



Recommended Standards for
The Care of Greyhounds

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1. INTRODUCTION

The following contains the recommended minimum standard requirements for the permanent kennelling and housing of greyhounds.

These recommended minimum standards have been developed as a basis for ensuring that the physical, physiological and psychological needs of greyhounds in Tasmania are met.

The following recommended minimum standards include/outline personnel responsibilities; greyhound husbandry and management; greyhound establishments facilities; records management; transport of greyhounds; and procedures to be undertaken in case of an emergency.

It is strongly suggested that persons updating their kennels or building new kennels should review this document and include these recommended standards in their plans.

If an industry participant wishes to use an alternative approach to any activity listed under these recommended minimum standards, the industry participant should be able to demonstrate that his/her approach will achieve at least an equivalent outcome for the greyhound. Any submission is to be made in writing and addressed to the Chairman of Stewards.

These requirements are intended to compliment the relevant local Council by-laws for the keeping of greyhounds, but in the case of any conflict the local Council by laws take precedence.

1.1 Stipendiary Stewards Undergoing Kennel Inspections

An authorised officer of Racing Services Tasmania shall carry out kennel inspections from time to time and will provide a written report on the condition of each kennel inspected. It will be the responsibility of the licensee to carry out any repairs or maintenance or make any change to the kennels to ensure that they address any welfare issues identified in the report.

A time and/or date for any work to be carried out will be indicated in the report.

Failure to comply with the requirements of a kennel inspection report may result in the Stipendiary Stewards taking further action.

2. PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Management Staff

The owner/lessee of a greyhound establishment, whether they be an owner, trainer or breeder, (hereinafter referred to as the licensee) is responsible for the welfare of the greyhounds residing on the premises.

The licensee is responsible for maintenance of the kennel, kennel structures, sleeping areas and the like. All loose wires, dangerous finishes and edges, damaged walls and sheeting and weatherproofing should be kept repaired and maintained at all times. All necessary (or identified) repairs should be carried out promptly or as directed, to provide a safe environment for the satisfactory housing of the greyhounds.

The licensee must be mindful of Occupational Health & Safety requirements, specifically to ensure staff has been provided with appropriate work clothing (eg. protective boots) and hand washing facilities (with disinfectant). Staff should be advised of the requirement to be up-to-date with tetanus immunisation prior to working at the establishment and informed of the potential risks (eg. zoonosis) of working at such an establishment.

2.2 Veterinary Surgeon

The licensee should ensure that at least one (preferably more than one) veterinary surgeon is contactable or available on-call at all times for the treatment or euthanasia of greyhounds at the establishment.

2.3 Kennel Attendants

The licensee must ensure that kennel attendants employed to work for the establishment are competent or work under supervision of a competent person. All staff should have experience in handling greyhounds and understand and respect their needs. Formal training, such as a technical college qualification in animal care, is encouraged.

There should be sufficient numbers of staff to ensure that each greyhound's requirements are met at the establishment. This requirement may increase depending on the season or the type of establishment (training and racing establishments may need more staff).

3. HUSBANDRY & MANAGEMENT

3.1 Hygiene, Cleaning And Disinfection

Kennels, housing and exercise areas should be kept clean to ensure the comfort of the greyhounds maintained and that risk of disease is minimised.

Kennels, housing and exercise areas should be

- cleaned at least once daily and disinfected at least once each week;
- prior to whelping;
- before new greyhounds or puppies are introduced; and
- after an outbreak of an infectious disease.

Cleaning and disinfecting agents should be chosen on the basis of their suitability, safety and effectiveness.

Once clean, kennels and housing should be left to dry. Sleeping areas should always be completely dry before either the bedding is returned and/or the greyhound is given access to the sleeping area.

3.2 Pest Control

Pests, including internal and external parasites, mosquitoes and vermin, should be controlled.

Chemicals used for pest control must be either prescribed by a registered veterinarian and/or registered by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Association (APVMA) under the Pesticides Act and used only in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Because pest control agents may adversely affect greyhounds and humans, advice should be sought from your veterinarian and/or APVMA before pest control operations are carried out.

3.3 Waste Disposal

Faeces, bedding and food waste should be disposed of promptly and hygienically and must be disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the local Council By-laws.

3.4 Vaccination, Worming & Disease Prevention

An effective flea control program, for both the greyhounds and the environment, should be in place.

An effective worming program for greyhounds should be in place, in accordance with veterinary advice, for internal parasites particularly before breeding, during gestation and until weaning.

All greyhounds must be fully vaccinated against distemper, hepatitis and parvovirus or such other vaccination as prescribed by relevant stakeholders or veterinary authorities.

Greyhound pups should be inoculated in accordance with veterinary advice.

Greyhounds must be vaccinated in accordance with the manufacturer's direction or veterinary advice for the particular vaccine and that the "due date" for the next vaccination should not be exceeded.

An effective heartworm prevention program for greyhounds should be in place, in accordance with veterinary advice.

Facilities should be available either at the establishment or an alternative location for the isolation of animals that are suspected of, or have been diagnosed as having, an infectious condition. Ill greyhounds which are not infectious but that are under stress due to their illness should be kept in a quiet kennel but not necessarily isolated.

3.5 Health Checks

Each greyhound must be checked at least once daily to monitor its health and wellbeing.

The person checking the greyhounds and puppies should note whether each greyhound is:

- eating
- drinking
- defecating
- urinating
- behaving normally
- normal in appearance
- able to move about freely
- normal coat and free from external parasites

Any changes in health status should be reported promptly to the person in charge.

Greyhounds known or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease should not be introduced to the establishment.

3.6 Veterinary Care

The licensee should establish an arrangement with a suitable veterinary practice or practitioner who is able to attend to any greyhound or puppy in their care, including:

- To be on call for emergencies (including after hours);
- Provide treatment other than first aid as necessary (ie. euthanasia); and
- Advise on whelping, nutrition, hygiene and disease prevention/control.

Veterinary advice should be sought for any greyhound showing any abnormal health or behavioural condition.

3.7 Euthanasia

Where, as the result of injury or sickness or age, treatment to restore the health or physical wellbeing of a greyhound is impractical or unsuccessful, greyhounds must have the benefit of humane euthanasia.

If the greyhound is owned or leased by a person other than the licensee written permission should be obtained from the owner, lessee or their nominated representative. If this cannot be obtained permission may be obtained over the phone.

Euthanasia must be performed in accordance with the Euthanasia policy adopted by Tasracing.

3.8 Feeding & Nutrition

Nutritious food should be provided to meet the daily requirements for the condition and size of the greyhound. The food should be in sufficient quantity and quality to maintain optimum growth of puppies; optimum weight of adult greyhounds; and the requirements of pregnancy and lactation. Food should be prepared and served hygienically.

All animals must have a permanent supply of fresh, clean water.

Food and water containers should be spill proof and easily cleanable. They should be cleaned at least once daily and placed to avoid urine or faeces contamination. Eating and drinking containers should be preferably stainless steel. Light duty plastic utensils that are easily chewed or containers which are damaged or unhygienic are not acceptable.

Food should be stored appropriately, ensuring that dry food is secure from vermin and fresh meat is refrigerated. Greyhounds should be fed at least once daily and it is preferable for greyhounds younger than 8 months of age be fed at least 3 times daily and pregnant and lactating bitches be fed at least twice daily. Sick greyhounds should be fed in accordance with veterinary advice. Uneaten food should be removed and disposed of promptly so that it does not spoil or attract vermin.

3.9 Exercise

Greyhounds should be provided with enough exercise to maintain their health and fitness and mental well being. Very active or older greyhounds should be exercised at a level suitable to their needs.

Greyhounds must have the opportunity for exercise to:

- allow them to urinate and defecate;
- give them contact with humans and, if appropriate, with other greyhounds;
- allow them to be checked over; and
- let them stretch their limbs.

Minimum exercise standards are:

- allowing greyhounds access to an exercise area for at least 10 minutes twice daily;
or
- walking greyhounds on a lead or on a walking machine for at least 10 minutes twice daily.

Greyhounds being exercised on a walking machine should be supervised at all times.

When exercising greyhounds in public areas the licensee shall comply with the requirements of the Local Council By-Laws including immediately removing and disposing of any faeces left by the greyhound in a public place.

Persons shall also ensure that, while in a public place, the greyhound is muzzled, secured and restrained by means of a lead not exceeding 2 metres long held by a person of sufficient age, strength and experience to control the greyhound.

3.10 Sale Of Greyhounds

The owner or licensee should ensure that all greyhounds sold have a current vaccination certificate signed by a veterinarian stating that the greyhound has been vaccinated in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturers of the vaccine administered.

All greyhounds offered for sale must be ear-branded, weaned, fully self-sufficient and be a minimum of 12 weeks old, unless the bitch and her pups are being sold together. If this is the case then due care should be taken if the bitch and her litter are to be moved.

No greyhound suspected of being sick, injured or diseased may be sold unless disclosure of these conditions has been made to the purchaser. All greyhounds should be free of external parasites and have been treated for internal parasites in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the vaccine administered.

4. FACILITIES

4.1 Location

The establishment should be located away from sources of excessive noise or pollution that could cause injury or stress to the greyhounds.

4.2 Housing Construction

Where kennel, buildings/housing are constructed outdoors, they must:

- protect from rain and wind;
- provide adequate shade;
- be partially enclosed to provide a sheltered sleeping area; and
- be cool in summer and warm in winter.

Construction of indoor kennels should take into account temperature, humidity and ventilation. Materials used in construction should be selected for ease of maintenance and cleaning, durability and non-toxicity.

Kennel housing may be separated by either solid partitions, which help reduce noise, or by galvanised chain wire dividers. Chicken or bird wire that can be chewed or broken and could cause injury to the greyhound is not acceptable. Plastic type mesh is not acceptable. Galvanised wire or mesh is preferred.

The internal surfaces of kennels should be constructed of impervious, solid, washable materials. Wall/floor junctions should be sealed or curved to facilitate cleaning and disinfection. If materials capable of conducting heat are used, adequate insulation should be used to minimise heat conduction.

Kennel floors should be made of an impervious material to assist cleaning and drainage. Sealed concrete is ideal or sealed brick may be acceptable. Kennel floors should be sloped to enable wastes and water to run off. A collection drain should be provided to take away water after cleaning.

Kennels may be separated by solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh wire dividers.

Grassed or landscaped sections may form part of large outdoor runs but should be adequately maintained. The ground of outside kennels or yards should be well drained and free from holes or other hazards that may cause injury to the greyhound.

Whelping bitches should be provided with a separate quiet area, away from other greyhounds.

4.2.1 Noise

Noise from barking greyhounds must be managed to comply with local Council noise regulations. Noise can be reduced by positioning kennels so that they do not face each other or so external stimulation is limited or by ensuring those likely to bark are isolated or kept with a compatible greyhound.

4.2.2 Lighting

The duration and intensity of lighting should be as close as possible to natural conditions.

Sunlight is the preferred means of lighting, as long as shaded areas are provided.

Artificial light may be needed to allow kennels to be thoroughly cleaned and greyhounds inspected.

Lighting to all facilities used after daylight hours should be of a sufficient standard to provide safe access at all times.

4.2.3 Temperature & Ventilation

Greyhounds should be protected from extremes of temperature. The environmental temperature should be controlled to minimise distress to animals. This includes ensuring that outdoor kennels or yards have adequate shade and sun protection.

Adequate ventilation should be provided to avoid dampness and draughts, and minimise harmful odours.

The following is necessary in enclosed buildings that do not have any natural ventilation:

- An air change rate of 8-12 changes per hour to prevent the build up of harmful odour;
- Air recirculation units should avoid draughts and distribute fresh air evenly;
- Temperature should be maintained to avoid stress from extreme heat or cold;
- Air recirculation units incorporating effective air cleaning and filtration to ensure the removal of infectious organisms and chemicals;
- A back-up and alarm system in case of power failures or breakdown of ventilation and temperature control mechanisms.

4.2.4 Sleeping Areas & Bedding

All kennels should be provided with a raised weatherproof sleeping area and appropriate warm, clean, vermin resistant bedding. Bedding provided for greyhounds should be changed frequently and kept clean and dry. Bedding of any type should not be laid directly onto flooring of any type.

The sleeping areas for each greyhound should:

- Be a platform or hammock raised a minimum of 150mm above floor level;
- Have a minimum area of 1m², with a minimum width or depth of 800mm, thereby providing the minimum acceptable sleeping area of 1m² and if having an overhead covering, a minimum height of 1m; and
- Easily be able to be washed and cleaned.

The sleeping areas of the kennel should be enclosed on 3 sides to a minimum height of 1.5m with solid partitions. The minimum sleeping area is 1m² per greyhound.

Whelping bitches should be provided with a suitable whelping box that is lined with absorbent disposable bedding and cleaned at least once daily.

4.3 Food Preparation Area

There should be a food preparation area designated that is lockable and secure from greyhounds and from unauthorised entry.

There must be appropriate food storage facilities in this area, including dry food containers that are secure from vermin and at least one refrigerator/freezer to store meat and other consumables.

The surfaces used to prepare food should be made from impervious materials that are easily cleanable and that can be hygienically maintained.

4.4 Veterinary / Medical Area

There should be a veterinary and/or medical area or room designated that is lockable and secure from greyhounds and from unauthorised entry. All prescription medication must be stored in a locked cabinet. Used sharps must be kept in a suitable container and disposed of appropriately.

Medical records detailing all vaccinations, worming, medicinal treatment must be maintained on each greyhound and be produced for inspection when requested.

A fridge for vitamins and/or prescribed veterinary drugs should be in this area. Under no circumstances should the same refrigerator be used to store food.

A first-aid kit for use by personnel must be on hand at all times. It is recommended that at least one member of staff (preferably the licensee has first-aid training).

4.5 Minimum Kennel & Yard Sizes

Greyhound housing, whether for a single greyhound or group of greyhounds should provide enough space for each greyhound to feed, sleep, sit, stand, lie with limbs extended, stretch and move about, including sufficient space for bedding. Portable crates or cages are not acceptable as permanent housing.

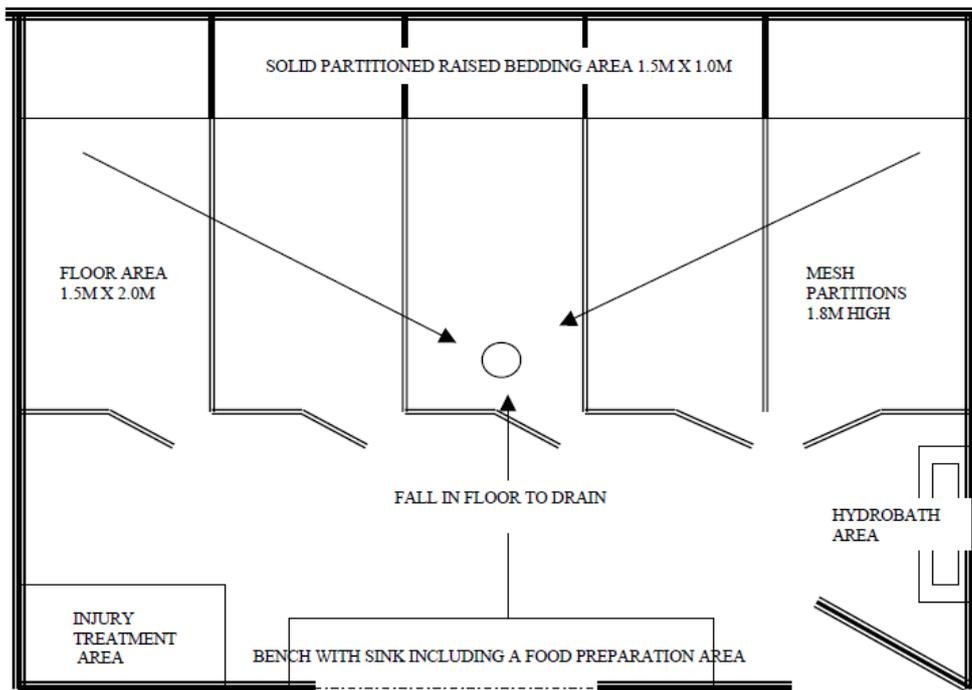
Greyhound kennels should be of sufficient height to permit easy cleaning.

Table 1: Minimum Kennel Sizes

Type of Greyhound	Minimum Kennel Area	Minimum Kennel Width	Minimum Kennel Height	No. of Greyhounds per Kennel
Whelping Bitch & Litter	6m ²	1m	1.5m	A litter should be housed together until the pups are 16 weeks old
Pups (4-7 months)	3m ² for the first greyhound with an additional 1.5m ² for any additional greyhounds.			Pups housed together should be of the same age
Greyhounds that are racing, training or being broken in	3m ² for the first greyhound with an additional 1.5m ² for any additional greyhounds			One greyhound is to be housed in each racing kennel
Rearing, Spelling and/or Boarding Greyhounds	3m ² for the first greyhound with an additional 1.5m ² for any additional greyhounds			Should not exceed 1 greyhound per kennel unless authorised by the owner

Individual sleeping quarters must be provided when more than one adult greyhound is housed in the one kennel.

SUGGESTED POSSIBLE RACING GREYHOUND KENNEL DESIGN (not to scale)



4.6 Training Facilities

Training encompasses activities that are intended to improve the fitness of a greyhound and to educate the greyhound for the purpose of racing.
Live lures and live baiting is prohibited under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*.

Table 2: Training Facilities

Training Facility	Description	Minimum Width (metres)	Minimum Length (metres)
Exercise Only	Fenced enclosures used to exercise greyhounds	3m	100m
Lure	Training activity whereby a greyhound chases a mechanical lure driven by an electric or liquid fuel stationary engine		
Handslipping	Greyhound chases a lure on a handslipping facility in a long narrow fenced run.	4m	200m
Straight Trial Track	Greyhound encouraged to jump from box and chase lure down long narrow fenced run. Steel lure support rail is on one side.	4m	300m
Circle/Oval Trial Track	Greyhound encouraged to jump from box and chase lure around circle/oval track. Steel lure support rail is on one side.	4m	300m circumference
Bullring	<p>An enclosed circular training facility designed to train the greyhound to run. The specifications of a bullring vary in diameter. Usually surrounded by a 1.2m high fence.</p> <p>The bullring may have a pole in the centre to which a rotating arm is attached which in turn may be used to trail a lure. The rotating arm may be motor powered.</p>		

4.7 Fencing

- Kennels or yards should be separated by either solid partitions, galvanised chain wire or weld mesh wire dividers.
- Chicken or board wire that can be chewed or broken and could cause injury to a greyhound is not permitted.
- Plastic type mesh is not permitted.
- Fencing should be maintained in an escape proof condition.
- Recommended wire is 2mm gauge wire mesh not exceeding 75mm x 50mm hole size.
- Puppy enclosure fencing (less than 8 weeks) should not exceed 50mm x 50mm hole size.
- Minimum external fence height is 1.8m high.
- Minimum internal fence height is 1.5m high.
- All fences should be 3 metres or more from any boundary.

4.8 Security

Kennel buildings should be secure and able to be locked. Kennels should not be able to be opened by the greyhounds housed within and should prevent unauthorised entry.

Any security methods used must allow for immediate access to, and exit from, the establishment for staff and greyhounds in the event of an emergency.

5. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The licensee should ensure that the following details are recorded and retained for five years:

- the name, ear brand, sire, dam, local Council registration details and date of whelping of each greyhound kept on the establishment;
- dates of vaccination, including Vaccination Certificates or copies thereof;
- details of all treatments and medications including medication name, date and dosage given;
- dates of internal parasite control, medication used and dose rate administered;
- details of each litter bred including date of mating(s), date of whelping, sex and ear brand of each of the litter; and
- name and address of the purchasers of any greyhounds.
- dates of external parasite control, chemicals utilised and rate of application.
- copies of any documents passed onto the owner in respect the euthanasia and/or retirement of any greyhound.

The licensee must provide the owner of a greyhound with a Veterinary Certificate (of euthanasia); date of death and cause of death; or retirement date of all greyhounds (including puppies) to enable them to meet their obligations of notification with Racing Services Tasmania.

The following information should be recorded in relation to each greyhound admitted for boarding, rearing and/or education and training:

- The name of the owner;
- Contact phone number and address of the owner and an authorised representative;
- A description of each greyhound including:
 - Sex, colour, markings, ear brand, age, distinguishing features;
 - Details of condition on arrival, date of admission, expected date of collection;
 - Details of medical, dietary, grooming requirements;
 - Any collars, leads or belongings brought in with the greyhound;
 - Vaccination status and copies of vaccination certificates;
 - Heartworm treatment;
 - Name and contact number of preferred veterinary surgeon; and
 - Any behaviour changes, injuries or illness during boarding.
- A written approval from owner allowing the greyhound to be housed with another.



MEDICATION LOG			
Date	Greyhound	Treatment (name, dose, route)	Administered by

(Example of information to be contained in a medical treatment book)

6. TRANSPORT

Based on the assumption that total travel time for road transport of greyhounds within Tasmania will not normally exceed 4 hours, the following is an outline of the responsibilities of the persons involved in transporting greyhounds and to encourage the efficient, considerate treatment of greyhounds so that transport stress and injury are minimised.

6.1 Selection And Preparation Of Greyhounds

Greyhounds being transported by road are subjected to a number of stressors.

These include handling; deprivation of food and water; changes in climatic conditions; overcrowding or isolation, unfamiliar surrounding, noises and sensations; and physiological responses associated with pregnancy, injury, illness or weakness.

The main objective is to start and finish the journey with greyhounds, which are:

- fit to travel;
- not dehydrated;
- free of any injuries or illness; and
- minimally stressed.

All reasonable special requirements requested by the greyhounds' owner, representative or veterinary surgeon, such as administration of medication and feeding of special diets, should be attended to.

6.2 Prior To Loading

Drivers have a responsibility to ensure that vehicles and trailers are in good repair and safe for road travel before loading any greyhounds. Transport vehicles should be presented for loading in good repair and as clean as practicable.

Prior to loading, every greyhound should be given the opportunity to empty out.

Any collars and leads, which are likely to become entangled, should be removed for transport. Greyhounds being transported within motor vehicles should be suitably restrained.

There should be no potentially damaging unsecured objects (eg. hard toys, feed and water dishes, collars and leads) in the transport vehicle with the greyhound whilst it is being transported. Injury to an animal can result from the movement of unsecured objects due to sudden movements.

When supplying food and water during transport, if dishes cannot be secured, then

direct supervision of the greyhound is necessary. Unsecured dishes should be promptly removed once the greyhound has been fed and/or watered. Water dishes should be secured on long trips.

Where possible, greyhounds should be transported in separate compartments.

Greyhounds which should always be transported in separate compartments, include those that are

- in season;
- pregnant; with puppies;
- very aggressive or noisy;
- old or frail; or sick or injured.

If the tranquillisation of an animal is considered necessary it should be administered only on the advice of a veterinary surgeon. Permission should be obtained from the owner or representative, preferably in writing, before an animal is tranquillised. The administration of a tranquiliser on a racing greyhound should only be done in accordance with the rules in respect to the administration of Prohibited Substances.

Humane destruction (euthanasia) should be considered where a greyhound becomes seriously ill or injured in transit and/or recommended by a veterinarian.

Owners or owners' representatives should not present for transport animals that are ill, injured, too weak, too thin, or otherwise unsuitable for the planned journey.

Exceptions to this are if the ill or injured greyhound is being transported to or from a place for veterinary treatment or for emergency humane euthanasia.

6.3 On The Road

Greyhounds are particularly susceptible to heat stress and should be provided with shelter and a supply of cool drinkable water. Greyhounds should not be transported in excessively hot conditions, unless the transport vehicle is fitted with functioning air-conditioning.

Good driving techniques are essential for safe transit of greyhounds and every effort should be made to avoid sudden acceleration and braking.

Greyhounds should be transported in the shortest practicable time. They shall not be kept in parked vehicles in the sun or in hot weather unless adequate ventilation and shade is provided. A greyhound should not be kept in a transport vehicle for more than 4 hours without a break being provided. A break should consist of being taken out of the transport vehicle for at least 10 minutes and being given an opportunity to empty out and be offered water.

6.4 At The Destination

The transport vehicle should be kept clean and dry and should be treated with appropriate disinfectants as necessary. Cleaning and disinfection chemicals and materials should be chosen on the basis of their suitability, safety and effectiveness. They must only be used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

Faeces, urine and vomit should be removed promptly. Waste disposal should be carried out promptly and hygienically, and in accordance with the requirements of the Local Council By-Laws.

6.5 Transport Vehicle Construction

Greyhounds should only be transported in motor vehicles or containers or trailers suitable for the purpose of transporting animals of greyhound size.

The materials used in construction of transport vehicles should be of a type, which can be effectively cleaned.

There should be no protrusions or sharp edges capable of injuring greyhounds on the framework, doorways, floors or partitions. Hinges and latches should not project into the path of greyhounds entering or exiting the compartment.

Gates should operate smoothly and retract fully from the pathway of the greyhounds. Gates should not be susceptible to jamming or accidental opening due to impact or due to transit shock and vibration.

The height of the vehicle should be sufficient for the greyhounds to stand in a natural position without contacting overhead structures. The spacing of any partitions should prevent the greyhounds from getting their heads or legs stuck.

The floor of the vehicle should be made of a non-slip material which can be easily repaired and which will not injure the pads or legs of the greyhounds. Direct contact with metal flooring should be avoided. If the cages are separate from the transport vehicle, they should be secured to the vehicle in a manner that will prevent them breaking free during transit. Securing devices should not be permanently deformed by normal use.

Transport vehicles should have adequate ventilation to provide enough air flow for the comfort of the greyhounds, without over-exposing them to cold conditions. The exhaust system of the vehicle should not pollute the air inside the transport vehicle.

6.6 Air & Boat Transport Across Bass Strait

The transportation of greyhounds to and from mainland states involves a considerably longer and potentially more stressful journey

Where greyhounds are to be transported between Tasmania and mainland states, a reputable pet transport company, which will ensure the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations are met, should be utilised where possible.

If you are arranging transportation of the greyhound yourself, you need to check with the carrier to ascertain and ensure the IATA Live Animal Regulations are met.

7. DEALING WITH AN EMERGENCY

It is important that every greyhound establishment develops an emergency plan to cope with incidents such as fire, flood or disease outbreak. The welfare of the greyhounds should not be compromised as a result of lack of planning.

Fire fighting equipment must be readily available and staff should be trained in its use.

If there are only a small number of greyhounds, they may stay with the licensee (or his delegate) or may be collected by the local RSPCA or Pound and cared for until the danger has passed. If the licensee is unable to relocate the greyhounds, or there are just too many to move in a short space of time, it is advisable to contact the RSPCA or State Emergency Service of Tasmania, depending on the severity of the emergency.

The organisation helping in the emergency will need to know details of the kennels address, number of greyhounds, availability of food and water, difficult greyhounds, any veterinary medication or health problems, contact details and whether there is suitable transport available for the greyhounds.

If evacuation is to occur, the greyhounds should wear a collar with identification.

7.1 Notifiable Diseases Of Canines:

Reporting notifiable animal diseases is an important part of Tasmania's defence against diseases that may affect livestock, people (zoonotic diseases) and other animals against serious diseases. We need to be able to investigate any sign of any of the disease quickly and, if a case of the disease were to be confirmed, act immediately and effectively in containing and then controlling or eradicating the disease.

To report any notifiable disease, phone the all hours emergency disease hotline on 1800 675 888.

The Animal Health Act requires people to report any case or suspicion of a notifiable animal disease. These notifiable diseases are all serious and some are zoonotic (that is, they can infect humans as well). Notifiable diseases in Tasmania are broken down into two lists – List A and List B.

List A diseases are exotic – that is, we believe there are no cases in Tasmania. The law requires that any suspicion of a List A disease is reported immediately and that the owner of the suspect animals isolates them immediately, pending further investigation of the signs.

List B diseases are endemic – that is, they are known to occur in Tasmania or on the Australian mainland and some form of monitoring or control is required. The law requires that any suspicion of a List B disease is reported immediately. There is no legal requirement to isolate the suspect animals pending a further investigation of the signs, but owners are strongly urged to take all reasonable steps to prevent any spread of those List B diseases that are contagious.

In addition to the List A and List B diseases, there are two further categories of notifiable disease that must be reported:

- Any suspect case of a new disease must be reported immediately.
- Any disease that is causing deaths or production losses and which is not readily diagnosed is deemed to be an unknown disease. Any unknown disease must also be reported immediately and the suspect animals isolated pending further investigation of the signs.

To report any notifiable diseases, phone the all hours emergency disease hotline on 1800 675 888.

For further information on Tasmania's notifiable diseases or on the legal requirements relating to notifiable diseases, phone the Chief Veterinary Officer on 03 6233 6875.

The legal requirements in relation to notifiable diseases are prescribed in the *Animal Health Act 1995* – in particular, sections 26 to 30.

There are penalties for failing to report a notifiable disease or failing to isolate animals suspected of having a List A disease or an unknown disease.

List A Diseases

Acariasis tracheal mite (*Acaropsis woodi*)

African horse sickness

African swine fever

Africanised honey bees

Akoya oyster disease

Anthrax

Aujeszky's disease

Australian bat lyssavirus

Avian influenza

Avian mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)

Bacterial kidney disease (*Renibacterium salmoninaru*)

Bluetongue disease

Bonamia exitiosa infection in shellfish

Bonamia ostreae infection in shellfish

Borna disease

Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. canis*, *B. suis* and *B. melitensis*)

Camelpox

Chagas' disease (*Trypanosoma cruzi*)

Channel catfish virus disease

Classical swine fever

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides*)

Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum*)

List B Diseases

Abalone viral ganglioneuritis

Aeromonas salmonicida - atypical strains (marine aeromonad disease, goldfish ulcer disease)

American foulbrood (*Paenibacillus larvae*)

Avian psittacosis

Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis infection of amphibians

Bonamia species infection in shellfish, other than *Bonamia ostreae* infection in shellfish or *Bonamia exitiosus infection* in shellfish

Bovine anaplasmosis

Bovine babesiosis

Bovine Virus Diarrhoea Type 2

Chalkbrood

Contagious agalactia

Devil facial tumour disease

Enteric septicaemia of catfish (*Edwardsiella ictaluri*)

Enzootic bovine leukosis

Equine herpes virus 1 (abortigenic and neurological strains)

Equine infectious anaemia

Equine viral arteritis

European foulbrood (*Melissococcus pluten*)

Hydatid disease

Leishmaniosis

Leptospira interrogans serovar hardjo

Leptospira interrogans serovar pomona

List A Diseases

Contagious equine metritis

Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*)

Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever

Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)

Duck viral enteritis

Duck virus hepatitis

East Coast Fever

Encephalitides (tick-borne)

Enetric redmouth disease (*Yersinia ruckeri* – Hagerman strain)

Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis

Epizootic lymphangitis

Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (*Aphanomyces invaderis*)

Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan)

Equine encephalosis

Equine influenza

Equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia equi*, *Babesia caballi* and *Theileria equi*)

Foot and mouth disease

Furunculosis (*Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida*)

Getah virus disease

Gill-associated virus of crustaceans

Glanders

Grouper iridoviral disease

Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*)

Haemorrhagic septicemia

List B Diseases

Listeria monocytogenes infection

Ovine brucellosis (*Brucella ovis*)

Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)

Porcine cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*)

Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)

Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)

Rickettsia like organism (RLO) of salmonids

Salmonella Enteritidis infection in poultry

Salmonellosis (clinical disease)

Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus-equi*)

Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus-ovis*)

Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)

Streptococcosis of salmonids (*Lactococcus graviae*)

Taenia saginata cysticercosis

Tasmania aquatic birnavirus

Tuberculosis (avian)

Verotoxic E coli

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List A Diseases

Haplosporidium nelsoni infection in shellfish

Heartwater

Hendra virus infection

Infectious bursal disease (hypervirulent and exotic antigenic variant forms)

Infectious haematopoietic necrosis

Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis of crustaceans

Infectious myonecrosis of crustaceans

Infectious pancreatic necrosis

Infectious salmon anaemia

Iridovirus of shellfish

Japanese encephalitis

Jembrana disease

Koi herpesvirus disease

Louping ill

Lumpy skin disease

Maedi-visna

Malignant catarrhal fever (wildebeest associated)

Marteilia refringens infection in shellfish

Marteilia sydneyi infection in shellfish

Marteilioides chungmuensis infection in shellfish

Menangle virus infection

Mikrocytos mackini infection in shellfish

Mikrocytos roughleyi infection in shellfish

Milky haemolymph disease of spiny lobster (*Panulirus* spp)

Nairobi sheep disease

Newcastle disease (virulent)

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List A Diseases

Nipah virus infection

Nocardiosis of shellfish

Oncorhynchus masou virus disease

Perkinsosis of shellfish

Peste des petits ruminants

Piscirickettsiosis (*Piscirickettsia salmonis*)

Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis (Teschen)

Porcine myocarditis (Bungowannah virus infection)

Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

Post-weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome

Potomac fever

Pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)

Rabies

Ranavirus infection of amphibians

Red sea bream iridoviral disease

Rift valley fever

Rinderpest

Screw-worm fly - New World (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)

Screw-worm fly - Old World (*Chrysomya bezziana*)

Sealice (*Lepeophtheirus salmonis*)

Sheep pox and goat pox

Sheep scab

Spring viraemia of carp

Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)

Swine influenza

Swine vesicular disease

Taura syndrome of crustaceans

List A Diseases

Transmissible gastroenteritis

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (bovine spongiform encephalopathy, chronic wasting disease of deer, feline spongiform encephalopathy, scrapie)

Trichinellosis

Tropilaelaps mite (*Tropilaelaps clareae*)

Trypanosomiasis

Tuberculosis in any mammal

Tularaemia

Varroasis (*Varroa destructor*)

Varroasis (*Varroa jacobsoni*)

Vesicular exanthema

Vesicular stomatitis

Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy

Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

Warble-fly myiasis

Wesselbron disease

West Nile virus infection – clinical

Whirling disease (*Myxobolus cerebralis*)

White spot disease of crustaceans

White tail disease of crustaceans

Xenohalitotis californiensis infection in shellfish

Yellowhead disease of crustaceans

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