



Greyhound
RACING SA

**THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
GREYHOUND INDUSTRY
ANIMAL WELFARE POLICY**

**This document replaces the existing GRSA Code of Practice
from February 26, 2016 (amended – 01.05.18)**

1. INTRODUCTION

Greyhound Racing South Australia (GRSA) is the controlling body responsible for regulating the sport of greyhound racing in South Australia. A key aspect of its charter role is to ensure greyhound welfare and to establish and monitor the standards of conduct by registered participants.

The welfare of GRSA's racing greyhounds is paramount and is central to GRSA's consideration of policy development and strategic decision-making.

2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS/DEFINITIONS

Accommodation Facilities

Racing kennel:

A kennel enclosure for housing a single greyhound in race training generally sited within a secure building and designed to encourage the greyhound to rest. The minimum acceptable size is 1 metre wide and at least 2.4 square metres.

Day/Spelling Kennel:

A kennel enclosure designed to house one or more greyhounds not in race training. It may be free-standing or sited within a secure building. It will generally have an attached yard to provide additional freedom of movement. The minimum size is 4.8 square metres with an attached accessible yard of no less than 5 square metres.

Boarding Kennel:

A kennel enclosure for boarding a single greyhound. The minimum size is 4.8 square metres with an attached accessible yard of no less than 5 square metres.

Whelping kennel:

A kennel enclosure with an attached puppy yard, designed for a broodbitch to whelp a litter of pups. It may be free-standing or sited within a secure building. The whelped puppies are generally housed in this area until reaching four months of age, with the broodbitch being removed from this area at weaning. The minimum size is 6 square metres with an accessible yard of 15 square metres.

Day/Spelling yard:

A wire mesh enclosed space no less than 6 square metres where a single greyhound may spend short periods of time recuperating outdoors, often with an associated kennel.

Rearing yard:

Any wire mesh enclosed space used for rearing of pups. The minimum size is 150 square metres.

Puppy yard:

A wire mesh enclosure of minimum 40 square metres in size with attached kennel used for housing pups.

Exercise yard:

A series of two or more fenced enclosures used to exercise greyhounds adjacent to each other. Each yard is generally 100 to 120 metres in length and 3 to 4 metres wide but may vary in its dimensions dependent on site character.

Training Facilities**Training:**

Includes a range of activities undertaken designed to improve the fitness of the greyhound.

Lure Training:

Training activity whereby a greyhound is allowed to chase a mechanical lure driven by an electric or liquid fuel stationary engine.

Approved types of lures:

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

Hand-slipping facility:

A long narrow fenced running surface designed to allow a greyhound running exercise. It will generally be 200–300 metres in length and 4-5 metres wide.

Hand-slipping facility lure:

A hand operated or battery operated winch may be used to pull an approved lure along the hand-slipping facility to entice the greyhound to run to the other end.

Straight trial track:

A long narrow fenced running surface with a steel lure support rail on one side, intended to encourage a greyhound to jump out of a starting box and chase a lure. It is usually 300-400 metres in length and 4-5 metres wide and may include a raised structure at one end to allow the lure operator a better view. The lure may be mechanically powered.

Circle or oval trial track:

These are essentially similar in equipment to a Straight Track, except for the shape. They are usually 300-400 metres in circumference.

Bullring:

An enclosed circular training facility designed to train the greyhound to run. The specifications of a bullring vary in diameter but it is usually surrounded by a fence approximately 1 metre in height and uses the natural surface of the ground. A bullring may have a pole in the centre onto which a rotating arm is attached and which, in turn, may be used to trail an approved lure. The rotating arm may be motor powered.

3. THE CARE AND WELFARE OF GREYHOUNDS

The purpose of this section:

The purpose of this section is to specify standards of accommodation, management and care which are appropriate to the physical and behavioural needs of greyhounds housed in establishments including those designed for the breeding, rearing, boarding and training.

Application of this section:

The provisions of this section are to be observed by owners and operators (“the proprietor”) of establishments and by people who work in them. All greyhound establishments must comply with State and Local Government legislation and permits.

Compliance with this Policy is a mandatory licensing condition, however, it does not remove any separate obligation for registered participants to abide by the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act 1985 (SA), Animal Welfare Regulations 2012 (SA), Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 (SA), Dog and Cat Management Regulations 2010 (SA), Local Government Act 1999 (SA) or any other laws and regulations relevant to animal husbandry.

Facility Management and Obligations**Proprietors:**

The proprietor of a greyhound facility is responsible for the overall management of the establishment and the conduct of any persons responsible for the care or training of greyhounds housed therein.

In particular, the proprietor is responsible for:

- The well-being of all greyhounds in the establishment
- The supervision of staff
- The maintenance and collation of necessary records and information

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- Supervision of daily feeding, watering and inspection of greyhounds
- Supervision and examination of greyhounds upon entry
- The overall level of hygiene in the establishment, including the disposal of waste materials
- Provision of prompt veterinary attention for greyhounds when required
- Notifying owners (or their authorised representatives) in relation to boarded greyhounds as soon as possible after it is observed to be ailing or injured or promptly after a veterinarian has examined the animal
- Ensuring that a copy of the relevant Act – Boarding of Dogs and Cats – is prominently displayed in the reception area of the establishment so that all prospective clients can read it
- Developing an emergency response plan
- Ensuring that they have full knowledge of GRSA's Emergency Disease Plan and have a current copy accessible at their establishment

Kennel Attendants:

Kennel attendants are responsible to the Proprietor for:

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

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

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

Notification of domestic pets or small agricultural animals:

It is a requirement that owners or trainers of greyhounds notify GRSA of any domesticated pets and/or birds or animals that are kept for rural or agricultural purposes at an establishment where greyhounds are housed. Notification must be made using the appropriate Notification of Domestic Pets or small agricultural animals form that is available on the GRSA website.

Health and veterinary care

Each greyhound should be checked at least daily to monitor its health and comfort. Any changes in health status should be recorded and promptly addressed. The person checking the greyhound should note whether each greyhound is:

- eating
- drinking
- defecating
- urinating
- behaving normally
- of normal appearance
- able to move about freely
- has a normal coat

The proprietor of the establishment must have access to a veterinarian for emergency first aid treatment of greyhounds and for humane euthanasia if required, where an overdose of barbiturate is to be used. Any such action must be reported to GRSA within 2 days of the humane euthanasia of a greyhound. Refer to GAR 106(3) and (4) Proper care (welfare) of greyhounds as below:

106(3) At any time after the notification of the result of service pursuant to R136, the last registered owner of the greyhound at the relevant time, shall, notify the Controlling Body by lodging the prescribed form:

- (a) within ten working days, if that greyhound has transferred ownership, been retired as a pet or a breeding greyhound, been transferred to an adoption program, exported, surrendered to another agency;
- (b) within two working days if that greyhound has been humanely euthanased by a veterinary surgeon or deceased.

106(4) It shall be a requirement to include a veterinary certificate of euthanasia when lodging the appropriate form for any greyhound that has been euthanased by that veterinary surgeon.

Euthanasia must only be considered where a greyhound becomes seriously ill or injured and where it is recommended by a veterinarian who has examined the greyhound.

Greyhound Adoption Program/re-homing:

Owners of greyhounds must inform GRSA of the whereabouts of their greyhounds at all stages of their life cycle in accordance with GAR 106(3)(a). They have a responsibility to, and are accountable for, the care and welfare of their greyhounds not only during their racing careers, but also away from racing or upon retirement. It is incumbent upon owners to consider the options available to them such as the Greyhound Adoption Program South Australia (GAPSA).

Greyhound Rehoming Obligations

LR114(SA).

(1) *Local Rules 1-7 are in addition to the provisions of GAR106 and set out the obligations of registered persons in respect of all greyhounds (as defined in GAR1) which are in that person's care, custody or control where that greyhound:*

- (i) is unraced and it has been decided will not at any time in the future be raced as a greyhound; or*
- (ii) is to be retired from racing;*

and, despite the best prior endeavours of the Responsible Person, is unable to be rehomed to the care and control of a suitable third party.

(2) *For the purposes of Local Rules 1-7:*

*(i) the Greyhound Adoption Program SA ("**GAPSA**") is a program run by GRSA and under the auspices of GRSA for assessing greyhounds to ensure that where possible and reasonably practicable all unraced and retired greyhounds are afforded the opportunity of finding a suitable permanent home.*

(ii) Responsible Person is a person who:

(a) at the time(s) contemplated by this Local Rule; and

(b) after the time specified in GAR136;

has the care, custody or control of a Relevant Greyhound and includes the Responsible Person's agents; delegates, employees; contractors; partners or assigns and any corporate entity through which the Responsible Person may operate.

(iii) Relevant Greyhound is a greyhound as described in Local Sub Rule 1.

(iv) For the purposes of Local Rules 1–8, the Prescribed Form is the Notification of Retired Greyhound/ Euthanased Greyhound Form.

(3) *A Relevant Greyhound must first be assessed by GAPSA for suitability to be rehomed before any other action is taken by the Responsible Person, or any other registered persons, as to the future of that Relevant Greyhound. This GAPSA assessment must not take place until the expiration of ten (10) days from that Relevant Greyhound's last start in an event (if applicable).*

(4) *If the GAPSA assessment referred to in Local Rule 3 is that the Relevant Greyhound is suitable for rehoming, the Responsible Person must re-home the Relevant Greyhound with GAPSA or with a third party as far as reasonably practicable, in accordance with GAPSA's recommendations.*

(5) *If upon initial assessment pursuant to Local Rule 3, GAPSA has identified a Relevant Greyhound as requiring, and suitable for, further assessment, that Relevant Greyhound must be again presented to GAPSA for further testing and assessment at the time, place and in the circumstances specified by GAPSA and, in the event that Relevant Greyhound is then assessed as suitable for rehoming, the Responsible Person must rehome that Relevant Greyhound with GAPSA or with a third party as far as reasonably practicable in accordance with GAPSA's recommendations.*

(6) *In the event that a Relevant Greyhound:*

(i) is assessed by GAPSA as not suitable for rehoming on medical or behavioural grounds such that euthanasia is the only course having regard to the best interests of the Relevant Greyhound; or

(ii) in a particular case, after taking all reasonably practicable steps to comply with the GAPSA recommendations referred to in Sub Rule 4 or 5, suitable rehoming is not achievable in all the circumstances and no other reasonable alternatives exist;

the Responsible Person must ensure that that euthanasia procedure is humanely performed by a registered Veterinary Surgeon and comply with GAR106(3).

(7) *Where a Relevant Greyhound has been euthanased by a Veterinary Surgeon in accordance with Rule 6 above:*

(i) the veterinary certificate of euthanasia; and

(ii) the prescribed form;

each to the satisfaction of the Stewards must be lodged by the Responsible Person with GRSA as the Controlling Body within two working days of that euthanasia procedure.

(8) *In the event that any greyhound (including a Relevant Greyhound) is at any time so seriously ill or injured as to be, in the expert opinion of a registered veterinary surgeon:*

(i) beyond reasonable and practicable veterinary treatment and such that euthanasia is the only course having regard to the best interests of that greyhound; and

(ii) prior assessment by GAPSA is not practicable;

addition to complying with GAR106(3), the registered person(s) who has the care, custody or control of that greyhound at the relevant time, must ensure that the euthanasia procedure is humanely performed by a registered Veterinary Surgeon.

(9) *Where a greyhound has been euthanised by a Veterinary Surgeon in accordance with Local Rule 8 above:*

(i) the veterinary certificate of euthanasia (including certification as to the matters in Local Sub Rules 8.1 and 8.2); and

(ii) the prescribed form;

each to the satisfaction of the Stewards must be lodged with GRSA as the Controlling Body by the registered person who has the care, custody or control of that greyhound at the relevant time within two working days of that euthanasia procedure.

(10) *A Responsible Person or a registered person who has the care, custody or control of a greyhound at the relevant time (other than a Relevant Greyhound) (as the case may be) who fails to comply with any provision of Local Rules 1-9 above is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty in accordance with GAR95.*

(added – 1.05.18)

Disease prevention and notification

Vaccination against distemper, hepatitis, canine cough and parvovirus is required for all greyhounds at a registered establishment. A current vaccination certificate (certifying that vaccination was performed within the preceding 12 months and that the 'due date' for the next vaccination has not been passed) must be produced for each greyhound being boarded before admission. Vaccination against (and checking for) heartworm infections is recommended prior to admission or mating.

Greyhounds must be placed on a proven effective and safe worming program.

Sick greyhounds which are not infectious but which may be stressed by contact with other greyhounds must be separated but not necessarily isolated. Notwithstanding as much, facilities must be available either at the establishment or at veterinary premises for isolation of greyhounds that are suspected of, or have been diagnosed as having, an infectious condition.

GRSA has access to and utilises the Greyhound Australasia Limited National Emergency Greyhound Disease Preparedness Plan (G.A.L.N.E.G.D.P Plan). This Plan can be found on the GRSA website and it is recommended that participants familiarise themselves with this Plan and Greyhound Racing Rule 105(A) as follows:

GREYHOUND RACING RULE 105(A) Reportable disease

- (1) The Controlling Body may declare an infectious or contagious animal disease or condition to be a reportable disease as from the date on which the declaration is published*
- (2) A person who owns or is in charge of, or has in his possession or control, a greyhound which the person suspects or should reasonably suspect is infected with a reportable disease shall
 - (a) as soon as possible after he should have suspected or became aware that the greyhound is infected, report the fact to the Controlling Body by the quickest means of communication available to the person: and*
 - (b) as far as practicable keep the greyhound separate from any other greyhound or animals not so infected.**
- (3) If the Controlling Body reasonably suspects any premises, place, region, or vehicle to be contaminated with a reportable disease, the Stewards or authorised person may by order in writing declare it to be an infected place or vehicle. The written notice of the order shall be given to the owner or person in charge or in apparent control of the*

premises, place, region or vehicle to which the order relates.

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

Prescribed medication Storage

All prescribed veterinary medication must be clearly labelled and kept in a secure, lockable cupboard or refrigerator and all treatments administered to a greyhound must be recorded in an appropriate format.

Treatment Records and GAR84A

Methods of record-keeping may vary between trainers depending on the size of the operation. Providing that the required details as specified below in GAR84A are entered for each treatment, the person in charge of the greyhound (e.g. the trainer) may keep the record of that treatment in a format of their own preference. This may include GRSA provided treatment books, digital computer files (e.g. excel spreadsheet) or a diary. Where a trainer's record-keeping is found to be inadequate the Controlling Body may require that trainer to use a prescribed format.

Greyhound Racing Rule GAR84A states:

R84A Treatment records to be kept

- (1)** *The person in charge of a greyhound must keep and retain records detailing all vaccinations, antiparasitics and medical treatments administered to a greyhound from the time the greyhound enters their care until the greyhound leaves their care and for a minimum of two (2) years. Such record of treatment must be produced for inspection when requested by a Steward or a person authorised by the Controlling Body. Any person responsible for a greyhound at the relevant time who fails to comply with any provision of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.*
- (2)** *Each record of treatment kept in accordance with this rule must be made by midnight on the day on which the treatment was given and, as a minimum requirement, include the following information:*
- a) Name of the greyhound;*
 - b) Date and time of administration of the treatment;*
 - c) Name of the treatment (brand name or active constituent);*
 - d) Route of administration;*
 - e) Amount given;*
 - f) Name and signature of person or persons administering and/or authorising treatment.*

For the purposes of sub-rule (2), “day” means the 24 hour period from 12:01am to 12 midnight on any calendar day.

- (3)** *For the purposes of this Rule, “treatment” includes:*
- a) All Controlled Drugs (Schedule 8) administered by a veterinarian;*
 - b) All Prescription Animal Remedies and Prescription Only Medicines (Schedule 4);*
 - c) Any injectable substance not already specified in this Rule;*
 - d) All Pharmacist Only (Schedule 3) and Pharmacy Only (Schedule 2) medicines;*
 - e) All veterinary and other substances containing other scheduled and unscheduled prohibited substances.*

(amended – 01.04.18)

(4)

- a) It shall be an offence for any person to acquire, attempt to acquire, administer or allow to be administered to any greyhound, any Permanently Banned Prohibited Substance referred to in Rule 79A.
- b) It shall be an offence for any person other than a Veterinary Surgeon to possess, prescribe, administer or allow to be administered to any greyhound, any Schedule 4 or Schedule 8 substance listed in the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons* contained in the *Australian Poisons Standard*, as amended from time to time.
- c) Sub rule (4)(b) shall not apply where the substance was administered as intended to a greyhound under the care of the Veterinary Surgeon who prescribed that substance in compliance with the relevant State and Commonwealth legislation for the treatment of those greyhounds under his or her care after taking all reasonable steps to ensure a therapeutic need exists for that substance.

(added – 01.01.14)

(amended – 01.09.15)

Nutrition

Greyhounds must be provided with adequate amounts and quality of food and must be fed at least daily. All food must be stored in a secure hygienic area and a variety of foods shall be supplied for a balanced diet. Dry food must be kept in a rodent free area and fresh meat stored in a refrigerated environment. The food provided must contain acceptable nutritional value and meet appropriate daily requirements for the condition and size of the animal. All food should be prepared hygienically and served in appropriate containers, i.e. non-chewable and non-spillable bowls. They must be readily accessible, positioned to avoid spillage and contamination by urine or faeces, and must be cleaned daily.

Pregnant and lactating greyhounds require two feeds each day. Puppies between three and four months of age require a minimum of three feeds each day and puppies between four and six months of age must be fed a minimum of twice daily with a nutritionally balanced diet.

All greyhounds must have a permanent supply of fresh, clean drinking water provided in a non-chewable, non-spillable container. The containers are required to be cleaned daily and kept free from algae, dirt, etc.

Exercise

Greyhounds must have the opportunity to exercise for at least 30 minutes daily, unless being treated for significant illness or injury. Exercise may include (but is not limited to) the following:

- On-lead walks
- Access to an exercise or training area. (e.g. free galloping in an enclosed area/paddock or straight track)
- Swimming
- Treadmills/walking machines. (These can be used to assist in exercising greyhounds but must not replace outdoor walking and stimulation. Greyhounds must be supervised at all times whilst exercising on treadmills/walking machines)
- Trials

Control of greyhound in public place – GAR109

1. A registered person must not permit a greyhound, which is pursuant to the person's care or custody to be in or on a public place unless the greyhound:
 - (a) has a securely fixed muzzle; and
 - (b) is pursuant to the effective control of some competent person by means of a leash of leather, or other durable material of a type capable and in a condition of effectively restraining a greyhound, and which is securely fastened to the collar worn by the greyhound.
2. Unless determined otherwise by the Controlling Body, a registered person who has the care, custody or training of greyhounds shall not:
 - (a) lead more than 4 greyhounds in a public place at the 1 time;
 - (b) permit any person acting for the registered person to lead more than 4 greyhounds in a public place at the same time; or
 - (c) permit any person pursuant to the age of 16 years, to lead a greyhound in a public place unless a registered person or some other person above the age of 18 years accompanies that person.

Socialisation/human contact:

Adequate socialisation and human contact play an integral part in the life of a greyhound and is particularly important in the early months of their lives. They must also be exposed to different types of stimuli such as objects, sights, sounds, scents and places that the greyhounds are likely to encounter as they grow older. Exposing greyhounds to these types of stimuli on a regular basis helps to decrease anxiety and reduce the likelihood of anti-social behaviour later in life.

Greyhounds must receive positive social contact with humans. Time should be set aside for frequent human interaction through activities such as grooming, general play, exercise, and patting, in addition to standard training.

General hygiene

Registered facilities are to be kept clean and hygienic at all times. All kennels must be cleaned out at least daily by hosing out or other appropriate means. Prior to hosing out all used, contaminated bedding, litter and all uneaten food must be removed and disposed of.

Cleaning and disinfecting agents should be chosen on the basis of their suitability, safety and effectiveness. Manufacturer's instructions for the use of cleaning and disinfecting agents must be followed. Disinfection of kennels must be completed prior to whelping or whenever an occupant of the kennel is changed.

Greyhound establishment sites must have an adequate water supply and must be sewered, on a septic system, or have some other adequate method of disposing of faeces. Waste disposal must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority. Use of a waste trade service for collection and disposal of wastes is preferable. Wastes must not be incinerated on-site.

The food preparation area must be kept hygienically clean and tidy at all times and all watering and feeding utensils must be cleaned daily.

Pest control:

Pests including fleas, ticks, flies, mosquitoes and rodents must be effectively controlled. Chemicals used for pest control must be prescribed by a registered veterinarian and/or registered by the National Registration Authority (NRA) under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (Commonwealth) and used only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Kennel construction and materials

For the purpose of this policy, a kennel is defined as a sleeping area and attached accessible area. For the purpose of this policy, a Yard is defined as an external mesh enclosure and may include housing containing a sleeping area (typically a rearing yard).

Prior to constructing kennels, registered participants must consult with their local council in relation to any requirements for the keeping of greyhounds or construction of kennels in their local council area. Things to be considered include:

- The number of greyhounds to be kept in the kennels
- The type and construction of kennels and any local government restrictions

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- The intended purpose of the kennels e.g. racing, whelping, rearing
- The distance of all kennel facilities to boundaries and dwellings on adjoining properties
- Provision for noise and odour abatement
- Provision for the management and disposal of solid/liquid wastes and waste run off

Greyhound kennels must be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that ensures the good health and well-being of the greyhounds housed therein, whilst preventing escape or injury to the greyhounds.

Housing must provide protection from the weather (wind, rain, sun and extreme climate) as well as protection from vermin and harassment from other animals.

Materials must be selected for ease of maintenance and cleaning, durability and non-toxicity. Where water impervious materials capable of conducting heat are utilised, adequate insulation must be incorporated in the ceiling and walls.

Inside kennels:

The internal surfaces of the walls of all inside kennels should be constructed of impervious solid, washable materials.

Floors of inside kennels must be made of an impervious material or coated with an impervious material to assist cleaning and drainage. Wood, brick, dirt or glass floors are not acceptable for inside kennels.

Floors of all inside kennels must be sloped to enable wastes and water to run off. It is preferable that a collection drain be provided to take away water after cleaning.

Where kennels are constructed indoors, temperature, humidity and ventilation must be considered. Ventilation must be adequate to keep greyhound housing areas free from dampness, noxious odours and draughts. An ample flow of fresh air should be available.

Outside kennels:

Dirt or grass floors are only acceptable in outside kennels. Floors of outside kennels must be well drained and maintained free of holes or other hazards that may cause injury to greyhounds.

Kennels constructed outdoors require separate or attached roofing are to be maintained to provide sun protection with 75% shade cloth or appropriate shade material to a four square metre area.

Fencing:

Kennels may be separated by solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh dividers. Fencing must be maintained in an escape-proof condition, with wire mesh not exceeding 75mm x 50mm hole size. Puppy kennels (pups less than 8 weeks) should not exceed a mesh gauge of 50mm x 50mm.

Sleeping areas:

All housing areas must be provided with a weatherproof sleeping area containing raised beds to insulate greyhounds from the floor. The sleeping area for inside kennels should be enclosed on three sides to a minimum height of 1.5 metres with solid partitions. Appropriate warm, clean, vermin resistant bedding must be provided and maintained. All bedding must be cleaned regularly and kept dry.

Security and safety:

All kennels and training facilities such as hand-slipping tracks, circle tracks and bull rings must be able to be securely locked to prevent entry by any unauthorised person and/or the escape of greyhounds. Each individual kennel must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by the greyhounds. Any security methods used must allow for ready access to greyhounds and ready exit for staff and greyhounds from the premises in the event of an emergency. Greyhounds must be kept safe from attack, stress or injury and their behavioural needs must be met.

Other Relevant Rules and Policies

GRSA's Animal Welfare Policy should be read in conjunction with the following references, accessible via the GRSA website:

- Transportation of Greyhounds Policy
- Hot Weather Policy
- GAR86B – Offences relating to luring and live-baiting

Live baiting penalties:

GRSA has zero tolerance for the practice known as live-baiting. Anyone found to be participating in this activity, or withholding knowledge of same, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of GRSA's powers.

All registered participants need to be aware that live-baiting, and similar acts of cruelty, constitute criminal activity. In South Australia, live-baiting carries with it a maximum prison sentence of four years and fines of up to \$50,000.