

Muzzling during toileting, socialisation and group exercise is acceptable as a means of acclimatising greyhounds to muzzles for racing. Greyhounds must not be muzzled for more than 30 minutes at a time, unless:

- being walked in public places
- travelling
- under strict directions by a veterinarian (which must be documented)
- under a steward's direction

- part of a housing program to acclimatise the greyhound to a new establishment

The use of muzzles must take into account weather conditions.

Where the wearing of a muzzle is at the direction of a veterinarian, the direction must be reviewed at least on an annual basis.

The use of barking muzzles are prohibited under the Rules of Greyhound Racing, as well as the Greyhound Australasia Rules.

5.7. Breeding

Despite any reference that may be contained in the Rules of Greyhound Racing pertaining to a person being deemed registered or licensed by the Commission if they are so licensed or registered in another jurisdiction, any person in the Northern Territory wishing to breed greyhounds for racing (whether for racing in the Northern Territory or another jurisdiction), must be approved by the Commission.

All approved breeders must comply with all relevant rules regarding the registration and recording of breeding sires, breeding females and whelping/litter notifications as contained in the Rules of Greyhound Racing and the Greyhound Australasia Rules.

Breeding pairs must not be related e.g. father and daughter, brother and sister, mother and son. Second degree mating's (e.g. grandfather and granddaughter) should not be carried out unless under appropriate expert advice obtained prior to the mating.

5.7.1. Breeding Males

Male greyhounds must be at least 12 months of age before their first service and must be registered with the Commission.

In completing the registration, a person must have regard for the requirements re DNA fingerprinting and fertility testing by a veterinarian.

Prior to its first service, the greyhound must have a general health check by a veterinarian, who will determine if the animal is suitable for breeding. A certificate, attesting to the greyhound's suitability to breed, must be obtained and retained.

5.7.2. Breeding Females

Female greyhounds must be a minimum of 12 months of age prior to their first servicing. A female greyhound must have a general health check by a veterinarian:

- prior to first service to assess whether the greyhound is physically mature enough to breed; and
- within eight weeks of whelping

A female greyhound must be registered with the Commission and must have an up to date vaccination certificate.

A female greyhound is not permitted to be bred after eight years of age unless approved by the Commission and has had a certificate issued by a veterinarian attesting to her fitness and health to breed. In assessing the approval to breed a greyhound over eight years of age, the Commission will consider the racing success and ability of existing progeny. If approval is granted by the Commission, it is for one further litter only.

Female greyhounds are limited to a maximum of three litters unless approved by the Commission and has had a certificate issued by a veterinarian attesting to her fitness and health to breed. In assessing whether to grant approval to breed a greyhound for a fourth litter, the Commission will consider the racing success and ability of existing progeny. If approval is granted by the Commission, it is for one further litter only.

To ensure sufficient recovery time, and allow pups to reach an age where their ability can be assessed, a female greyhound is not permitted to breed more than two litters in any 18 month period.

5.7.3. Natural mating

Natural mating pairs must be supervised during mating and physically separated from other greyhounds. Dog breeding stands must not be used.

If the female greyhound is being unduly harassed by the male, she must be removed and the advice of a veterinarian sought:

- if there is a risk of injury to either greyhound; or
- for any other concern held.

5.7.4. Artificial insemination

Artificial insemination procedures must be conducted by an approved veterinarian and advice must be sought regarding appropriate after-care, including advice on post-surgery exercise and during pregnancy.

5.7.5. Whelping

Unless there is a likelihood of stress or injury, a pregnant greyhound must be moved to a whelping housing area at least seven days before her due date. The whelping housing area must comply with the requirements set out in Section 3 of this policy.

As soon as the greyhound shows signs of whelping, fresh bedding material must be provided and should be monitored regularly, either in person or remotely, until whelping is complete.

If there are any abnormalities observed, or concerns for the female greyhound or puppies during the whelping process, a veterinarian should be contacted immediately.

After whelping is complete, the Person in Charge or other staff must:

- monitor the mother and her puppies each six hours until the puppies are feeding and acceptance has been firmly established
- conduct a puppy health check within the first 12 hours of whelping
- clean the whelping area, including bedding within 24 hours.

If required, Oxytocin must only be administered by a veterinarian.

5.7.6. Caesarean section

After a caesarean section, appropriate wound care and pain relief, as prescribed or directed by a veterinarian, must be provided for the female greyhound. Appropriate after-care advice, including post-surgery exercise, should also be sought.

5.7.7. Lactating greyhounds

Monitoring of lactating greyhounds must include observation of:

- all puppies feeding
- the greyhound lactating
- if applicable, the monitoring of a caesarean wound for any signs of redness, swelling or discharge

5.7.8. Rearing

Rearing requirements reflect the aim for greyhounds to become successful racing greyhounds and then transition to companion animals, following appropriate preparation for retirement and rehoming, as outlined under this policy.

During rearing, greyhounds must:

- not be permanently separated from their mother before eight weeks of age unless the health of the puppies is at risk or the female is showing signs of stress. Advice from a veterinarian must be sought if there are any concerns for the welfare of the mother or puppies
- be housed in accordance with Section 3 of this policy
- be handled, exercised, socialised and trained in accordance to Schedule 1 of this policy
- be provided with exercise options that encourage chasing behaviour
- be actively monitored when housed together and if fighting, bullying or other adverse welfare outcomes are identified, they must be separated
- not be muzzled at any time, except as part of the education process, when in public, under the direction of a veterinarian during treatment for injury or illness, or as part of a housing acclimatisation program

From 3 to 16 weeks of age is the critical socialisation period for puppies.

During this period, greyhounds must:

- be provided with access to different surfaces in their pen or kennel environment
- be taught to wear a collar and walk on a lead
- have multiple opportunities for isolation from their litter (in the company of a handler) or complete isolation to acclimatise them to periods of separation from their litter. Practicing isolation is important as greyhounds adopted to a home or residential household are likely to spend much of their time alone. Practicing will help ease anxiety (refer to Schedule 2 for a list of signs that may indicate greyhound anxiety) issues for the greyhound
- be exposed to standard racing and training facilities as outlined in Section 4 of this policy
- be brushed or bathed in warm water and towel dried once a month (or more frequently if required)
- be exposed to people other than their usual handlers and other dogs or domestic pets that do not pose a disease risk

In addition to the above requirements, greyhounds aged between 16 and 24 weeks must be exposed to:

- different environmental landscapes that are available, such as reserves, parks etc and socialised with other dogs and pets as appropriate
- being walked on a lead

It is recommended that greyhounds older than 16 weeks are exposed to the following as often as possible:

- starting boxes
- travelling in cars and trailers
- circular training facilities
- race track environments

Before a greyhound enters its education phase, it must undergo a housing acclimatisation program.

The program must:

- provide increased exposure to housing equivalent in size and design to common racing kennels of between 3 and 10 square metres
- provide the greyhound with positive reinforcement and enrichment, such as toys, bones or other activities
- provide the greyhound with opportunities to toilet to help build familiarity with race kennel routine
- teach the greyhound to walk by their collar
- walk the greyhound by the collar

5.8. Education, pre-training and training

Education is the period of management when a greyhound transitions to training in the industry and is also known as 'breaking in'.

Pre-training is the period before the greyhound progresses to full time racing.

During, education, pre-training and training, greyhounds must:

- be handled, exercised, socialised and trained in accordance with Schedule 1 of this policy
- be housed in accordance with Section 3 of this policy
- be exposed to multiple opportunities for isolation from other greyhounds and humans, except where the greyhound displays signs of stress during isolation. This can be part of race crate training or other training activities
- be monitored for signs of stress, poor acclimatisation, and the development of behavioural stereotypes. Schedule 1 of this policy lists common signs of stress and behavioural stereotypes, as well as possible intervention options

It is also recommended that during this time, greyhounds are regularly exposed to:

- starting boxes
- travelling in cars and trailers
- circular training facilities
- straight tracks
- lures

The Person in Charge must have strategies in place to address greyhounds showing signs of poor acclimatisation, stress and/or the development of behavioural stereotypes. Protocols must also be in place to provide for socialisation and enrichment during education, pre-training and training.

5.8.1. Management of stress in greyhounds

Observations of any signs of stress, poor acclimatisation or development of behavioural stereotypies must be recorded and used as a management tool for assessing the acclimatisation of the greyhound to new housing or changes to daily routine.

If signs of severe stress are observed, action must be taken immediately to alleviate the stress, or advice should be sought from a veterinarian.

If signs of stress, poor acclimatisation or development of behavioural stereotypies are recorded for more than two days in a row, the possible source of the stress must be identified and action taken to relieve it.

If signs of stress identified are related to small kennel housing (3sqm to 10sqm), the greyhound must be:

- moved to a pen of larger size, or other measures taken to reduce stress
- regularly monitored

If the greyhound shows signs of reduced stress, the greyhound may begin a program of gradual, incremental introduction to small pen sizes. If the greyhound does not show obvious signs of improvement over a period of 2 to 3 days, a veterinarian must be consulted.

5.9. Retirement and rehoming of greyhounds

Owners must carefully consider and plan appropriate retirement or rehoming options for their greyhounds, well in advance of when that retirement may occur.

In accordance with the Greyhound Australasia Rules, the last registered owner, or Person in Charge of the greyhound, must inform the Commission of the retirement or rehoming of the greyhound.

When a greyhound is identified as unsuitable for racing or breeding, every effort should be made to rehome it in an appropriate home.

In preparing a greyhound for rehoming, the owner or Person in Charge of the greyhound, should instigate a wind down period of at least 28 days during which:

- the greyhound has not engaged in any racing related activities
- genuine daily efforts have been made to socialise the greyhound to non-racing settings and environments

All greyhounds being retired must be:

- rehomed to a suitable home following the health and temperament of the greyhound being assessed as suitable for rehoming; or
- rehomed through an approved greyhound rehoming group (where in existence) and which has been approved by the Commission as a group that can rehome retired greyhounds; or
- kept as a pet; or
- euthanised by a veterinarian, only where that veterinarian certifies in writing to the Commission that such euthanasia is recommended due to health or behavioural problems or where an acceptable home cannot be found. Euthanasia is to be carried out in accordance with the Greyhound Australasia Rules.

Greyhounds being rehomed directly with a member of the public must be sterilised prior to moving to their new home.

Records of unsuccessful rehoming attempts, including agencies/persons contacted, must be retained by the owner or Person in Charge of the greyhound, and must be presented to the Commission or Stewards upon request.

5.9.1. Preparing a greyhound for retirement or rehoming

The last registered owner or Person in Charge of the greyhound at the relevant time, is responsible for ensuring their greyhound undergoes retirement and rehoming preparations.

5.9.1.1. Preparation weeks 1 to 4

Once it has been determined that a greyhound is unsuitable for racing or breeding, whether during the initial education phase or later in the greyhound's racing career, the greyhound should be spelled for at least 28 days.

During this period:

- the greyhound's diet must be adjusted to increase its weight
- the greyhound's exercise routine must be slowly decreased and it should not engage in any racing related activities including trialling, breaking etc
- the greyhound must be transitioned to housing of at least 15 square metres, however may be kept overnight in kennels between 3 and 10 square metres

Minimum socialisation, handling and enrichment requirements, as set out in Schedule 1 of this policy, must be met during this period.

If it is identified that the greyhound is unsuitable for racing or breeding prior to its education and pre-training, then they are not required to be spelled prior to commencing the rehoming process.

5.9.1.2. Preparation weeks 5 and 6

After spelling (if applicable – see 5.9.1.1), greyhounds must be moved to an outdoor pen or to within a home. It is recommend that greyhounds are housed in a family environment and kept in a backyard, however this may not be possible due to inadequate fencing and/or the presence of small dogs, cats and/or children.

During preparation weeks 5 and 6, greyhounds must be:

- walked for 20 minutes a day in public, wearing a muzzle and on a lead at all times
- acclimatised with environmental landscapes such as visiting dog parks, visiting busy shopping centres (to get used to people) and being socialised with other dogs
- exposed daily to different surfaces and people in a non-racing/training setting
- provided with daily periods of isolation from other greyhounds and humans, starting with 30 minutes and gradually increasing to 3 to 4 hours
- in week six, exposed to larger dogs, aside from greyhounds, while on a lead in a public setting.

5.9.1.3. Preparation week 7 and beyond

Greyhounds must be walked for a minimum of 20 minutes per day in public, on a lead and wearing a muzzle. Socialisation with other dogs is encouraged.

The behaviour of greyhounds being introduced to new environments, people and animals must be monitored and the interaction immediately ceased if the greyhound shows signs of fear, predatory or aggressive behaviour, including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, shaking, cowering or freezing.

Support from a veterinarian or approved rehoming organisation must be sought if the greyhound continues to show excessive fear, aggressive or predatory behaviours towards small dogs and/or other animals.

5.9.2. Rehoming without retirement and rehoming program

Where a greyhound has not completed any preparation period or program, or is owned by a Commission registered owner who hasn't, or hasn't appointed a person to, carry out retirement and rehoming duties for the greyhound, the greyhound may still be rehomed

5.10. Exercise, socialisation and enrichment

All greyhounds must be provided with a minimum amount of daily exercise, socialisation and enrichment.

Dogs are highly social animals and housing greyhounds in individual housing may inhibit their ability to demonstrate the freedom to express normal behaviour. The provision of sufficient space, proper facilities and company of other greyhounds will allow these natural instincts to develop.

Co-housing of compatible adult greyhounds should be considered where appropriate and conditions allow, provided the living space used meets the minimum requirements set out in Section 3 of this policy.

Young greyhounds must be provided with a structured program of controlled exposure to a range of stimuli from an early age. The stimuli should represent likely scenarios that the greyhound will experience in later life, such as exposure to other dog breeds. Such protocols should be based around knowledge of the greyhound's socialisation period.

Where exercise, socialisation and enrichment practices differ from the minimum requirements set out in Schedule 1 of this policy, they must be recorded. Practices must be specific to the lifecycle stage of the greyhound and must account for extreme weather conditions where applicable.

These activities are considered cumulative throughout the day and, dependant on age, include aspects of normal regimes such as:

- physical contact with the dog, i.e. handling – e.g. when leading, grooming, patting, checking, treating
- exposure to humans, e.g. when feeding, cleaning, toileting, playing, training, exercise, grooming, bathing
- exposure to other compatible animals, e.g. other greyhounds, other dog breeds or pet species such as cats, horses etc
- different surfaces outside of those materials used in pens, kennels as set out in Section 3 of this policy
- environmental stimuli such as exposure to racing equipment, music, odours, bones, food based enrichment, toys
- training activities, e.g. trialling, racing, leading

If using treadmills, greyhounds must be closely supervised at all times. A treadmill can be used to assist in exercising greyhounds, and for rehabilitative purposes, but should not be seen as a replacement for external leash walking and environmental stimulation.

Greyhounds must not be in any way attached to a motorised vehicle as a means of exercising it.

6. Movement, transfer and sale of greyhounds

All greyhounds being sold, given away or moved from the establishment must be accompanied by an up to date greyhound information record. The greyhound information record must include:

- details of any known abnormality, injury, illness, behavioural problem or issue affecting the greyhounds ongoing health and/or welfare
- any treatment that the greyhound is receiving or requires
- where a veterinarian has provided advice on any abnormality, how that may affect the long term health and/or well-being of the greyhound

All greyhounds being sold, given away or transferred to a Commission registered owner must:

- have current vaccinations
- if surgically sterilised, be accompanied by a certificate stating as such
- be transferred or sold in compliance with the Rules of Greyhound Racing and the Greyhound Australasia Rules

Greyhound puppies may be sold, given away or transferred to a Commission registered owner at any time but they must not permanently leave the establishment before they are eight weeks of age. They may only be transported away from the establishment for short periods of time for matters such as grooming, training and veterinarian treatment.

6.1. Movement, transfer or sale of greyhound out of the industry

Greyhounds sold, given away or transferred to a person or moved to an establishment, including a greyhound rehoming entity that is not registered or approved by the Commission, or any other Australian or New Zealand jurisdiction racing authority, must:

- have current vaccinations
- be surgically sterilised before leaving its current establishment, except where the receiving party is an approved rehoming organisation which has protocols in place to sterilise the greyhound
- if surgically sterilised, be accompanied by a copy of the sterilisation certificate
- be accompanied by their greyhound record, including any planned treatments

The Commission must be notified of the contact details of the new owner, including when the greyhound is transferred to an approved rehoming organisation. This notification must include a copy of the greyhound's sterilisation certificate (where applicable).

New owners (except where transferred to an approved rehoming organisation) must be provided with information about:

- appropriate feeding
- exercise
- parasite control
- housing
- responsible pet ownership, including the need to register the greyhound with the local council
- vaccinations certificate (required even for transfers to an approved rehoming organisation).

7. Transport of greyhounds

The purpose of this section is to assist industry participants in providing a safe and healthy environment for transporting their greyhounds via road. Adherence to these minimum standards will ensure that the stress that may be experienced by a greyhound while being transported is minimised and assist in ensuring the greyhound arrives at its destination in

Persons transporting greyhounds must ensure a suitable mode of transport is used, being:

- enclosed trailer that is ventilated and insulated
- in a car with the owner or handler
- in the rear compartment of a station wagon or ute (covered)

The following modes of transport are not to be used:

- wire cages in trailers or utilities that are open to the elements
- non-ventilated or non-insulated trailers

Trailers and vehicles must have adequate and functioning ventilation and air-conditioning or cooling mats should be provided in hot and/or humid weather. Trailers and vehicles used should provide enough space for the greyhound to sit and stand comfortably.

Persons transporting greyhounds via road must ensure that they are done so in a way as to minimise stress and that the greyhound cannot escape from the vehicle or trailer. Further, the mode of transport should not have protrusions that could injure the greyhound as it enters and exits the vehicle.

Prior to each trip, the person transporting the greyhound must ensure the vehicle is clean and tidy and that it remains that way for the duration of the trip. Leads and collars should be stored in such a manner to ensure that they greyhound doesn't become entangled in them.

Where transporting greyhounds in temperature extremes, suitable measures are to be taken to ensure they are comfortable, especially in high humidity, and greyhounds should not be left unattended for any length of time. Regular checks must be carried out to ensure the greyhound is not suffering stress or anxiety (refer to Schedule 2 for a list of signs that may indicate greyhound anxiety).

Where an extended journey is being undertaken, the greyhound should be inspected every hour and removed from the vehicle for at least 10 minutes to stretch its legs, get fresh air, toilet and have a drink of water.

Confinement of a greyhound in a transport cage must only be done so under veterinarian direction.

7.1. Minimum trailer standards

- Trailer must be clean, registered and roadworthy
- Doors, latches and hinges must be in working order and affixed firmly to the frame
- Doors must have a latching mechanism that prevents the possibility of being opened from the inside or some other inadvertent way. It is recommended that the doors are externally lockable or can be secured by way of a pin or bolt that prevents accidental opening
- Greyhounds over the age of 16 weeks must be transported in individual, separate compartments that should be securely fixed and allow the greyhound to stand without making contact with the ceiling.

7.2. Minimum vehicle standards

- Vehicle must be clean, registered and roadworthy
- Greyhounds must be securely restrained in the vehicle to prevent distraction to driver or sustaining injury to themselves and occupants in the event of an accident
- Where more than one greyhound is to be transported, and they are over the age of 16 weeks, a suitable barrier must be in place to separate each greyhound.

8. Records

The Person in Charge of a greyhound must ensure the greyhound is accompanied by its greyhound record when it moves out of the establishment, whether that be due to sale, retirement, rehoming, transfer or giveaway.

If an establishment ceases to operate, the Person in Charge must retain all greyhound records on hand at the time the establishment ceases operation, unless the greyhounds are moved in conjunction with the above, for a period of two years.

All records must be produced for a physical inspection upon request by the Commission or Stewards or another person who is recognised as an authorised person.

8.1. Establishment records

The Person in Charge must keep records of the following:

- selling, giving away and/or moving (both temporary and permanent) greyhounds from the establishment
- a copy of the veterinarian's general health certificate for greyhounds sold, transferred or given away to a new owner
- a copy of literature, regarding the care of a greyhound, provided to the new owner, where that owner is not a Commission registered participant
- all records relating to the movement of greyhounds in and out of the establishment, including contact details of the previous owner, the greyhound's previous location, microchip number, copies of transfer of ownership papers (where applicable) and an up to date greyhound record at the time of its arrival at the establishment.

8.2. Greyhound records

A greyhound record must be established, from birth, for each individual greyhound.

For each greyhound, the following information must be recorded in its greyhound record as that information is acquired:

- name (or other identification)
- microchip number (when implanted)
- sex
- date of birth
- distinguishing features
- dam and sire date of birth, microchip number and owner detail
- details of the new owner if sold, including the new owner's name, address and contact number

- return records, including date, reason for return and copies of supporting documentation, where applicable
- a complete health care and veterinarian history including:
 - vaccination records including certificates
 - internal and external parasite control (e.g. fleas, ticks, worms etc)
 - oral supplements and injected substances record
 - administration of any Schedule 2, 3, 4 or 8 drugs (as listed by the Therapeutic Goods Administration) by date, time, dose, route of administration, drug name and name of person administering it
 - any injuries sustained by the greyhound and the treatment provided (where applicable)
 - where the greyhound is under treatment – daily observations, inspections and exercise
 - date and time of any treatment administered, person prescribing the treatment and the name and signature of the person administering the treatment
 - health management instructions for a greyhound that is under treatment, when that greyhound is moved to another establishment or owner
- the name and address of the current Person in Charge
- the date of rehoming to an approved rehoming organisation , or member of the public where directly sold/given away
- euthanasia records or death records including date and cause of death. In the event of euthanasia, a copy of the certificate.

8.3. Individual greyhound identification

Every kennel and pen must clearly display a unique identifier that links back to the greyhound's record.

If the greyhounds are receiving additional or specialised care, the type of care must be clearly displayed on the kennel or pen. For female, greyhounds, this information is to include the number, date of birth, sex, and details of offspring in her current litter.

9. Schedule 1 Minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichment requirements for greyhounds

Category	Exercise, socialisation and enrichment
<p>0 – 4 weeks*</p> <p>Requirements also apply to orphaned puppies unless otherwise advised by a veterinarian</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal activity within the whelping box and mother’s pen area • exposure to a variety of different surfaces with the enclosure that allow puppies to interact with different textures • exposure to humans through daily handling as appropriate, with at least five minutes of human handling per puppy from no later than three weeks of age
<p>4 – 8 weeks*</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities for a minimum of 30 minutes each day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal activity and play within the mother’s pen (this can include playing with toys and interaction with humans) • exposure to humans through handling and interactive play using toys • Exposure to a variety of surfaces within the enclosure that allow the puppies to interact with different surfaces • A variety of toys, rotated weekly within the enclosure, to develop motor skills and play behaviour
<p>8 – 16 weeks*</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities for a minimum of five hours per day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • run or play time in a secure area outside of the primary greyhound housing area • being taught to walk on a lead and/or play chasing games • exposure to humans through handling and 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 surfaces within the enclosure that allow the puppies to interact with different textures • a variety of toys, within the enclosure, to develop motor skills and play behaviour • different environment stimuli
<p>16 weeks to commencement of training and racing</p>	<p>Any combination of the following activities for a minimum of five hours a day</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 play and exercise in an exercise yard • breaks from their housing pen (e.g. toilet, day yard) • exposure to humans through handling and play using toys

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • different environmental stimuli • a variety of racing-related activities such as starting boxes, travel in cars and trailers, circular training facilities, straight tracks and lures and race-day cages
Pregnant females	<p>Any combination of the following activities on a daily basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily exercise, including on-lead exercise or off leash in a secure, fenced area while under direct monitoring and supervision • access to an exercise yard • exposure to humans through handling where appropriate <p>Exposure to different environmental stimuli on a weekly basis including chew toys, squeaky and rubber toys, bones etc</p> <p>Exercise modifications must be under the direction of a veterinarian</p>
Lactating females	<p>Any combination of the following activities on a daily basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walk on a lead from seven days post whelping, unless the greyhound shows signs of stress • off leash exercise in a secure, fenced area while under direct monitoring and supervision • access to an exercise yard • exposure to humans through handling where appropriate <p>Exposure to different environmental stimuli on a weekly basis including chew toys, squeaky and rubber toys, bones etc</p> <p>Exercise modifications must be under the direction of a veterinarian</p>
Spelling and breeding	<p>Any combination of the following activities for a minimum of an hour a day:</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 different environmental stimuli on a weekly basis including chew toys, squeaky and rubber toys, bones etc</p>
Dogs/puppies who are injured, ill or recovering from ailment or surgery (includes orphan pups)	<p>For any greyhound undergoing treatment, exercise, socialisation and enrichment will be under the direction of a veterinarian</p> <p>For greyhounds with injuries that are minor and do not require veterinarian treatment, exercise, socialisation and enrichment should be provided as needed in line with the age requirements set out above</p>

10. Schedule 2 Identifying stress and anxiety in greyhounds

This section offers guidance on identifying possible signs of stress and/or anxiety in a greyhound and includes some possible intervention strategies.

The behaviours listed below may indicate that the greyhound is stressed or anxious.

If these signs are observed, and they continue for more than a few minutes, intervention is required.

Steps should be taken to identify the trigger and then either remove the trigger or remove the greyhound from the situation.

10.1. Signs of stress or anxiety

- cowering/shaking/shivering/trembling
- tucked tail
- ears back
- avoidance
- disengaging/loss of focus
- freezing in response to stimulus
- hypervigilance
- muscle tension
- panting – excessive and not caused by heat
- yawning
- teeth chattering
- lip smacking or licking
- cheek puffing
- unresponsive dilated pupils
- pacing, circling or spinning
- salivation

10.2. Development of behavioural stereotypies

Behaviours that occur out of a normal context or are abnormal in frequency, duration or intensity, indicate that the greyhound may be suffering from a stereotypical or compulsive behaviour. Stereotypies indicate poor welfare and if serious signs of suffering or welfare problems are noticed, veterinarian advice should be sought immediately as early intervention is the key to preventing the development of stereotypies.

Common stereotypical behaviours include:

Repetitive behaviour such as:

- excessive licking of the environment, self, other greyhounds
- bopping
- pacing/circling/spinning (leading to worn paw pads)
- weaving

Destructive behaviour such as:

- chewing wire, beds or bowls
- persistent barking or howling

10.3. Preventing separation anxiety

Helping greyhounds learn to spend time alone can be useful to stopping them from developing separation anxiety. Any time that they spend alone, must be a positive and relaxing experience.

When separating a greyhound from its companions and people, provide a desirable long lasting food item or toy. If the greyhound is stressed and does not settle within five minutes, then end the session and next time, leave the greyhound alone for a shorter period so they do not become anxious, gradually extending the time as they become more used to being alone.

Age	Indicators	Intervention Options
8 – 16 weeks	Prevention of separation anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation in novel area • Isolation from humans and other greyhounds with a chew/food toy or other reward • Frequency: twice weekly • Duration: 5 minutes building up to 30
16 weeks + ongoing	Prevention of separation anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation from greyhounds and humans • Frequency: twice per month • Duration: varying, from 30 minutes to an hour (vary the length of time)
Retirement training	Prevention of separation anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation from greyhounds and humans • Frequency: three times a week • Duration: 1 hour building to 3 hours