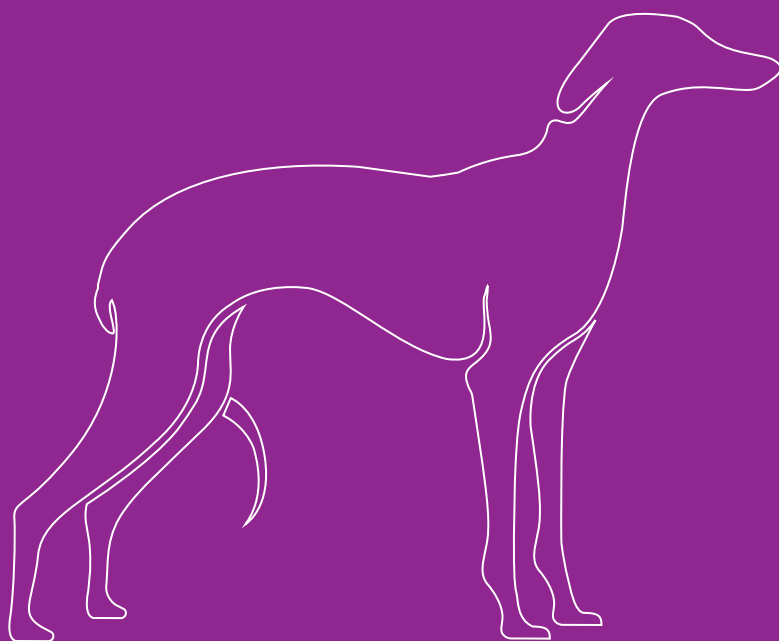


# Greyhound

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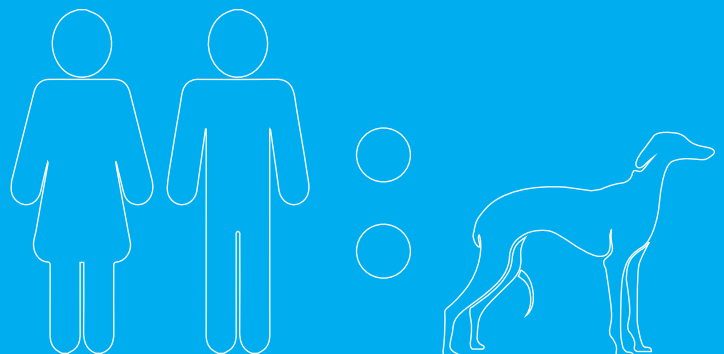
Support Booklet

## PART 1: Facility Management





# Facility Management

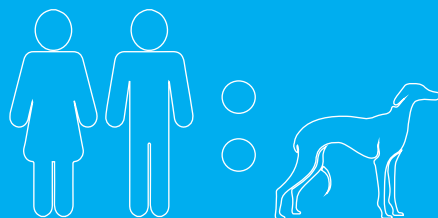


# Facility Management

## Need To Know



- An establishment means a property used to keep racing greyhounds.
- Code requirements cover the keeping of racing greyhounds, from their whelp date until their retirement.
- A Person in Charge is a person who owns, manages and is ultimately responsible for the establishment.
- Each establishment must have an Establishment and Health Management Plan (EHMP)
- Each establishment will need to identify a Person in Charge.





# Person in Charge

## What is it?

**Person in Charge** is defined in the Code as a person who owns and/or manages a greyhound establishment and is responsible for the welfare of greyhounds and greyhound records at the establishment.

## ! What is required?

### Understand the Responsibilities of a Person in Charge

A full list of the responsibilities of a Person in Charge is set out in [Section 3.1](#) of the Code. Key responsibilities include:

- Establishing EHMP Protocols as required and ensuring they are followed
- Ensuring compliance with Code
- Maintaining the health and welfare of all greyhounds in their care
- Management and operation of the establishment
- Management of greyhound activities within the establishment
- Arranging a veterinary agreement for the establishment
- Keeping and maintaining records

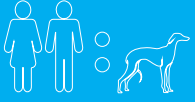
If you share a property with another greyhound racing participant you will need to decide whether there will be more than one Person in Charge, and whether you will be operating as one establishment, or different establishments.

More information about choosing a Person in Charge can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

## Records to be kept:

The Person in Charge is responsible for keeping and maintaining:

- EHMP Protocols
- A written veterinary practitioner agreement
- All establishment and individual greyhound records as described under [Section 5. Records](#) of the Code.



# Establishment Health Management Plan (EHMP)

## What is it?

The EHMP is a collection of Protocols, signed off initially and then every three years by a vet that describe the operation and management of an establishment. The EHMP must be reviewed annually by the Person in Charge.

EHMP Protocols are procedures or instructions for completing an activity in the establishment that relate to it or the greyhounds on it. An EHMP may outline Protocols that differ from the requirements outlined in the Code, and where Protocols are not specified, the requirements in the Code apply.

The Code contains detailed minimum requirements for the day to day management of many aspects of a greyhound establishment. You can adopt these and include them in your EHMP, or you can create your own. Whatever you decide to do, your Protocols must reflect what you actually do at your establishment, whether you meet, or exceed, the Code requirements.

The EHMP only needs to include Protocols for the activities that occur in your establishment. For example, if you don't whelp greyhounds, you wouldn't need to complete a whelping protocol and would just need to indicate that the relevant Protocol is not applicable to your establishment.

## ! What is required?

The Person in Charge must complete an EHMP and have the relevant components of the EHMP approved by a vet. It must be reviewed every year by the Person in Charge, and re-approved by a vet every three years or when activities change at your establishment.

An EHMP must contain completed Protocols relevant for that establishment.

You will be able to use the information in this Support Book, as well as other information including the GRV Code of Practice website, to help you draft your Protocols. The **shaded text boxes** in this Support Book can also be used to jot down the key aspects of your Protocols.

GRV will be releasing an EHMP Declaration Online Portal in July 2019 which you can use to provide details of your EHMP. This EHMP Declaration will also be able to be submitted to GRV in hard copy.

## Records to be kept:

The Person in Charge is responsible for:

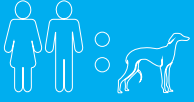
- Documenting the EHMP, consisting of relevant Protocols for their establishment, and having it approved by a vet.

## Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice*





# Staff Management Staff Induction Program

## What is it?

A staff induction program provides new staff at the establishment with information about the establishment and any training they need to safely perform their role.

A reference to “staff” includes any person or participant who works with or for you, or assists with your greyhound activities. This includes family members. It doesn’t matter if that person receives a payment or reward for their work, or not.

## ! What is required?

- Read **Section 3. Staffing** of the Code to understand your obligations. In particular, requirements differ depending on the number and age of greyhounds that are kept on your property.
- Complete a Staff Induction Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Staff Induction Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- Complete and keep a copy of a Staff Induction form every time you do a staff induction. An example Staff Induction Form template is provided on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.
- Keep a list of all Establishment staff, including contact details, GRV participant number (if available or applicable), experience and/or qualifications and training history.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Staff Induction. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Staff Induction Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for Staff Induction



### Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Staff Induction Template*





# Staff Ratio and Overnight Monitoring

## What is it?

Staff ratios seek to ensure there are enough staff at the establishment to appropriately care for the greyhounds in your care.

The number of staff you will need is dependent on the age and number of greyhounds at the establishment, and whether it is during the day, or overnight. It would be common for these details to change over time as greyhounds come and go from an establishment.

An Overnight Monitoring Protocol is required if you have ill or whelping greyhounds, and is also required for general monitoring if your establishment has 51 or more greyhounds.

“Overnight” means the monitoring of greyhounds outside the hours of 5:00am to 8:00pm.

General overnight monitoring for establishments with 51 or more greyhounds may be on-site or remote, however if a greyhound is ill or whelping then, regardless of the number of greyhounds being kept at the establishment, on-site monitoring is required.

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 3.2 Staff Ratio](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Use and keep staff rosters to help ensure you meet the Code staff ratio requirements.
- Complete an Overnight Monitoring Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

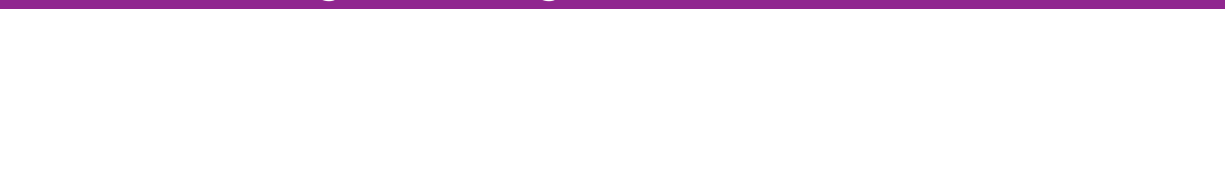
- Overnight Monitoring Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- Staff rosters for at least the previous 12 months.

## The Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for overnight monitoring. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Overnight Monitoring Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for Overnight Monitoring



### Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice*





# Staff Rostering

## What is it?

For establishments that have more than 51 greyhounds, the use of a roster is important to ensure that there are enough staff to care for your greyhounds. If staff are appointed by the establishment, a complete set of staffing rosters must be kept for a period of no less than 12 months.

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 3.2 Staff Ratio of the Code](#) to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- Staff rosters must be kept for at least 12 months (where appropriate) as part of your establishment records.

## A Protocol is not required

### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Sample Roster*

*Fair Work Ombudsman: Sample Roster*







# Emergency Management Plans

## What is it?

Emergency planning involves preparing for natural disasters and other emergency events to help safeguard the welfare of your greyhounds and any staff at your establishment.

natural disasters include:

- bushfires
- floods
- hail
- severe thunderstorms
- high winds.

Other examples of emergency events could include an electrical fire in the kennel, a burst water main flooding the establishment or an accident or illness to the Person in Charge / staff that impacts the immediate care of the greyhounds in the establishment.

## ! What is required?

- Read **Section 4.1 Establishment and Health Management Plan** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Emergency Management Protocol.
- Prepare and display evacuation procedures in your establishment.

## Records to be kept:

- Emergency Management Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for emergency management. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Emergency Management Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for Emergency Management



### Links for more information:

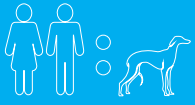
*Greyhound Care and Standards: Emergency Planning*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Emergency Management Checklist*

*Animal Welfare Victoria*

*Country Fire Authority: Emergency Broadcasters*





# Risk Assessments & Management plans for housing & exercise areas

## What is it?

The purpose of conducting a risk assessment is to identify and assess risks that effect the housing and exercise areas of establishments.

Performing a risk assessment will help you identify issues, clarify the impact of those issues, and help you work out what you would do to minimise the risks, i.e. create a risk management plan.

Common risks at greyhound establishments could include:

- Unsecured gates
- Uneven floors
- Damaged fence wire

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 4.1 Establishment and Health Management Plan](#) of the Code to understand your obligations; these only extend to the housing and exercise yards.
- Complete a Risk Management Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

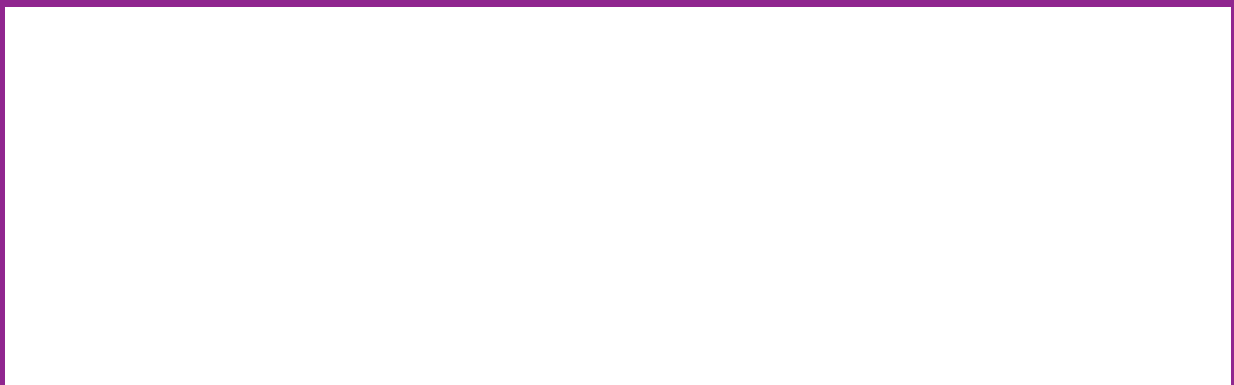
- Risk Assessment and Management Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Risk Management Protocols. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Risk Assessment and Management Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for Risk Assessment and Management for Housing and Exercise Yards



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Risk Assessment Template*





# Greyhound transport vehicle

## What is it?

The Code requires that transport vehicles or trailers used to transport greyhounds meet certain minimum requirements, including protecting greyhounds against extremes of temperatures, and minimising the risk of injury.

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 4.4 Greyhound Transport Vehicle](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- If you are intending to house a greyhound in a transport vehicle or transport cage for more than 48 hours, a record of GRV approval must be obtained.

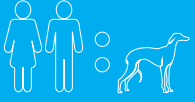
## A Protocol is not required

### Links for more information:

*[Greyhound Care and Standards: Transporting your Greyhound](#)*

*[Greyhound Care and Standards: How do I transport my Greyhound](#)*





# Establishment Management

## – Pest Prevention and General Hygiene

### What is it?

Good hygiene practices, for both greyhounds and people include regular cleaning and disinfection. Good hygiene practices support disease prevention and promote healthy greyhounds.

Cleaning and disinfecting requirements in the Code are different; minimum requirements for cleaning are that it must be carried out daily whereas disinfecting must be carried out at least weekly.

Pest and parasite management are also different; pests refer to managing rodents and feral animals, whereas parasites refer to fleas, ticks and leeches.

### ! What is required?

- Read [Section 6.7.1 Disinfection and Hygiene](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Read [Section 6.2 Health Care](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Hygiene, Pest Management and Disinfectant and Disease Management Protocol.

### Records to be kept:

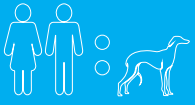
- Keep the Hygiene Protocol, Pest Management Protocol, Disinfection and Disease Prevention Protocols as part of your EHMP.

### The Protocol

The Code does not provide minimum protocols for hygiene, pest management, disinfection and disease prevention. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Protocol can be found on the Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

#### Protocol for Hygiene



# Establishment Management

## – Pest Prevention and General Hygiene

### Protocol for Pest Management

### Protocol for Disinfection and Disease Prevention

#### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Kennels Management*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Establishment Routine for Pest Prevention and Hygiene*

*Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice: Chemical List*



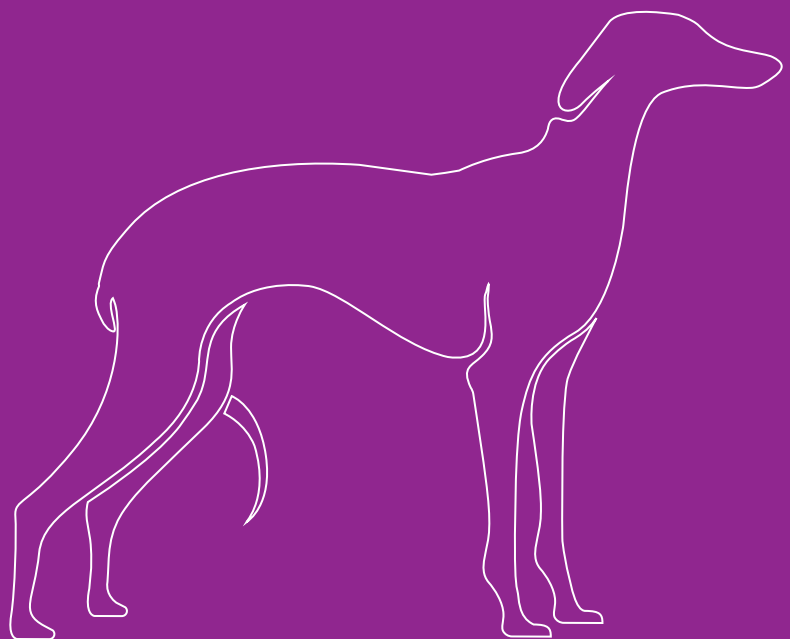
# Greyhound



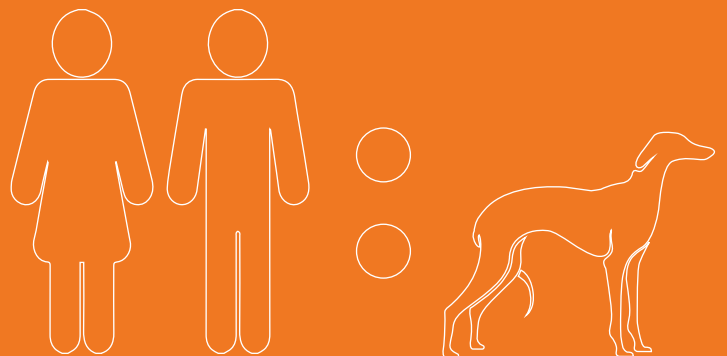
CODE OF PRACTICE

Support Booklet

## PART 2: Facility Construction



# 2 Facility Construction



# Facility Construction

## Need To Know



- Unless GRV identified any welfare or safety issues, existing establishments don't need to meet the facility requirements of the Code as set out in Section 6.7 - 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 2020, must be compliant with the Code.
- A minimum of two physical barriers between greyhounds and escape are required.







# Existing Establishments and Compliance with the Code

## What is it?

The Code of Practice for the Keeping of Racing Greyhounds states:

*Existing establishments may delay compliance with section 6.7 of this Code (Facilities), as far as the provisions relate to facility construction, where all facilities must be compliant upon their replacement, or by a date specified by GRV where any welfare or safety issues are identified at that establishment referable to non-compliant facilities.*

This means that existing establishments are not required to meet the facility requirements of the Code, as set out in Section 6.7, by 1 January 2020.

From 1 January 2020, if GRV identifies any welfare or safety issues at your establishments facilities, you may be given a direction to rectify your facilities in line with the Code.

All new or upgrades to facilities that occur after 1 January 2020, will need to be compliant with the Code. Minor repairs such as repairing existing mesh, doors or walls of existing establishments should not constitute an upgrade which would trigger compliance requirements.



# Code Compliance and interaction with State Planning and Building Requirements

## What is it?

The Code of Practice for the Keeping of Racing Greyhounds stipulates minimum welfare conditions required for facilities that house greyhounds. In most cases, the Code doesn't stipulate construction standards.

This means that when you are determining how to renovate, extend or build new facilities, you will need to consider how you will meet the Code requirements (for example, kennel and yard sizes) and any relevant State based planning and building requirements administered by your Local Council.

You should also check with your Local Council to make sure you have access to the right reference materials to help you determine what these Local Council requirements are. A key reference document on planning can be found within the Statewide *Planning requirements for racing dog keeping and training*.

Link: [https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0030/107967/Planning-requirements-for-racing-dog-keeping-and-training.pdf](https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0030/107967/Planning-requirements-for-racing-dog-keeping-and-training.pdf)

## ! What is required?

When considering the construction or renovation of facilities at your establishment:

- read the Victorian Government *Planning requirements for racing dog keeping and training* (see above) to understand how planning permit requirements may affect the proposed use of your property
- contact your Local Council for clarification on what permit(s), if any, you may need.

## ! Questions to ask your Local Council:

When you contact your Local Council for clarification about planning and building permits that may be needed before construction begins, it's helpful to give them the following information:

- The address and planning zone of your property. You can go to the following link to check your planning zone; <https://mapshare.maps.vic.gov.au/vicplan/>
- The number of dogs and other animals you have
- The activities that you intend undertake
- The existing infrastructure that you have at your property, such as kennels, bull rings, training runs
- Details of your proposed new facilities

Ensure that you write down the time / date of the call and who (name and position) you spoke to, the questions you asked and their answers. It's also useful to follow up your phone call in writing.

GRV will be developing additional material that can help you plan for a meeting with your Local Council. This will be available on the Greyhound Care and Standards website.



# Barriers to escape

## What is it?

The Code requires a minimum of two physical barriers between greyhounds and escape, with the door to a greyhound's pen considered the first physical barrier.

Greyhound pens (meaning any structure designed to house greyhounds or puppies) must be:

- kept in good repair with no holes or inward facing sharp edges, nails or broken wire etc
- constructed in such a way as to prevent greyhounds in neighbouring pens making unsafe contact through, or over the top of the pen wall/fence
- constructed in a manner that prevents greyhounds from being injured, escaping or jumping out.

Barriers to escape must be at least 1.2 metres high.

A Victorian Government Barriers to escape toolkit with more information about this topic can be found on the Animal Welfare Victoria webpage.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [4.5 Security](#) and [6.7.5 Barriers to escape](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- There is no requirement to complete a Protocol

A Protocol is not required.

Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*





# Management of isolation housing

## What is it?

Isolation housing is an area of separate housing that is used to house greyhounds diagnosed with, or suspected of having, an infectious disease. For example, it could be used for a greyhound diagnosed with kennel cough.

Your EHMP Protocol will need to identify whether you have an isolation facility at your establishment, or whether you will have an agreement with your vet that includes the use of their isolation facilities.

### **Practical Tip: Vet agreements and use of an isolation housing facility**

When next speaking with your vet, ask them if they have isolation housing facilities.

If they don't, ask around to find a vet that does have one and make sure you have an arrangement in place in case you need to use it.

If you have isolation housing at your establishment, and it is not being used for greyhounds with infectious diseases, it could also be used to carry out isolation training of greyhounds.

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 6.7.3 Isolation Housing](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Isolation Housing Protocol

## Records to be kept:

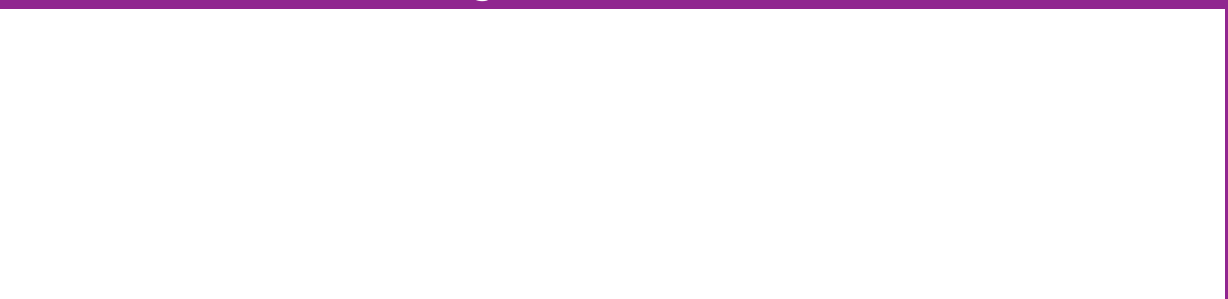
- Isolation Housing Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for the management of Isolation Housing. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Isolation Housing Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for Isolation Housing



### Links for more information:

*Agriculture Victoria: Managing Biosecurity in Victoria*

*Animal Welfare Victoria*





# Minimum housing size requirements

## What is it?

The Code specifies requirements for the minimum size of housing for greyhounds being kept at an establishment. Please note that, for existing establishments, the “grandfather rule” will apply to the construction requirements of these facilities that existed prior to 1 January 2020.

The Code’s dimensions are minimum requirements, not maximum. If you would like to exceed these requirements, there is no barrier to doing so.

Key areas to consider are:

- greyhounds of differing ages, size and activity are kept in correct and appropriate minimum housing sizes
- yards and pens are constructed in a correct manner
- greyhounds in neighbouring pens should not be able to make unsafe contact
- beds are raised, sheltered from the elements and large enough to allow each greyhound to lay fully stretched out
- flooring of kennel and sleeping areas must be impervious to liquids to assist in cleaning and disinfecting as well as ensuring adequate drainage

### Practical Tip: Impervious

The race day kennels at Geelong and Warrnambool use Altro Classic 25 flooring as it is impervious, easy to install, maintain and clean. Other kennels use marine grade plywood.

If you use sealant-based materials (such as paint, or abrasive paint), when installing, ensure it sets properly to prevent it from flaking. You should also monitor it regularly to ensure it remains intact and ensure that’s is not too abrasive or slippery when wet.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.7.2 Minimum Housing](#), including [Table 2. Minimum pen sizes for indoor and outdoor housing](#) of the Code to understand your obligations

### Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

A Protocol is not required.

### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Minimum Housing Infographic*





# Outdoor facilities: weatherproof areas

## What is it?

To ensure that outdoor housing pens and day yards are compliant with the Code, they must be suitably constructed to provide minimum sized weatherproof sleeping areas.

Day yards may be used as exercise yards for extended unsupervised exercise but should contain a weatherproof area.

A construction toolkit with more information about this topic can be found on the Animal Welfare Victoria webpage.

The outdoor weatherproof area required per greyhound will change depending on the age and number of greyhounds kept together. Note also that the Code's grandfather rule may apply to construction requirements for establishments which existed prior to 1 January 2020.

Age of greyhound	Number of greyhounds in kennel	Minimum sqm of weatherproof area
Over 16 weeks	1	3sqm
Over 16 weeks - 12 months	Extra 1	+1 sqm
Over 12 months of age	Extra 1	+1.5sqm

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.7.6 Construction of housing pens and yards - Weatherproof area](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.

### Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

A Protocol is not required.

Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*





# Construction of indoor kennel facilities

## What is it?

Section 6.7.7, construction of indoor kennel facilities, applies to any indoor facility.

There are specific requirements for the use of enclosed facilities such as converted shipping containers, that can be sealed up (i.e. totally enclosed) and where there is limited ventilation.

For totally enclosed kennels, key areas to consider:

- air circulation must be controlled (minimum of eight changes per hour) with the objective to remove foul odours
- temperature must be maintained between 16 - 24 degrees Celsius
- a backup alarm system is installed in the event of power failure or breakdown

### **Practical Tip: Fully enclosed kennels (i.e. converted shipping containers) and air circulation**

Powered whirlybirds, roof vents or similar can ensure appropriate air circulation.

Air flow monitors, attached to an alert system, can assist you regulate airflow in case you are offsite, as can CCTV.

More generally, the Code requires that indoor kennel facilities have (noting that the Code's grandfather rule may apply to construction requirements for establishments which existed prior to 1 January 2020):

- roof height of indoor kennels (outside a sleeping area) must allow greyhounds to stand on their hind legs with their front paws raised above their heads (a common stance for an excited greyhound)
- sleeping areas must have solid partitions at least 1 metre high on three sides
- beds be raised off the floor and large enough to allow the greyhound to lay down comfortably
- all internal surfaces of indoor kennel walls must be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials, so they can be easily cleaned and disinfected
- for outdoor housing, sleeping areas must be protected from wind, rain, sun and extremes of weather
- for outdoor housing, beds must not be constructed predominantly of concrete or metal and must contain warm, soft, dry bedding.



## What is required?

- Read Section **6.7.7 Construction of indoor kennel facilities** of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

## A Protocol is not required.

### Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*





# Toileting yards, exercise yards and day yards

## What is it?

Whilst noting that the Code's grandfather rule may apply to construction requirements for establishments which existed prior to 1 January 2020, the Code has specific requirements for:

- Toileting Yards
  - o A minimum of 5sqm is required per greyhound. No more than four greyhounds may be toileted together.
- Exercise yards
  - o Must be at least 20sqm (with a width of 4m) for the first greyhound and 10sqm for each additional greyhound.
  - o Exercise in these yards must be fully supervised
- Day yards
  - o Must have at least 3 sqm that offers protection from the natural elements
  - o Min 10sqm per greyhound, to a max of 8 greyhounds and
  - o contain a raised bed

A Victorian Government Construction toolkit can be found on the Animal Welfare Victoria webpage.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.7.8 Toileting yards](#), [6.7.9 Exercise yards](#) and [6.7.10 Day yards](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

A Protocol is not required.

Links for more information:

*Animal Welfare Victoria*







# Mating, whelping and lactating areas

## What is it?

The Code has specific requirements for the areas where natural mating, whelping of litters, and feeding of puppies by their mother are conducted.

Key areas to consider are:

- Mating areas must be physically isolated from all other greyhounds at the establishment
- Whelping / lactating areas must:
  - o be temperature controlled
  - o contain bedding that is soft, absorbent and easily cleaned, disinfected or disposed of
  - o have raised sleeping areas
  - o use whelping boxes with solid sides which is designed to keep puppies warm, free from draughts and contain them so they don't escape
  - o include an area for the female greyhound to rest where her puppies cannot reach her
- In a cold environment, a heat source should be provided for the puppies, such as a 25 watt lamp, in the first few weeks of life.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.7.12 Whelping / lactating areas** of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

A Protocol is not required.



# Training facilities

## What is it?

Training facilities such as circular training facilities (bull rings), slipping tracks, galloping runs, trial tracks, starting boxes and Club race kennel sized crates/ cages have specific requirements under the Code.

Keys areas to consider are:

- Slipping tracks and galloping runs, used to train two greyhounds simultaneously, must have a minimum width of 3.6 metres.
- Greyhounds known to be incompatible with other greyhounds must be muzzled at all times while using training facilities.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.7.13 Training facilities** of the Code to understand your obligations.

## Records to be kept:

- There are no record keeping requirements.

A Protocol is not required.

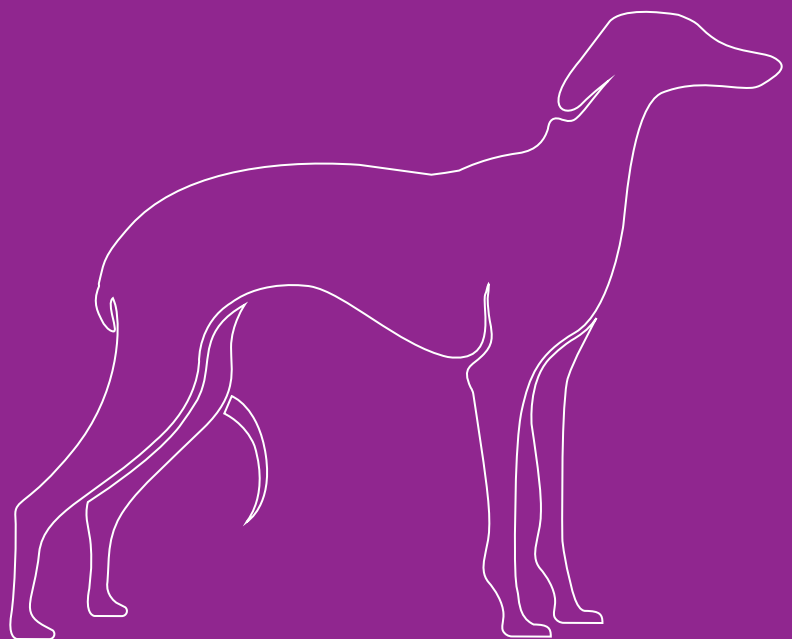
# Greyhound



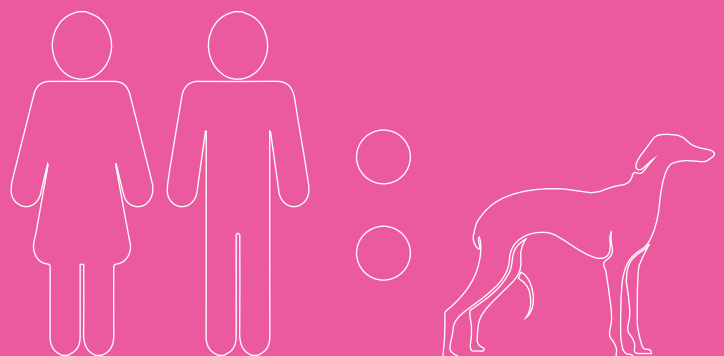
CODE OF PRACTICE

Support Booklet

## **PART 3:** Preparing for retirement and rehoming



# Preparing for retirement and rehoming

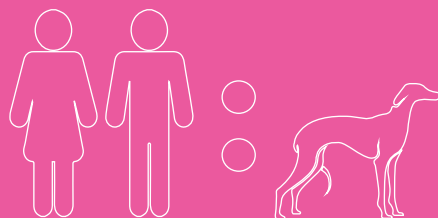


# Preparing for retirement and rehoming

## Need To Know



- The Code sets out a 7-8 week preparation for a rehoming process which you can use as your Protocol, or you can develop your own and include it in your EHMP. This is the responsibility of the Person in Charge to complete.
- Every greyhound owner needs to be satisfied about how their greyhound will be prepared for retirement, particularly when relying on another person to do this.
- If a greyhound doesn't complete a Code or approved EHMP preparation for retirement and rehoming program it can still be rehomed but must be accompanied by rehoming statements.
- Greyhounds must not be surrendered to a pound.





# Preparing a greyhound for retirement or rehoming

## What is it?

The GRV registered owner of a greyhound is responsible for ensuring their greyhound undergoes retirement and rehoming preparations once it has been deemed unsuitable for racing or breeding.

This means that the greyhound's owner will need to take steps to ensure that their greyhound has access to a retirement and rehoming program, and should ask the Person in Charge at the establishment to see their protocol.

The Code contemplates:

- completion of a retirement and rehoming preparation program as outlined in the Code (Section 6.5 set out a program of no less than 7 weeks); OR
- completion of retirement and rehoming preparation program at an establishment in the manner set out in an approved EHMP; OR
- rehoming a greyhound without a retirement and rehoming program but with specific statements and declarations being made and provided to the new owner and GRV.

### **Practical Tip: Developing a retirement and rehoming program**

The Code's minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichment for greyhound table (page 27) is a useful guide for developing a program that can be implemented early in the greyhound's life to provide them with the best opportunity to be successfully rehomed after their racing career has finished.

Socialisation is about getting your greyhound use to life in a family. Life in a family involves interactions with a small or large number of people, dogs of all sizes, cats and other animals, loud noises and multiple noise sources. Exposing your greyhound to these experiences early in its life will assist your greyhound to relax and positively engage with the things they will encounter as a pet.

You can use GRV's [Rehoming Guide: Information for Participants](#) to assist you to developing your own program.



# Retirement and rehoming of greyhounds without a rehoming program

## What is it?

If a greyhound hasn't completed a preparation period or program (either as per the Code or an approved Protocol in an EHMP), the greyhound may still be rehomed if accompanied by a:

- Greyhound Adoption Declaration (acknowledgement that rehoming is occurring without a retirement and rehoming program)
- Rehoming Statement (outlining the housing, feeding and exercise regime of the greyhound for the previous three months)
- Desexing certificate (or agreement with the new owner to desex the greyhound)
- Transfer of Ownership Form (for microchip records)
- Responsible greyhound ownership literature
- Sale Guarantee (if necessary) and,
- The greyhound record

Copies must be given to the new owner.

Greyhounds must not be surrendered to a pound.

A summary of these requirements can be found in [Section 6.5.1 Retirement and rehoming of greyhounds: Rehoming without retirement and rehoming program](#)

NOTE: GRV is developing online functions to enable these documents to be electronically accessed and completed. We expect this functionality to be available from September 2019.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.5 Preparing a greyhound for retirement or rehoming](#) of the Code to understand your obligations
- You can adopt the Code's preparing a greyhound for retirement or rehoming program or complete your Protocol.

*Continued over page*



# Retirement and rehoming of greyhounds without a rehoming program

## Records to be kept:

- If Code requirements aren't adopted, you will need to keep a Preparing a greyhound for retirement and rehoming Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code provides a program for preparing a greyhound for retirement and rehoming. If you adopt this program, you will only need to reference that you will follow the Code's program in your EHMP.

If you want to change the Code program, you will need to develop your own Preparing a greyhound for retirement or rehoming Protocol.

An example Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for Preparing a greyhound for retirement and rehoming



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Rehoming*

*Animal Welfare Victoria: Responsible Pet Greyhound Ownership – Education Resource.*





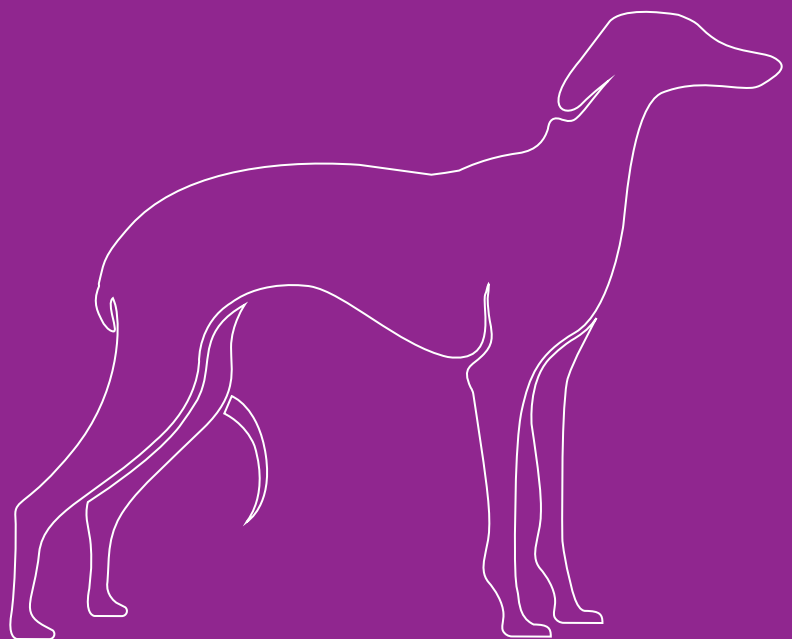
# Greyhound

CODE OF PRACTICE

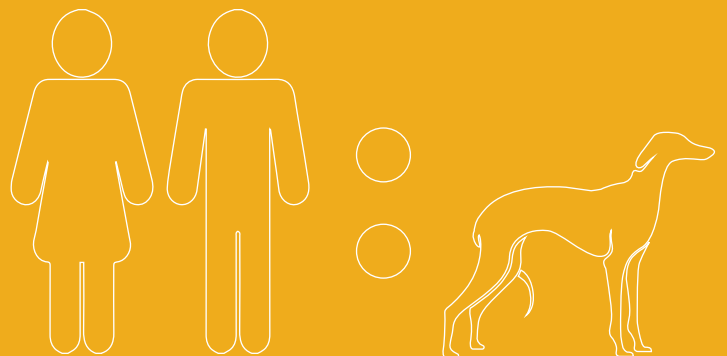


Support Booklet

## PART 4: Breeding



# 4 Breeding



# Breeding

## Need To Know



- If you don't conduct, or intend to conduct, breeding activities at your establishment you won't need to complete the Protocol outlined in this section.
- A female greyhound must have a general health check by a vet before their first service to assess whether they are physically mature enough to breed, and within 8 weeks of whelping.
- A female greyhound must have no more than three litters in her lifetime, unless approved by a vet and GRV (to a maximum of five litters).
- A female greyhound mustn't have a third litter until their first litter is at least 18 months of age (if you require an exemption to these requirements, refer to the Pink Card Exemption process).





## What is it?

The Code sets out minimum requirements for persons engaging in breeding activities, including requiring that the Person in Charge obtain a certificate from a veterinary practitioner to state that the greyhound, at the time of examination, is suitable to breed.

The Person in Charge must obtain a certificate from a veterinary practitioner to state that the greyhound, at the time of examination, is suitable to breed with as well as a check up 8 weeks post whelping (for female greyhounds).

The Code also requires that breeders comply with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 (POCTAA) and the Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease to prevent the spread of heritable defects and the impacts caused by them.

The heritable defects currently listed in the Schedule to POCTAA are Von Willebrand's Disease, Progressive Retinal Atrophy, Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis, Collie Eye Anomaly and Hereditary Cataract (noting that these are not commonly defects found in greyhounds). For the avoidance of doubt, this does not include other heritable defects such as a single testicle.

The Code also requires that an EHMP for an establishment that engages in breeding activities include a protocol for to determine the suitability of breeding greyhounds to continue breeding.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.3 Breeding** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Determining the suitability of breeding greyhounds Protocol



## Records to be kept:

- Determining the suitability of breeding greyhounds Protocol as part of your EHMP
- Vet health checks

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code doesn't provide a minimum Determining the suitability of breeding greyhounds Protocol. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Determining the suitability of breeding greyhounds Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for Determining the suitability of breeding greyhounds



### Links for more information:



*Animal Welfare Victoria: Code of Practice for the Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Breeding Checklist*

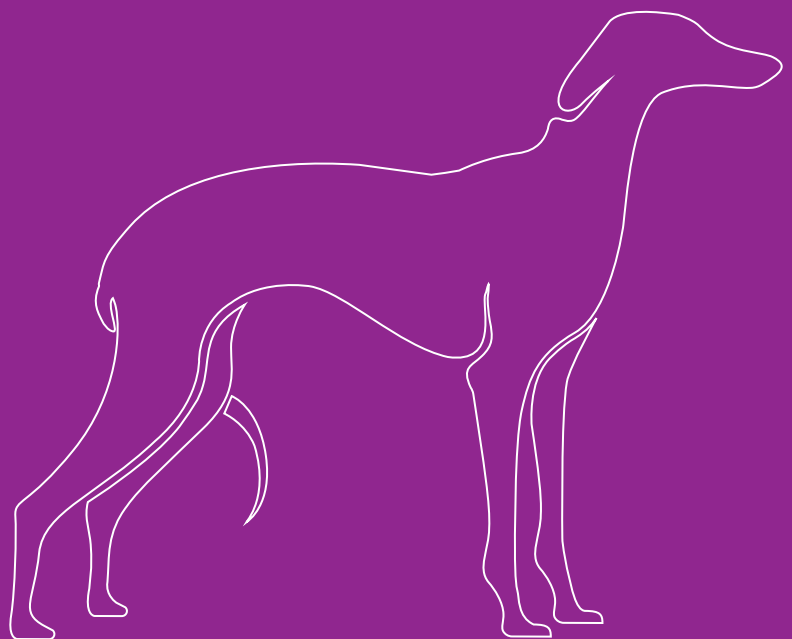
# Greyhound



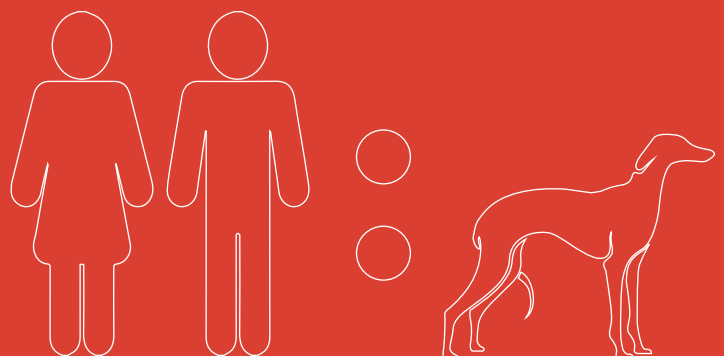
CODE OF PRACTICE

Support Booklet

## **PART 5:** Emergency Greyhound Welfare



# Emergency Greyhound Welfare



# Emergency Greyhound Welfare

## Need To Know



- Good animal welfare actions, in an emergency, are critical in promoting greyhound welfare and survival.
- If required, euthanasia must be performed by a veterinary practitioner, except in exceptional emergency situations when protocols for emergency euthanasia, as specified in an EHMP (including person(s) and method(s)) must be followed.
- There is other information in the Support Book: Facility Management - Emergency Management Plans to help ensure that your facility is prepared for emergencies such as fire, floods and unexpected absences (i.e. illness).







# Response to an outbreak of an infectious disease at the establishment

## What is it?

A timely and appropriate response to an outbreak of an infectious disease is crucial to safeguard the welfare of greyhounds, and limit potential impact on the greyhound racing industry.

A comprehensive Outbreak of Infectious Disease Protocol which is shared with everyone that helps you with caring for greyhounds or works on your property will help you to do this.

The type of response will largely depend on the suspected infectious disease and the way that it's carried (for example, an infectious skin disease or something airborne).

Key areas to consider after identifying an infectious disease (such as kennel cough) are:

- Immediately contact your vet for assistance and guidance
- Isolate the affected greyhound(s) in isolation housing (or other designated area)
- Prevent unnecessary contact between the greyhound and your staff to prevent possible exposure to more animals and people at your establishment
- Disinfection and hygiene of contaminated areas to prevent further spread

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Response to an Outbreak of an Infectious Disease Protocol

## Records to be kept:

- Response to an Outbreak of an Infectious Disease Protocol as part of your EHMP

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for the Response to an Outbreak of an Infectious Disease. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol response to an outbreak of an infectious disease at the establishment

### Links for more information:

*Department of Agriculture and Water Resource*

*Department of Agriculture and Water Resource: Biosecurity and Emergency*





# Quarantine and movement of greyhounds, including new greyhounds introduced to the establishment

## What is it?

In the event of a disease outbreak, the movement of greyhounds' to and from and around your establishment needs to be managed.

Key areas to consider are:

- Your vet should be notified immediately to assist in identifying and quarantining the disease
- Any animals, including greyhounds, showing signs of an infectious disease must be immediately isolated
- Movement of greyhounds in and out of your establishment must be restricted to prevent disease spread
- A comprehensive disease cleaning and disinfectant regime needs to be identified for the specific disease

If greyhounds are receiving additional or specialised care, the type of care must be clearly recorded in the relevant greyhound record and displayed on their kennel or pen ID.

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Quarantine and Movement of Greyhounds Protocol

## Records to be kept:

- Quarantine and Movement of Greyhounds Protocol as part of your EHMP

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for the Quarantine and Movement of Greyhounds. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

**Protocol for quarantine and movement of greyhounds, including for new greyhounds introduced to the establishment**



# Euthanasia in emergency situations, including approved methods and personnel

## What is it?

Euthanasia must be performed by a veterinary practitioner, except in exceptional emergency situations when protocols for euthanasia, as specified in an EHMP (including person(s) and method(s)) must be followed.

A Person in Charge must obtain a euthanasia certificate from a veterinary practitioner for any greyhound euthanased, including a greyhound euthanased by a non-veterinary practitioner in an emergency, in accordance with an Euthanasia in Emergency Situations Protocol in the EHMP.

Key areas to consider are:

- Euthanasia must be performed in an area that is separate from any greyhound housing area and must not be carried out in view of any other greyhounds or the general public
- Puppies eight weeks and under requiring euthanasia must be euthanased by a veterinary practitioner.
- If a greyhound is to be euthanased, ensure that you understand the process and requirements under GRV's Notice of Intention (NoI). Further information about this GRV process can be found at the Greyhound Care and Standards website.

## ! What is required?

- Read [Section 4.3 Euthanasia](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Euthanasia in Emergency Situations Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Euthanasia in Emergency Situations Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- Euthanasia Certificate.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Euthanasia in Emergency Situations. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Protocol can be found on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice webpage.

### Protocol for euthanasia in emergency situations



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Greyhound Euthanasia Certificate*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Notice of Intention*



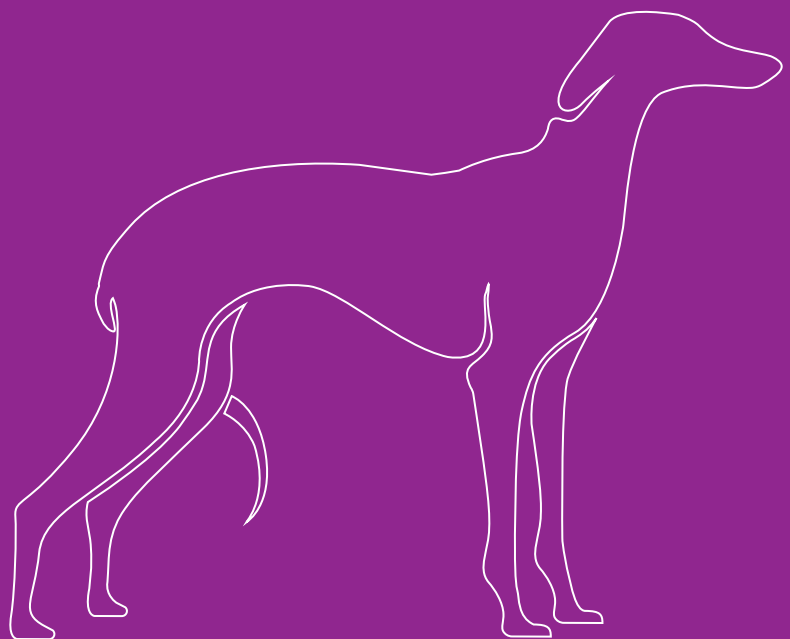
# Greyhound



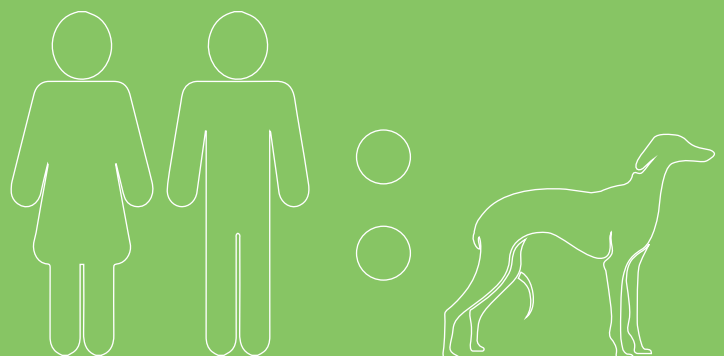
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Support Booklet

## PART 6: Greyhound Welfare



# Greyhound Welfare

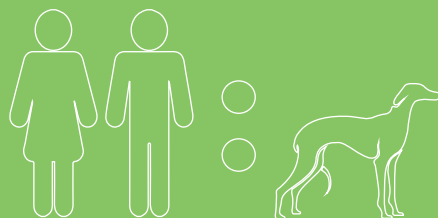


# Greyhound Welfare

## Need To Know



- Greyhounds being admitted to an establishment will need to go through an admission process to confirm things like ownership details and condition.
- The Code provides minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichment requirements for different classes of greyhounds. You can either adopt these or create your own in your EHMP.
- Greyhound vaccination certificates, including dates of next treatment, details of the treatment required and a record of who administered the treatment, must be signed by a veterinary practitioner and recorded in the greyhound record.





# Admission assessment program

## What is it?

The Code requires that a greyhound assessment protocol be developed. This protocol is intended to give the Person in Charge enough information to ensure that they fully understand the condition of greyhounds that they are admitting to their establishment.

To assist in this process, the admission protocol could include an admission checklist to help identify any pre-existing medical concerns or treatments that a greyhound being admitted to the establishment may require, as well as specific actions that the owner of the greyhound has agreed to do if there is a medical emergency.

The Person in Charge should also be satisfied that the ownership of the greyhound is checked and confirmed.

## ! What is required?

- Complete an Admission assessment program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Admission assessment program Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- An example Admission assessment template is provided on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for an Admission assessment program. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Admission assessment program Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for an admission assessment program



#### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Greyhound Admission Form*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: ID card*





# Housing acclimatisation program

## What is it?

A housing acclimatisation program, mandatory before a greyhound enters its education phase, seeks to reduce the stress and anxiety of a greyhound when it is moving from one stage of their lifecycle to another. This is particularly important when the greyhound moves establishments or young greyhounds are moved from rearing pens and yards to racing kennels.

The program should detail the steps needed to ensure that the greyhound adjusts into its new environment. This includes ongoing monitoring activities, warning signs that you will look for, and what you will do about it.

Your housing acclimatisation program could also form part of your admission assessment protocol for new greyhounds being admitted to your establishment.

## ! What is required?

- Read section **6.3.9 Rearing** for detail about how a housing acclimatisation program should address requirements for a greyhound entering its education phase.
- Complete a Housing acclimatisation program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Housing acclimatisation program Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum Housing acclimatisation program Protocol. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Housing acclimatisation program Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for a housing acclimatisation program





# Intervention and stress management

## What is it?

Monitoring and, if needed, early intervention for a greyhound that is showing signs of stress, is critical. Without intervention, the stress is likely to affect the greyhound's ability to adapt to changes in its environment. This may have ongoing detrimental effects throughout its racing and rehoming life.

The Code requires that your EHMP include intervention and management actions to reduce and manage the risk of greyhounds showing signs of stress, and/or the development of behavioural stereotypies. These actions should detail the steps you will take to observe and identify stress or unusual adverse behaviour in greyhounds in your care, and an understanding of what you would do about it.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.4 Education, pre-training and training - Management of stress in greyhound](#) and [Appendix 1: Identifying stress and anxiety in greyhound](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Intervention and Stress Management Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Intervention and Stress Management Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum Intervention and Stress Management Protocol. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Intervention management Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for intervention and stress management

### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Understanding fearful behaviour*





# Daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments

## What is it?

Incorporating a simple daily check on the behaviour and welfare of each of your greyhounds helps you to identify early warning signs that may affect their ongoing health. This is particularly important for greyhounds returning from injury or ill health.

The Code requires that you develop a daily visual behavioural and welfare assessment Protocol. This Protocol should identify what you will look for, how will you respond to key observations and when you will seek veterinary attention.

Where a greyhound is showing signs of ill health or stress, details must be recorded in its greyhound record.

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- Where there are signs of ill health or stress, details must be recorded in the greyhound's record, as well as any treatment administered.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum for Daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments Protocol. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for daily visual behavioural and welfare assessments



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Two Minute check for injuries*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Checking for soreness*





# Sale assessment program

## What is it?

The Code requires that a Person in Charge develop an assessment program that you will follow if you are rearing pups for sale. The term “for sale” in this case means that where a greyhound is intended to be sold, exchanged or bartered.

For example, a program would be required if you don't intend to keep all the pups in a litter you have bred, and plan on selling or giving away some pups to help pay for the costs of breeding / whelping, or under an ownership / rearing arrangement.

This program would include things like the steps undertaken in your exercise, environmental enrichment and socialisation protocol to, as early as you can, progressively socialise the pups with other dogs as well as being exposed to different situation and environments. It may also include a health and well-being assessment.

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Sale assessment program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Sale assessment program Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for a Sale assessment program. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Sale assessment program Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for a sale assessment program





# Exercise, environmental enrichment and socialisation

## What is it?

Exercise, socialisation (exposure to different dogs, other animals and people) and environmental enrichment (exposure to different places and things) of different types at different stages of a greyhound's lifecycle is important to the success of a greyhound as a racing animal and in a post-racing life.

These activities are particularly critical in the first three to 16 weeks of a greyhound's life as this will optimise a greyhound's behavioural development, as well as minimise behavioural problems and reduce the risk of stress.

The Code does provide minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichment requirements for different classes of greyhounds. These are outlined in Table 1 of the Code.

If a Person in Charge wants to change these requirements, it will need to be specifically outlined in their EHMP.

## ! What is required?

- Read **Table 1. Minimum exercise, socialisation and enrichments for greyhounds** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Either confirm that you are adopting Table 1 in the Code, or complete an Exercise, environmental, enrichment and socialisation Protocol in your EHMP.

## Records to be kept:

- An exercise, environmental, enrichment and socialisation for each class of greyhound Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does provide a minimum protocol for an exercise, environmental, enrichment and socialisation for each class of greyhound. You can adopt this Protocol and include it in your EHMP, or you can create your own.

An example exercise, environmental, enrichment and socialisation protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for exercise, environmental enrichment and socialisation



# Age of exposure to minimum training requirements (education and pre-training)

## What is it?

Introducing new stimuli and activities, at the right time, is essential to progressively develop a greyhound in readiness for its racing career.

The Code requires that each Person in Charge develop a Protocol which identifies the age of greyhounds when each of the below activities will be introduced:

- collar training,
- lead training
- chase motivation training,
- transport vehicles and equipment (e.g. trailers, crates),
- training facilities (e.g. slipping tracks, circular tracks) and,
- race facilities (e.g. starting boxes, racing kennels, catching pens).

## ! What is required?

- Read Section [6.4 Education, pretraining and training](#) of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete the Age of exposure to minimum training requirements Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Age of exposure to minimum training requirements Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code doesn't provide a minimum protocol for Age of exposure to minimum training requirements. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Age of exposure to minimum training Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for age of exposure to minimum training requirements (education and pre-training)



# Vaccination programs

## What is it?

A vaccination program seeks to prevent diseases from being passed between greyhounds.

The Code requires that each Person in Charge complete a vaccination program that outlines the key steps in ensuring that their greyhounds are adequately vaccinated.

Key areas for consideration in your protocol should include:

- A greyhound must not receive its first treatment/vaccine before 10 days of age,
- Identifying the types of vaccination that will be provided at each greyhound age,
- Puppies between six and eight weeks of age must be vaccinated (unless recommended by your vet),
- All vaccinations must be given in accordance with the manufacturer's registered label, timing and dosage requirements and,
- 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 the treatment required and a record of who administered the treatment, are signed by a veterinary practitioner.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.2 Health Care** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Vaccination program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Vaccination program Protocol as part of your EHMP.
- The Person in Charge must ensure that vaccination certificates, including dates of next treatment, details of the treatment required and a record of who administered the treatment, are signed by a veterinary practitioner at each vaccination are recorded in the greyhound record.



# Vaccination programs (cont.)

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code doesn't provide a minimum protocol for a Vaccination program. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Vaccination program Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for a vaccination program



Links for more information:

*Australian Veterinary Association*





# Parasite prevention and treatment programs

## What is it?

Your parasite prevention and treatment program will outline the steps that you will take to prevent, screen and treat internal and external parasites such as fleas, ear mites, ticks and ringworm.

Your program will need to consider how greyhounds are monitored for signs of parasites and what remedial actions you will take.

Feeding of raw offal is not recommended (offal may be used in some forms of knacker meat). If the feeding of offal is part of your feeding regime, your program will need to include details of your worming program to minimise the risk associated with offal.

Your vet will be able to provide you with advice and guidance about an appropriate worming program.

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Parasite prevention and treatment program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Parasite prevention and treatment programs Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Parasite prevention and treatment programs. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Parasite prevention and treatment program Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for a parasite prevention and treatment program





# Dental management

## What is it?

Good oral care is an important part of the overall health and wellbeing of your greyhound.

Your protocol for dental health management should outline how you will manage your greyhound's dental hygiene (specifically for gum disease and plaque management) including:

- how greyhounds are treated as part of their ongoing health care,
- how they will be monitored for signs of gum disease, plaque build-up and preventative and,
- remedial action that you would take should the need arise.

## ! What is required?

- Complete a Dental management Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Dental management Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Dental management. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Dental management Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for dental management



# Oral supplements and injectable substances program

## What is it?

The Code requires that all Persons in Charge that uses supplements or substances develop an Oral Supplements and Injectable Substances Program Protocol.

The protocol must outline:

- regimes for their administration to greyhounds (e.g. how often are they administered, what means, etc.) and ongoing management of their use and,
- when they are used (they must also be recorded in the greyhound record).

Other key considerations include:

- all supplements and injectable substances must be individually labelled and kept in their original container or packaging and be stored according to manufacturer's directions,
- be easily identifiable,
- expired supplements and injectable substances must be disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements and,
- injectable substances must be administered under the direction of a veterinary practitioner.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.1.3 Supplements and injectables substances** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Oral supplements and injectable substances program Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Oral supplements and injectable substances program Protocol as part of your EHMP
- Make sure that you keep records as part of the greyhound record of the status of each greyhound in relation to oral supplements and injectable substances including management of any issues that arise.



# Oral supplements and injectable substances program (cont.)

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Oral supplements and injectable substances program. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Oral supplements and injectable substances Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for oral supplements and injectable substances program



#### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Supplementing the Diet*





# Grooming requirements

## What is it?

All greyhounds must be groomed by brushing or bathing, whichever is necessary, at a frequency that ensures coats are kept in good, clean condition.

All greyhounds must have their toenails checked and trimmed at a frequency that prevents overgrowth.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.2.4 Grooming and other requirements** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Grooming Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Grooming requirement Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Grooming requirement. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Grooming requirement Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for grooming requirements





# Appropriate diet

## What is it?

A balanced and appropriate diet (food and water) are key components for any greyhound. The Code requires that a Person in Charge develop an Appropriate diet Protocol which should stipulate your establishment's diet and nutrition management practices.

The Code requires that all greyhounds be fed at least once daily (weaned puppies under 16 weeks 3 times daily, 4-6 month old puppies 2 times daily).

Food must be provided in sufficient quantity and nutritional quality to meet the daily requirements for the condition, level of activity, age and size of the greyhound. Food must be canine appropriate.

Greyhounds must always also have access to a sufficient supply of fresh clean water.

While the Code recommends a daily volume of water of approximately 50 millilitres of water per one kilogram of body weight (for example 1.5 litres per day for a 30 kg greyhound); you may need to consider your own greyhound's health status and stage in their lifecycle to determine the appropriate amount for them.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.1 Nutrition** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete an Appropriate diet Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Appropriate diet Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Appropriate diet for greyhounds.

An example Appropriate diet Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.



# Appropriate diet (cont.)

## Protocol for an appropriate diet



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Raw meat-based diets: Things to consider*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Health and Well-being*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Supplementing the diet*

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Why a stable diet is crucial to success*





# Whelping greyhounds

## What is it?

Whelping is a task that requires patience and care. Establishments that undertake whelping activities must develop a Whelping Protocol which is comprehensive, detailed and include contingencies in case an emergency occurs.

The Code outlines key areas that your protocol needs to include:

- At least seven days before her due date, unless there is a likelihood of stress or injury, a pregnant greyhound must be moved to a whelping housing area that complies with the Code,
- Advice of a veterinary practitioner must be immediately sought if there are any signs of abnormalities or concerns for the welfare of the female greyhound or puppies during the whelping process and,
- Oxytocin will only be administered under the advice or direction of a veterinary practitioner.

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

- monitor the female greyhound and her puppies six hourly until the puppies are feeding and maternal acceptance has been firmly established,
- conduct a puppy health check within 12 hours of whelping and,
- within 24 hours, clean the whelping area and change all bedding material.

## ! What is required?

- Read Section **6.3.6 Whelping** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Whelping Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Whelping Protocol as part of your EHMP only applies to Persons in Charge of Establishments that conduct whelping activities. Only complete if you intend to, or are undertaking, whelping activities.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Whelping. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Whelping Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.



# Whelping greyhounds (cont.)

## Protocol for whelping greyhounds



### Links for more information:

*Greyhound Care and Standards: Breeding tips with Barry Smith*







# Muzzling Protocol

## What is it?

The Code requires that, if used, any muzzle must not restrict normal and necessary behaviour such as panting and drinking or cause pain or distress to the greyhound.

It's important that any muzzle fits correctly so that it's neither too small, nor too loose. There should be approximately 2-2.5 cm clear of the nose. If made of wire, the muzzle can be shaped to fit the greyhound by bending the nose and neck wires or sides of the muzzle.

Greyhounds must not be muzzled for more than 30 minutes at a time unless:

- being walked in public places,
- travelling,
- under strict, documented, direction by a veterinary practitioner,
- under GRV Steward direction,
- as part of a housing acclimatisation program as detailed in the establishment's EHMP.

The use of muzzles must consider weather conditions.

Any veterinary direction for muzzle use must be reviewed at least annually.



## What is required?

- Read Section **6.2.5 Muzzling** of the Code to understand your obligations.
- Complete a Muzzling Protocol.

## Records to be kept:

- Muzzling Protocol as part of your EHMP.

## The EHMP Protocol

The Code does not provide a minimum protocol for Muzzling. This means that you will need to write one yourself.

An example Muzzling Protocol is available on the GRV Greyhound Care and Standards Code of Practice website.

### Protocol for muzzling