

RE-HOMING GUIDE INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

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A GUIDE TO RE-HOMING YOUR GREYHOUND

Wind-down period and preparation for re-homing



Greyhound Racing Victoria (GRV) recommends that greyhounds undertake at least a 28-day wind-down period from all race related activities to give the greyhound the best chance to successfully transition into a pet life. While this is the minimum wind-down period required for a greyhound to be accepted into GRV's Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP), preparation for re-homing will ideally take at least eight weeks.

The Victorian Local Racing Rule 42.6 also requires greyhounds undertake a 28-day wind-down period before an owner can consider euthanasia (unless the greyhound is suffering from a serious medical condition). Please note that a greyhound can be re-homed at any time during the wind-down period if a suitable home is found. It is however recommended that the new owner be informed that the greyhound has not undertaken a full wind-down period (see "Re-homing Guide - Information for New Owners" booklet).

It is important to strive for a successful adoption from the beginning and the key to success is offering as much information as possible. This allows the adopter to clearly understand what their new greyhound might be like and what they will need during the transition to pet life.

From 1 January 2020, under the Victorian Government Code of Practice for the Keeping of Racing Greyhounds (the Code) GRV-registered owners must do one of the following:

- **complete the retirement and re-homing preparation program outlined in the Code; or**

- **complete a different retirement and re-homing preparation program, outlined and approved as part of your Establishment Health Management Plan (EHMP); for example, this might be the wind down and re-homing preparation program recommended by GRV (and outlined in this booklet).**

Greyhounds may be re-homed without undertaking a retirement and re-homing program; provided they are accompanied by a re-homing statement outlining the housing, feeding and exercise regime of the greyhound for the previous three months, and a statement about the health and behaviour of the greyhound at the time of re-homing. The new owner must also sign a greyhound adoption declaration that states they understand the greyhound's preparation for re-homing has not been completed. To assist participants with compliance with the Code, a re-homing statement and greyhound adoption declaration can be found in the "Re-Homing Guide - Information for New Owners" booklet.

WIND DOWN AND RE-HOMING PREPARATION PROGRAM

GRV recommends that greyhounds undertake a wind down and re-homing preparation program as outlined below.

Week 1

Complete the following:

1. small dog assessment;
2. veterinary health check and update any vaccinations; and
3. de-sexing (see pg:6).

SMALL DOG ASSESSMENT

It is recommended that you arrange to have your greyhound assessed for predatory behaviour and any other behavioural issues that may impact on the greyhound's suitability as a pet as soon as you make the decision to retire the greyhound.

Gap offer a petcheck service and can be contacted on 03 5799 0166.

The first week of the wind down is an ideal time for this assessment and can be done prior to de-sexing. The recommendations provided by the Assessor during this assessment will help you determine the specific training needs of your

greyhound and will form part of your wind down program. This will help to provide your greyhound with the best chance of re-homing.

If you intend to seek the greyhound's admission to GAP Victoria, you may contact GRV to make a booking for a GAP Pre-entry Assessment at any time, however the assessment cannot take place until after the greyhound has completed at least 28-days of wind down. Further information about admission to GAP, including the booking process and admission criteria, can be found at <http://gap.grv.org.au/about-gap/intake-model>

DE-SEXING, VACCINATIONS AND VETERINARY CHECK



During week one, it is recommended that you arrange a veterinary check to identify any racing injuries or health conditions that require short or long-term treatment, and to make sure your greyhound has a current C5 vaccination and up to date parasite treatment. If you intend to seek your greyhound's admission to GAP, you will need to ensure your greyhound has been vaccinated in accordance with the GAP pre-entry requirements (which may vary between states). Your greyhound's teeth should also be examined and treated accordingly, and its toe nails trimmed.

It is highly recommended that your greyhound is de-sexed as soon as possible after the decision to retire has been made, and prior to re-homing. De-sexed dogs living in the community cost significantly less to register with local council, and some local councils have mandatory de-sexing orders in place which means the greyhound can not be registered until it is de-sexed.

In addition, evidence shows that de-sexing can reduce a greyhound's tendency to show undesirable behaviours such as being overly boisterous and low-level aggression towards other dogs. De-sexing also has important health benefits including a reduced chance of developing reproductive cancers and other diseases, and in male dogs, prostate issues.

From 1 January 2020, the Code will require any retired greyhound being re-homed to a person that it is not a GRV-registered participant to:

- have current C5 vaccination; and
- be de-sexed before leaving the greyhound establishment, except if the receiving party has provided written agreement to de-sex the greyhound; and
- if de-sexed, be accompanied by a copy of the de-sexing certificate.

A de-sexing agreement is included at pg.3 of the new owner booklet.

Weeks 2-3

Complete the following:

1. provide at least 15 square metres of daytime housing;
2. adjust diet to allow some weight gain;
3. decrease exercise from a racing program to a pet program, including regular walks and other gentle exercise of up to 60 minutes per day;
4. introduce daily socialisation and environmental enrichment (see below for detailed activity); and
5. where a PetCheck Assessment has been completed, follow the recommendations provided during the assessment.

HOUSING

During a wind-down period, greyhounds should be provided with at least 15 square metres of housing area (preferably some of it grassed) to allow for self-exercise and play during the day. This will provide the greyhound with the opportunity to get used to larger spaces that are similar to those they will experience in a new home as a pet.





FEEDING AND WEIGHT

During the wind-down period the greyhound's diet should be adjusted to allow some weight gain over and above its optimal racing weight. The amount of weight gain will vary depending on the individual greyhound; but will be on average at least two kilograms. You should speak to your veterinarian for guidance or if you have any concerns.






EXERCISE AND SOCIALISATION



Exercise remains an important part of a greyhound's life during the wind-down period and preparation for re-homing. During the wind-down period, exercise intensity should be slowly decreased to up to 60 minutes of walking/gentle exercise per day.

Socialisation is about getting your greyhound used to life in a family. Life in a family involves interactions with a small or large numbers of people, dogs of all sizes, cats and other animals, loud noises and multiple noise sources. Pet dogs also often spend time on their own, without humans or other dogs for company, while most greyhounds will have been in the company of other greyhounds during their racing life.

Your greyhound should have a minimum of 60 minutes exercise and socialisation daily. This could consist of combinations of the following activities:

-  gentle exercise daily in an area containing natural daylight;
-  walking on a leash;
-  exposure to people through handling and play;
-  exposure to different environmental stimuli, such as rope toys, squeaky toys, rubber toys, chew/food toys, bones etc; and
-  exposure to different flooring surfaces, such as carpet, concrete, tiles, wood floors, bricks and stairs.

Socialisation is about getting your greyhound used to life in a family. Life in a family involves interactions with small or large numbers of people, dogs of all sizes, cats and other animals, loud noises and multiple noise sources. You may choose to bring your greyhound inside your house for periods of time during the day to introduce them to a household setting. The more time that your greyhound spends outside of its kennel and within a household, the more likely it is to easily transition to life as a pet in the community.

Remember, if you are exposing a greyhound to other dogs, animals, and young children, this should be in a controlled environment and in as positive a way as possible, and the greyhound should be leashed and muzzled. Any socialisation should be conducted in a positive manner so the greyhound learns that new experiences are fun.

ISOLATION

Most pet dogs experience periods of isolation from humans or other animals. To determine how well your greyhound copes with isolation, you should slowly introduce them to short, positive periods of isolation increasing to longer times (2-3 hours) if they are coping well. If at any time your greyhound becomes distressed or appears to be putting itself in danger, you should stop the isolation exercises and seek help to develop a training plan for this behaviour.

Begin with 10-20 minutes' isolation from humans and other animals daily with toys or food rewards. If the greyhound appears to be coping well, increase to 40-60 minutes every second day with toys or food rewards, gradually increasing to 2-3 hours.





HANDLING AND BASIC PET SKILLS



Handling is about providing your greyhound with positive interactions with humans and other animals in a controlled environment. Only allow your leashed and muzzled greyhound to meet new animals or people when they are calm and relaxed and can approach on a loose leash. More information about leash training can be found on page 11.

If your greyhound shows signs of predatory or aggressive behaviour including barking, lunging, growling, snapping, stalking, or signs of distress such as withdrawal or avoidance, you should immediately remove them from the area and seek help from an expert (animal/veterinary behaviourist or qualified dog trainer).

Most greyhounds will have learned basic handling and pet skills well before retirement; such as appropriate toilet training. If your greyhound has not been toilet trained, this training should occur during the wind-down period. Further pet skills include:

-  staying calm when washed;
-  not jumping up on people;
-  not to push through doors; and
-  learning to come when called.

If you require any advice on how to best teach your greyhound pet skills, you are welcome to contact GAP on 03 5799 0166 for information.

Weeks 4-5

Complete the following:

1. continue to provide at least 15 square metres of daytime housing;
2. continue to adjust diet to allow some weight gain if necessary;
3. continue regular walks and other gentle exercise, up to 60 minutes per day;

4. continue to provide daily socialisation and environmental enrichment, this may include:

- a. handling and walking on a leash;
- b. positive exposure to a range of surfaces, stairs, community environments, such as parks, shopping strips etc (remember to always muzzle your greyhound in public);
- c. controlled introduction to small dogs; and
- d. continued development of pet skills as describe in this booklet;

5. daily periods of isolation from people and other dogs;

6. where a GAP Victoria PetCheck temperament assessment has been completed, follow the recommendations provided during the assessment; and

7. complete a second small dog assessment or GAP Pre-entry Assessment.

SECOND SMALL DOG ASSESSMENT

GRV recommends that a second small dog assessment, or GAP Victoria PetCheck, is completed at this stage in the re-homing program. This will provide you with any further training and socialisation activities that should be undertaken with your greyhound and will provide an indication if more time is required before re-homing your greyhound into the community. It will also provide you with important information about your greyhound's behaviour that should be passed onto the new owner. At this point you may also seek the greyhound's admission to GAP.

Weeks 5-6 onwards...

From weeks 5-6, follow the recommendations provided at the second small dog assessment or GAP Pre-entry Assessment if your greyhound did not gain admission to GAP. Exercise and socialisation activities outlined from weeks 4-5 should continue until such time as a new home has been found.

Support from a veterinary practitioner, animal behaviourist or GAP Assessor must be sought if the greyhound shows excessive fear behaviours, aggressive or predatory behaviours towards small dogs and/or other animals.



Re-homing greyhounds with prey drive - maintaining the reputation of the breed as a great pet



Prey drive refers to an animal's natural desire to chase and kill prey animals for food. This exists in many animals and all breeds of dogs, but is more evident in sighthounds (including greyhounds). Prey drive is also referred to as 'predatory behaviour' or 'predation', and mostly occurs when the dog is relaxed and in a positive mental state.

If a greyhound does not recognise a small dog as being a dog (sometimes due to inadequate early socialisation), it may see the small dog as a prey animal and exhibit predatory behaviour towards it (called 'dog-on-dog predation').

The GAP pre-entry assessment is designed primarily to detect predatory behaviour towards small dogs. Only those greyhounds showing minimal or manageable predatory behaviour towards small dogs will pass the GAP pre-entry assessment.

Similarly, greyhounds (like many dogs) may display predatory behaviour towards other small animals, such as cats or chickens. Greyhounds can be taught to recognise these animals as fellow pets and not prey, but this may take some time and require careful introductions using a muzzle. While a greyhound may be well behaved with pets they know well, they can show predatory behaviour towards other unfamiliar small animals in different environments, such as at the park.

Prey drive is a very different behaviour to aggression which is usually anxiety or fear-based; where the dog is in a negative mental state. Aggression is a protective mechanism.

Prey drive is not related to **chase motivation**,

which is the desire to chase an object that is not an animal. Some greyhounds with strong chase motivation can be very safe with small dogs (i.e. low levels of predatory behaviour towards small dogs), while some quiet greyhounds, who do not chase the lure well, can show high levels of predatory behaviour towards small dogs. Many GAP greyhounds have had high career winnings, which proves they are good chasers, but understand that a small dog is one of their own species and that they should not exhibit predatory behaviour towards it.

If you wish to undertake your own re-homing efforts, it is important to have a good understanding of your greyhound's level of prey drive. This is particularly as there is no longer a legal requirement for greyhounds to wear muzzles in public. Dog-on-dog predation is difficult to predict without testing your greyhound in a relaxed environment with an unfamiliar small dog.

ASSESSING FOR PREY-DRIVE



GRV recommends that as part of the wind down and preparation for re-homing program, all greyhounds being re-homed have a proper small dog assessment before they move to their new pet home. While the GAP Pre-entry Assessment is usually for greyhounds being entered into GAP, if you would like a temperament assessment done for a greyhound going to a private home, please contact GAP Victoria and an assessment (called a PetCheck) may be arranged.

If your greyhound shows moderate or high levels of predatory behaviour, an experienced GAP Assessor will be able to provide you with information about further training and how to best manage the behaviour. For further information about the GAP assessments, please phone (03) 5799 0166.

If you decide to assess your greyhound's prey drive yourself, you need to introduce your greyhound to an unfamiliar small dog and observe the greyhound's behaviour. **This must be done safely by ensuring that your greyhound is**

muzzled and held on a leash at all times during the meeting. If the greyhound displays any of the behaviours below, you should cease the assessment immediately. Please contact GAP if you would like any information or advice because GAP staff are very experienced with predatory behaviour in greyhounds.

SIGNS OF PREDATORY BEHAVIOUR INCLUDE:

- ⚠ an upright stiff tail that is wagging quickly;
- ⚠ intensely staring at the small dog with a stiff body position;
- ⚠ stalking;
- ⚠ teeth chattering or drooling;
- ⚠ hovering above or over the shoulder/neck of the small dog;
- ⚠ jumping at, or pouncing on, the small dog;
- ⚠ lunging;
- ⚠ nose bunting or pawing at the small dog;
- ⚠ barking at the small dog;
- ⚠ chasing the small dog; and
- ⚠ attempting to grab (bite) the small dog.

GREYHOUNDS THAT ARE SAFE WITH SMALL DOGS:

- 🐾 will appear calm with their tail relaxed or wagging loosely;
- 🐾 will show friendly interest in the small dog (like a normal greeting of two dogs in the park);
- 🐾 will be easily distracted by the handler; and
- 🐾 will be polite and calm towards the small dog.

Even if your greyhound shows moderate or high levels of predatory behaviour, this does not mean that they will be unsuitable for re-homing. They can still make a great pet in the right home, but there are a few things to remember:

1. you must inform the person adopting your greyhound that the greyhound has a level of prey drive that will need to be managed in public and around small dogs and/or other small animals. This discussion should occur before the adoption

takes place to enable the potential new owner to decide whether the greyhound is right for their circumstances (for example, they may have a cat); and

2. you must remind **all adopters** that they are legally required to **keep the greyhound on a leash when in public.** The muzzling requirement for pet greyhounds was removed by the Victorian Government from 1 January 2019. Adopters of greyhounds that have prey drive should be strongly encouraged to fit the greyhound with a muzzle while in public and/or if in the presence of small dogs or other small animals, despite there being no legal requirement.

There are forms included in the Information for New Owner's Guide that are to be completed and provided to the new owner. The New Owner's Guide provides them with information about the greyhound's health and temperament and how to safely manage the greyhound in the community. See "Re-homing Guide - Information for New Owners".

It is important to the sustainability of the sport that pet greyhounds with prey drive are carefully managed through appropriate muzzling and leashing.



Leash skills

One of the most important skills that a pet greyhound needs is the ability to calmly and confidently meet other breeds of domestic dogs while walking on a leash. Most of a pet greyhound's exercise and social enrichment happens on-leash, so solid leash skills are crucial for a retired greyhound's success as a pet.

TEACHING LOOSE LEASH WALKING:

The ability to walk on a loose leash is a vital skill for any dog. Not only does it make the process of going for a walk more enjoyable for the owner, but it also decreases the dog's arousal levels, decreases the pressure on the dog's throat and makes it more responsive to training. We teach greyhounds to walk on a loose leash via 'penalty yards' - simply put, if the dog pulls towards something, we walk in the opposite direction. With some practice, the dog learns that the fastest way to get towards the thing it wants to reach is to keep pressure off the leash. While praise and food rewards should be used to reinforce the dog maintaining a loose leash, the thing most dogs want the most (and therefore the most powerful reinforcer) is continuing to move forwards.

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHING LOOSE LEASH WALKING:

1. Begin by making sure you have all the correct equipment and that it is in good condition. Greyhounds are to be walked on a martingale collar. When the collar is fitted correctly it should tighten as pressure is applied to it. At its tightest, the two ends of the collar attachment point should be approximately three finger-widths apart.
2. Place the dog in position next to you. Where exactly will vary from person to person, but the dog should close to your knee with some leash to hang loose (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Appropriate position of greyhound

3. Once the dog is standing next to you calmly begin walking. As soon as you feel the dog pull ahead and put pressure on the leash immediately stop and walk backwards while guiding the greyhound back to the starting position at your side. As the dog returns to its position, ensure there is no pressure on the leash and begin walking forward again. Praise and reward your greyhound when it is walking on a loose leash (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Loose leash walking steps

4. Continue this process until the message is clear - as soon as there is tension on the leash, progress stops. This will probably take a few repetitions.
5. The amount of time the dog spends with a loose leash should increase as the walk progresses. Reinforce with continuing to walk forwards and praise.
6. If the dog is becoming erratic and pulling constantly, it may need to be reset. Stand still and continue to reposition the dog until it is standing still with you. Once the dog is calm begin the process again.



TEACHING YOUR GREYHOUND TO GREET CALMLY ON A LEASH

The steps below are for greyhounds that already know how to walk calmly on a loose leash. The basic principle of a good loose leash greeting is that all dogs are calm and in control before they are allowed to meet another dog. They then can approach on a slight angle to the other dog and have a quick on-leash greet before returning to their handler for a reward. The two most common behavioural problems that arise in retired greyhounds during on-leash greetings with other breeds of dogs are:

- **fear-based aggression towards other dogs while on leash**, including barking, lunging and growling at other dogs during on-leash interactions.

Commonly called 'leash reactivity', these behaviours are often simply due to lack of leash greeting skills and experience. Leash reactivity is common in many pet dogs, including pet greyhounds, and is usually resolved relatively easily with practice and a supportive handler; and
- **predatory behaviour towards other dogs**, including lunging, nose bunting and grabbing.

Dog-to-dog predatory behaviour is particularly problematic because it happens fast. A greyhound does not display normal social

signals to warn the other dog of the impending attack, and the early behaviours displayed by the greyhound are often mistaken for friendly interest or simple excitability.

Predatory behaviour is also highly rewarding for the greyhound, so it is vitally important that all retired greyhounds learn to approach and greet other dogs calmly and are never allowed to practise greeting other breeds of dogs while highly excited or while displaying signs of predatory interest. More information on managing prey drive can be found on pages 9 and 10.

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHING LOOSE LEASH GREETINGS:

1. Ensure the greyhound is fitted with a properly adjusted martingale collar, a plastic American yard muzzle and a standard 1-2 metre leash (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Muzzle

2. With the greyhound on your preferred side, hold the leash using both hands so that you can guide the greyhound through the greeting safely (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Appropriate leash position

3. Have both dogs walking on a loose leash and make sure they are paying attention to their handler.

4. Allow the dogs to approach each other in an arc while walking on a loose leash. Alternatively, you can have a sociable helper dog in a sitting position and allow the greyhound to approach on a 45-degree angle (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Appropriate approach

5. As long as the greyhound remains calm, allow the greyhound to greet the helper dog for 2-3 seconds, then call them to you while you walk away.

6. When the greyhound turns away from the helper dog, reward them (verbal praise, food treats or pats are all appropriate) while you continue to move away (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Appropriate approach and walking away



7. Practise this until the greyhound can calmly approach, greet and disengage from the other dog within 3 seconds with minimal help from the handler.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO NOTE:

If at any stage the greyhound pulls on the leash, **immediately turn and walk away from the other dog**. You can use a verbal cue such as 'Too bad' to indicate that the greyhound has made a mistake, then walk them at a distance from the other dog until they are able to walk calmly again. Once they are calm and walking on a loose leash, try approaching again.

If at any time the greyhound shows intense focus or predatory interest towards the other dog, interrupt the behaviour immediately and walk the greyhound away. When the greyhound calms down and can focus on the handler, they may be allowed to return to try again. If you are unable to get the greyhound's focus off of the other dog, or they take a long time to calm down, or you are not able to reach the other dog while your greyhound remains calm within THREE trials, they may not have the skills yet to be able to greet this dog safely. You can try practising with a larger and calmer helper dog or seek the input of a trainer experienced in teaching greyhounds how to socialise with other breeds of dog.

All on-leash greetings should be kept to a **maximum of 2-3 seconds long**, at which time the dogs involved return to their handlers and are rewarded. This is the period of time that unfamiliar dogs will normally spend greeting before they either challenge each other or invite the other dog to play. Never allow a greeting to go on for longer than 3 seconds. If you would like your greyhound to spend more time with the other dog, parallel walk with the other dog and handler until the dogs are able to calmly walk side-by-side.

Start with large or medium sized helper dogs with a calm temperament and only progress to smaller dogs as the greyhound is able to consistently greet the other dogs appropriately.

GRV Microchip Registry

In Victoria, GRV is a Microchip Registry licenced under the Domestic Animals Act 1994. All GRV-registered greyhounds are microchipped and registered on the GRV Microchip Registry. This includes both greyhounds that are in the care of GRV registered participants and retired greyhounds that have been re-homed into the community.

The GRV Microchip Registry keeps a record of the current ownership details of the greyhound, which enables local council, shelters, and pounds to make swift contact with the current owner should the greyhound become lost. As such, it is very important that the contact details recorded on the GRV Microchip Registry for each greyhound are kept up to date.

If your greyhound is retired to another person, you must notify GRV so that the new owner details can be recorded on the GRV Microchip Registry. In addition to updating the new owner details via FastTrack, the new owner must complete and sign the 'Change of Ownership (Retired Greyhound)' form found at <https://greyhoundcare.grv.org.au/grv-microchip-registry/>.

This form can be returned to GRV, 46-50 Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne VIC 3003 or by email at retirements@grv.org.au.

The 24-hour phone number for the GRV microchip registry is (03) 8329 1139.

Please note that all retired greyhounds living in the community (including with participants) are required by law to be registered with local council.

Council registration and microchip registration are different types of registration.

When a new home is found

If you have found a new home for your greyhound, you will need to do the following:

1. complete the "Re-Homing Guide - Information for New Owners" booklet, which contains the re-homing statement, desexing information and greyhound adoption declaration. Provide as many details about the greyhound for the new owner as possible;
2. provide the completed "Re-Homing Guide - Information for New Owners" booklet to the new owner. Request that the new owner read the booklet before finalising the adoption. This will help to ensure that the new owner is fully informed before taking the greyhound and is confident that the greyhound is a good fit for their home;
3. provide the new owner with the greyhound's vaccination certificate and de-sexing certificate (if applicable);
4. if the greyhound has not been de-sexed, complete the agreement to de-sex with the new owner.(second box on rehoming statement) and send a copy to GRV;
5. provide the new owner with the PetCheck assessment outcomes (if applicable);
6. complete the GRV Microchip Registry Change of Ownership Form, signed by both parties and submit to GRV; and
7. update the change of ownership in FastTrack.

Guarantee for sale or transfer of greyhounds out of the industry

Under the Code, and from 1 January 2020, if a greyhound is re-homed to a person who is not a registered GRV participant, and the new owner wants to return the greyhound within 21 days of the adoption, the former GRV registered owner must take back the greyhound and refund 100% of the purchase price (if any).

This guarantee applies only if the greyhound is:

- returned in the state at which it was sold; or
- accompanied by a statement from a veterinary practitioner that the greyhound is unacceptable for health or behavioural reasons that were likely to have been known at the time of sale or transfer.

RE-HOMING CHECKLIST

- ☐ Wind down and preparation for re-homing program completed*
- if wind down and preparation for re-homing program has not been completed, new owner has signed re-homing statement and adoption declaration**

- ☐ Small dog/PetCheck assessments completed on:

DATE:

DATE:

- ☐ Greyhound veterinary check completed

- ☐ Vaccinations (C5 minimum), worming and flea treatments up to date

- ☐ Greyhound de-sexed or new owner to de-sex (agreement completed)**

- ☐ If de-sexed, de-sexing certificate provided to new owner

- ☐ Vaccination certificate provided to new owner

- ☐ Information for new owner form has been completed
(see “Re-homing Guide - Information for New Owners”
booklet)**
- ☐ Transfer of Ownership (microchip) form completed
- ☐ Transfer of Ownership (microchip) form signed by new
owner
- ☐ New owner provided with information on greyhound care
and registration including a copy of the most recent Pet-
Check outcome where applicable
- ☐ Transfer of ownership form (microchip) submitted to GRV
- ☐ GRV FastTrack updated to record new owner

***From 1 January 2020, owners must follow the retirement and re-homing program outlined in the Code OR must following the wind down and re-homing preparation approved by a veterinarian as part of the EHMP.**

****A copy of these documents must be submitted to GRV as part of your compliance with the Code from 1 January 2020.**
The forms can be submitted either in hard copy or electronically by taking a photograph or scanning the completed forms and emailing to retirements@grv.org.au.

CONTACT GAP TO ENQUIRE ABOUT A PETCHECK FOR YOUR GREYHOUND

Should you have any questions or you experience
any behavioural issues, you are welcome to
contact GAP on
(03) 5799 0166 for information.

