



Animal Welfare Code of Practice Breeding Dogs and Cats

Under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2012*



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Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is a Code of Practice prescribed under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2012 (the Regulation). People involved in the business of breeding dogs and cats are reminded that compliance with the standards specified in this Code is a requirement under that Regulation. New versions of this Code may be issued from time to time. It is the responsibility of users to ensure the version of the Code on which they rely is current by checking the NSW Department of Primary Industries website, or the Regulation.

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Contents

1	Preface	1
2	Introduction	2
3	Interpretations and Definitions	3
	3.1 Interpretations	3
	3.2 Definitions	4
4	Responsibilities and Competency of Person in Charge of Premises and Assistants	6
	4.1 Standards	6
	4.2 Guidelines	6
5	Record Keeping	8
	5.1 Standards	8
	5.2 Guidelines	9
6	Animal Housing	10
	6.1 Accommodation	10
	6.2 Environment	15
	6.3 Security	16
7	Animal Management	17
	7.1 Animal Care	17
	7.2 Food And Water	19
	7.3 Cleaning And Disinfection	20
	7.4 Transport	21
8	Animal Health	23
	8.1 Health Checks	23
	8.2 Veterinary Care	25
	8.3 Humane Destruction	26
9	Transfer Of Ownership	27
10	Breeding And Rearing	30

1. Preface

This Code is designed for everyone involved in the activity of breeding dogs and cats for fee or reward and has been developed to protect the welfare of the animals in their care. By adhering to this Code, people involved in animal breeding demonstrate to the general community their concern for the welfare of the animals in their care.

When humans manipulate or limit an animal's choices in relation to its physical or social environment, the welfare of that animal must be considered. Humans have a duty of care towards these animals and the greater the level of intervention or control of an animal or its environment, the greater those responsibilities become.

Animal welfare can be thought of as the way an animal's health, safety and well-being are affected by its physical and social environment. Health and behavioural indicators provide information about how an animal is responding to a situation, thus enabling us to make informed decisions relating to the animal's welfare.

Compliance with this Code does not remove the need to abide by the requirements of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* and any other laws and regulations, for example; the *Local Government Act 1993*, or the *Companion Animals Act 1998*.

This Code contains both standards and guidelines for the care of dogs or cats for breeding. The standards have legal effect in three ways:

- Failure to meet a standard may result in a Penalty Infringement Notice or a prosecution under clause 26 of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2012*.
- In more serious cases, failure to meet a standard may support a prosecution for an offence under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979*.

This Code has been prepared in consultation with Animal Care Australia, Australian Federation of Livestock Working Dogs, Dogs NSW, Master Dog Breeders Association, Cat Protection Society, Cats NSW, the Australian National Cats Inc, NSW Cat Fanciers Association, Australian Association of Pet Dog Breeders, The Pet Industry Association of Australia, NSW Farmers, the Australian Veterinary Association, RSPCA NSW, Animal Welfare League NSW and NSW Police. This Code is also endorsed by the NSW Animal Welfare Advisory Council.

The Code is neither a complete manual on animal husbandry, nor a static document. It will be revised from time to time to take into account new knowledge of animal physiology and behaviour, technological advances, developments in standards of animal welfare and changing community attitudes and expectations about the humane treatment of animals.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This Code sets the standards for the care and management of breeding dogs and cats.
- 2.2 It applies to the welfare of dogs and cats which are involved in the business of breeding and raising puppies and kittens for fee or reward. It does not apply to one-off accidental litters.
- 2.3 This Code comprises both enforceable provisions and guidelines. Enforceable provisions are identified by the word “Standards”, and are located within boxes.
- 2.4 The incidental breeding of animals by pet shops, pounds or shelters are activities for which the standards are set by other Codes recognised by the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2012*. As such, this does not fall within the scope of this Code.

3. Interpretations and Definitions

3.1 Interpretations

Objectives

The intended outcome(s) for each section of this Code.

Standards

Standards describe the mandatory specific actions needed to achieve acceptable animal welfare levels. These are the minimum standards that must be met under law.

Standards are identified in the text by the heading “Standards” and use the word “must”. They are highlighted in boxes within the text.

Guidelines

Guidelines describe the best practice agreed at a particular time following consideration of scientific information and accumulated experience. Guidelines also reflect society’s values and expectations regarding the care of animals. A guideline is usually a higher standard of care than minimum standards, except where the standard is best practice.

Guidelines will be particularly appropriate where it is desirable to promote or encourage better care for animals than is provided by a minimum standard. Guidelines are also appropriate where it is difficult to determine an assessable standard.

Guidelines are identified by a heading “Guidelines”.

Notes

Notes describe practical procedures where appropriate to achieve the minimum standards and guidelines.

Notes are identified by a heading “Notes”.

3.2 Definitions

In this Code:

animal means a dog, cat, puppy or kitten.

assistant means any person who assists a person in charge in breeding or rearing dogs or cats and includes any family members, employees and volunteers, whether working full or part time and whether or not working for fee or reward.

breeding means the business of breeding of litters of animals for fee or reward.

cat means an animal of the species *Felis catus*.

dog means an animal of the species *Canis familiaris*.

enclosure includes a cattery, kennel, cage, module, pen, run, room or any other thing used to contain a dog or cat within a house, backyard or premises.

environmental enrichment needs means the provision of stimuli that promote appropriate physical and mental activities, resulting in healthier animals able to express natural behaviours.

euthanasia technician means a person who has acquired through training, qualifications and experience, competency in humanely destroying dogs and cats.

guardian means any person who has entered into an arrangement with the owner, including a contract, lease or on consignment, to care for a dog or cat (including any offspring) while the dog or cat is participating in breeding.

Note: this type of arrangement often results in change of ownership of the dog or cat to the guardian after the animal is no longer being bred. This arrangement may also be known as Breeder's Terms.

isolation facility means a secure area in which individual animals are kept separate from other animals.

microchip means a subcutaneous full duplex electronic radio transponder that complies with the relevant ISO standard.

owner means:

- the owner of the animal (in the sense of being the owner of the animal as personal property),
- the registered owner of the animal (within the meaning of the *Companion Animals Act 1998*).

A reference in this Code to the owner of an animal is a reference to each and all owners of the animal.

parvovirus means a virus which causes intestinal inflammation in infected dogs, for which signs include vomiting, diarrhoea, high fever, and dehydration.

person in charge of an animal means the person who has an animal in their possession or custody or under their care, control or supervision, and may include the owner of an animal, a guardian, a family member or friend of the owner, the manager of a premises, or an assistant.

person in charge of the premises includes the owner or occupier of the premises or the manager of the premises.

premises means any place, property or thing (including any residential or commercial place, property or thing), used for the accommodation or shelter of animals for the purpose of breeding or rearing dogs or cats, or where puppies or kittens are housed as a result of breeding.

re-home means the process of providing an animal with a new owner and a new place to live.

sale means the transfer of ownership of an animal or animals, including causing or permitting an animal to be sold by auction, barter, exchange or other supply, and also includes the attempt to sell or offer to sell, expose, supply, possess or receive animals.

significant infectious disease means a disease caused by a transmissible agent that is likely to cause illness or death in susceptible animals that become infected. Common examples include: canine cough; feline respiratory disease; parvovirus; feline enteritis; canine infectious hepatitis; heartworm and distemper.

operating procedures means procedures for the management and operation of a premises for the accommodation and shelter of animals required under this Code.

4 Responsibilities and Competency Of Person In Charge Of Premises and Assistants

Objectives

All people who care for and manage breeding dogs and cats must be competent and aware of their responsibilities. The person in charge of the premises should be aware of their extra responsibilities, and that all people providing care for animals must comply with all enforceable provisions within this Code, the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* and any other relevant legislation.

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The person in charge of the premises is responsible for the premises complying with all enforceable provisions within this Code.
- 4.1.2 Each day, a person (whether that be the person in charge of the premises or an assistant) must be present to meet the requirements of this Code, and must be knowledgeable and competent to provide for:
 - the care and welfare of dogs and cats;
 - the feeding, and watering, of dogs and cats;
 - the protection of dogs and cats from distress or injury caused by other animals or interference by people;
 - cleaning and proper hygiene in the premises;
 - identifying signs of common diseases of the species kept.
- 4.1.3 Where trainees and volunteers are employed by the premises, they must work under the supervision of trained and experienced assistants or the person in charge of the premises.

4.2 Guidelines

- 4.2.1 Where a person in charge of a premises or an assistant is employed to care for animals, they should have formal qualifications and experience in animal care and management; these should be recorded in a register of training. Where appropriate, persons in charge of a premises and assistants should be re-trained on a biennial basis. Training should include:
 - current animal behaviour and social needs;
 - the receipt and release of dogs and cats;
 - housing of dogs and cats;

- animal husbandry;
- the handling and control of dogs and cats;
- moving, transporting and capture of dogs and cats;
- identifying signs of health and ill health in dogs and cats, including identifying symptoms of stress or when prompt veterinary care is required;
- procedures for the care of sick and injured dogs and cats;
- special requirements of old or young dogs and cats;
- disease and parasite control and prevention;
- emergency management and evacuation procedures;
- the keeping of records.

4.2.2 All persons in charge who enter into a guardianship arrangement should ensure that, as part of the arrangement, the person in charge provides the guardian written notice of the guardian's responsibilities under this Code.

Notes

For information on nationally recognised animal services qualifications, see:
<https://aiam.org.au/Training>

People caring for animals should be aware of the risk of transfer of infectious disease and microbial contamination which could occur when handling dogs and cats or when cleaning enclosures, and the practices that will reduce or eliminate these risks.

For information on NSW Work, Health and Safety legislation, see:
www.safework.nsw.gov.au

For information on emergency management response planning for animal holding facilities, see:

Get Ready Animals <https://www.ses.nsw.gov.au/get-ready-animals/get-ready-animals-splash-page/get-ready-animals/>

5. Record Keeping

Objectives

Breeding establishments must operate in a transparent way so that standards of animal welfare are maintained.

5.1 Standards

5.1.1 All persons in charge, excluding a guardian, must keep a record about all dogs and cats within the premises in which the following information is recorded:

- a. a description of the dog or cat, including name, date of birth, date and place of acquisition, microchip number, sex (including whether desexed), breed, colour, distinguishing features,
- b. details of vaccinations given,
- c. details of special medical or dietary requirements,
- d. details of preventative and veterinary treatments (such as worming and ectoparasite control),
- e. details of disposal of dogs and cats including the date and details of the disposal,
- f. details (numbers and dates) of litters whelped or queened, including the name and microchip number of the dam and sire, date of mating(s), date of whelping/queening, identification details of each animal in the litter, including any abnormalities or deaths,
- g. details of guardian placements, including name, address and contact details of the guardian, date and return date of transfers, and name and microchip number of all dogs and cats under guardianship.

5.1.2 The guardian must maintain a register about all dogs and cats in their care participating in breeding in which the following information is recorded:

- a. a description of the dog or cat, including name, date of birth, date and place of acquisition, microchip number, sex (including whether desexed), breed, colour, distinguishing features,
- b. details of vaccinations given,
- c. details of special medical or dietary requirements,
- d. details of preventative and veterinary treatments, including worming and ectoparasite control,
- e. details (numbers and dates) of litters whelped or queened,
- f. contact details (name, phone number, address) of the owner.

- 5.1.3 Persons in charge must be able to easily access and produce the records.
- 5.1.4 Records must be kept during breeding and for a minimum of three years from when the animal is no longer participating in breeding.
- 5.1.5 The person in charge of the premises must have a program in place to control pests, including insects, ectoparasites and vertebrate pests.
- 5.1.6 The person in charge of the premises must have a plan for how they would swiftly remove animals from the premises in the case of emergency. If the premises is attended by assistants, this plan must be written down by the person in charge of the premises, and all assistants must be able to access a copy.

5.2 Guidelines

- 5.2.1 Procedural documents should be periodically reviewed and approved by the person in charge. The period from the last review and approval of procedures should not exceed 2 years.
- 5.2.2 Records kept should have space for notes or observations regarding individual animals made during time at the premises, including any significant alteration in the animal's condition or behaviour since arrival.
- 5.2.3 For the purpose of these Standards, records may be paper-based or electronic.
- 5.2.4 Plans for controlling pests and responding to emergencies should be written down, either in a paper-based or electronic form, to ensure that all people involved in the care of animals can quickly access the plan if needed.

6. Animal Housing

Objectives

The accommodation, environment and security of animals must be of a standard which ensures their security, safety and wellbeing.

6.1 Accommodation

6.1.1 Standards

- 6.1.1.1 Vehicles, caravans, portable crates and the crawl space under any dwelling must not be used as permanent housing for dogs and cats.
- 6.1.1.2 Premises must have a continuous water supply, adequate to meet the daily requirements of the dogs and cats held.
- 6.1.1.3 Premises must be designed, constructed, serviced and maintained in a way that provides for the good health and wellbeing of the animals, prevents the transmission of infectious disease agents, prevents the escape of animals and does not cause injury to either animals or humans.
- 6.1.1.4 Animals must be provided with shelter from rain and wind, direct sunlight or other adverse weather conditions and must be provided with a clean and dry dedicated sleeping area.
- 6.1.1.5 Where a premises houses both dogs and cats, cat housing must be a sufficient distance or otherwise isolated from dog housing to minimise the stress created by the sound, sight or smell of dogs.
- 6.1.1.6 Where dogs or cats are not housed in enclosures, the minimum floor space requirements in Tables 1 and 2 must be complied with.
- 6.1.1.7 Where dogs and cats are housed in enclosures, minimum enclosure sizes in Tables 3 and 4 must be complied with. These limits do not apply to a dog or a cat for the period of time
 - it is under veterinary care or direction in relation to a disease or injury, or
 - it is under observation during birthing.
- 6.1.1.8 Roofed enclosures must have a minimum height of 180cm to allow persons in charge to enter, access animals and clean the enclosure.
- 6.1.1.9 Dogs and cats must not be in extended contact with wet floors.
- 6.1.1.10 Each cat must be provided with a suitable box in which to hide or sleep.

- 6.1.1.11** All sleeping areas for cats and dogs must have clean, hygienic, dry and soft bedding, appropriate to the species and breed, sufficient for the number of animals held, and sufficient to insulate them from the floor.
- 6.1.1.12** Each confined cat must be provided with a litter tray which is at least 1.2 times the length of the cat from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, and which contains a sufficient depth of material such as commercial cat litter, sawdust, shavings, sand or shredded paper.

Isolation Facilities

- 6.1.1.13** A secure isolation facility in which individual animals can be kept separate from other animals must be available either at the premises or at a veterinary hospital.
- 6.1.1.14** Where the premises has an isolation facility, action must be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease outside of the isolation facility.
- 6.1.1.15** Animals known or suspected to be suffering from a significant infectious disease or severe injury must be taken directly to the isolation facility unless written advice from a registered veterinary practitioner indicates that this is unnecessary.
- 6.1.1.16** A cat isolation facility must be a sufficient distance or otherwise from dog enclosures to minimise the stress created by the sound, sight or smell of dogs.

Table 1: Minimum Floor Space For Non-Enclosed Dog Housing

Animal/s	Min floor area (m ²)*
Socially compatible group of dogs, < 40 cm height at shoulder, housed in back yard or house	1.5 per dog
Socially compatible group of dogs, 40–60 cm height at shoulder, housed in back yard or house	2.4 per dog
Socially compatible group of dogs, > 60 cm height at shoulder, housed in back yard or house	3.5 per dog

* Minimum floor area includes the area allocated to bedding.

Table 2: Minimum Floor Space For Non-Enclosed Cat Housing

Animal/s	Min floor area (m ²)*
Socially compatible group of cats, housed in back yard or house	0.8 per cat, with provisions made for vertical space

* Minimum floor area includes the area allocated to bedding.

Table 3: Minimum Enclosure Sizes For Dogs

Animal/s	Min floor area (m ²) *	Min width (cm)	Min height (cm) for non-roofed enclosures	Min height (cm) for roofed enclosures
Puppy/ies (+/- bitch) < 40 cm height at shoulder	3.5	120	120	180
Puppy/ies (+/- bitch) 40–60 cm height at shoulder	3.5	120	150	180
Puppy/ies (+/- bitch) > 60 cm height at shoulder	3.5	120	180	180
1 dog, < 40 cm height at shoulder	1.5	90	120	180
2 dogs, < 40 cm height at shoulder	2.5	90	120	180
3 or more dogs, < 40 cm height at shoulder	1.5 per dog	90	120	180
1 dog, 40–60 cm height at shoulder	2.4	90	150	180
2 dogs, 40–60 cm height at shoulder	3.6	90	150	180
3 or more dogs, 40–60 cm height at shoulder	2.4 per dog	90	150	180
1 dog, > 60 cm height at shoulder	3.5	120	180	180
2 dogs, > 60 cm height at shoulder	5.2	120	180	180
3 or more dogs, > 60 cm height at shoulder	3.5 per dog	120	180	180

* Minimum floor area includes the area allocated to bedding.

Table 4: Minimum Enclosure Sizes For Cats

Animal/s	Min floor area (m ²)	Min height (cm)	Min width (cm)
Kitten/s* (+/- queen)	0.8	210 *	60
Single cat	0.8	210 *	60
Cats (max 2)	0.8	210 *	60

* The module must contain at least 2 levels incorporating raised sleeping quarters. Access to all levels must be available through the provision of ramps, poles, steps or the like.

6.1.2 Guidelines

- 6.1.2.1** Measures should be in place to minimise the deterioration of exercise areas to bare earth.
- 6.1.2.2** All premises should have an adequate water supply and should be sewered or on a septic system, in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority, the relevant government department or other authorities; or have some other adequate and acceptable method for disposal of faeces and liquid wastes.
- 6.1.2.3** Where groups of cats are housed together, consideration should be given for each cat to be able to be free from interference by other cats.
- 6.1.2.4** Biosecurity measures should include written procedures about how to limit spread of infectious diseases and include reference to use of PPE (personal protective equipment), hand washing facilities, signage, and foot baths.
- 6.1.2.5** Cat litter trays should be sized so they allow each cat easy access and enable them to express normal urination and defecation behaviours without their tails contacting the tray sides.

Notes

The floor space requirements and enclosure sizes provided in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 provide the minimum enforceable standard.

Enclosure heights for animals should consider breed, animal behaviour and security.

Refer to Standard 6.1.1.3 in relation to ensuring fencing is adequate to protect against escape or injury to animals or humans.

Breeders of dogs and cats are strongly encouraged to check local council regulations with respect to boundary fence heights.

Breeders of dogs and cats are strongly encouraged to ensure that the physical and mental needs of individual animals are met by their spatial environment.

6.2 Environment

6.2.1 Standards

- 6.2.1.1 Animals must have access to a shaded area, when exposed to sunlight.
- 6.2.1.2 Dogs and cats must be protected from extremes of temperature.
- 6.2.1.3 Where artificial lighting is used in a premises other than a house, the duration and intensity of the lighting must be as close as possible to natural conditions and mimic the prevailing natural light cycles, but still allow for inspection and observation of the animals. Animals must be protected from excessive light which is generated from an external source (such as from floodlights).
- 6.2.1.4 Premises must be sufficiently ventilated to maintain the health of the animals; while minimising undue draughts, odours and moisture condensation.
- 6.2.1.5 If air ventilation devices are used, they must have an air change rate which is sufficient to distribute fresh air evenly to all of the areas holding animals, and must have a back-up system in the case that the ventilation device becomes inoperable.

6.2.2 Guidelines

- 6.2.2.1 Environmental temperature should be controlled to minimise distress to dogs and cats including the provisions of heating or cooling, particularly for old, young and pregnant animals, if necessary. Particular attention should be given to protections for brachycephalic breeds, especially against heat.
- 6.2.2.2 Premises should be located away from sources of excessive noise or pollution that could stress or injure dogs or cats.
- 6.2.2.3 Measures should be in place to protect dogs and cats from loud or sudden noise.
- 6.2.2.4 Noise from barking dogs should be managed to comply with noise regulations and work health and safety requirements and may be reduced by one or more of the following methods:
 - judicious use of sound proofing or suitable construction materials which reduce noise;
 - care with dog placement to avoid unnecessary arousal;
 - limiting external stimulation, e.g. by partitioning dog housing, judicious use of blinds or dog housing design to prevent dogs from seeing into nearby pens;
 - holding dogs in compatible pairs;
 - taking care to exercise dogs away from the sight of kennelled animals.

6.2.2.5 Noise from stud cats or calling queens should be managed to comply with noise regulations and work health and safety requirements and may be reduced by one or more of the following methods:

- providing lockable soundproof quarters in which the stud is held at night in compliance with noise regulations;
- locating the stud house inside another building, or by taking advantage of as much shielding by existing walls and buildings as possible;
- providing the stud with companion cats, a more interesting run, or more companionship, such as relocation to where people, other cats and other animals can be regularly seen;
- removing a calling queen from an outside pen and placing indoors in a pen, which can also be covered over at night;
- taking the queen promptly to the stud (the stud being either entire or vasectomised).

Notes

Brachycephalic means short-faced.

6.3 Security

6.3.1 Standards

- 6.3.1.1** Enclosures must be fitted with a secure closing device that cannot be opened by dogs and cats held.
- 6.3.1.2** An animal must not be able to escape the premises except in circumstances that cannot reasonably be foreseen and guarded against.
- 6.3.1.3** Functioning and appropriate firefighting equipment must be readily accessible and persons in charge familiar with proper use.
- 6.3.1.4** All potential poisons and harmful substances, whether in storage or in use, must be kept out of reach of dogs and cats.

6.3.2 Guidelines

- 6.3.2.1** Double barriers are recommended to assist in preventing the escape of dogs and cats.
- 6.3.2.2** Any security methods used should allow for ready access to dogs and cats and ready exit for people and animals from the premises in the event of an emergency.

Notes

Some fire retardants may be toxic to dogs and cats.

7. Animal Management

Objectives

The safety, wellbeing, and psychological health of breeding dogs and cats when housed and transported is paramount. Animals must be protected from distress, injury, illness and disease, and provided with appropriate food and water.

7.1 Animal Care

7.1.1 Standards

- 7.1.1.1 Each animal must be individually identified.
- 7.1.1.2 Measures must be implemented to protect dogs and cats from distress or injury caused by other animals.
- 7.1.1.3 Dogs and cats must be protected from distress or injury caused by interference by people.
- 7.1.1.4 Dogs and cats which must be housed singly in a quiet, warm and dry area isolated from other animals include:
 - animals with dependent young; and
 - animals about to give birth; and
 - animals in season, where it is not the intention to breed; and
 - sick or injured animals.
- 7.1.1.5 Dogs and cats that may be distressed by the presence of other dogs and cats must be housed in a manner that prevents visual and minimises or reduces olfactory contact.
- 7.1.1.6 The coats of long haired dogs and cats must be groomed by brushing or clipping at a frequency which ensures that the coats are not left dirty, matted, tangled or unkempt.
- 7.1.1.7 Dogs must have the opportunity to exercise for at least 20 minutes daily, except under the written advice of a veterinary practitioner. This can be provided by allowing the animal access to run freely outside their enclosure (for example, in a backyard or dedicated exercise area), or by walking them on a lead.
- 7.1.1.8 Exercise areas must be supervised to ensure that dogs contained within it are compatible.
- 7.1.1.9 Dogs must not be exercised in any way which may pose the risk of serious injury, for example attached to a motor vehicle, or unsupervised on a treadmill.

7.1.1.10 Dogs and cats must have their environmental enrichment needs met, recognising the physiological status and special needs of differing ages and species, to ensure good mental health and wellbeing.

7.1.1.11 Dogs and cats that are unable to feed themselves must only be kept where adequate facilities and expertise is available for artificial rearing.

7.1.2 Guidelines

7.1.2.1 All equipment which may affect the welfare of dogs and cats should be designed and maintained to minimise the risk of illness or injury.

7.1.2.2 Dogs and cats that may be distressed by the presence of other species of animals should be housed in a manner which prevents olfactory contact.

7.1.2.3 When grooming an animal, particular attention should be given to their eyes, nose, ears, breech, claws, teeth and anal glands.

7.1.2.4 Animals which are excessively nervous, aggressive, or which cannot live in harmony with other animals, should not be bred.

Notes

Positive efforts should be made to socialise animals to humans and other animals. Animals that have been well-socialised when young may make better pets.

The person in charge of a dog during exercise are reminded of the provisions of the *Companion Animals Act 1998* which specify minimum responsibilities when a dog is in a public place.

7.2 Food and Water

7.2.1 Standards

- 7.2.1.1 Clean water must be available at all times at a temperature, quantity and quality that meets the physiological needs of the dog and cat, and that the dog and cat will drink.
- 7.2.1.2 Dogs and cats must receive a balanced and complete diet which allows them to maintain good health and growth, recognising the physiological status and special needs of differing ages and species.
- 7.2.1.3 Puppies and kittens under four months of age must be offered a sufficient quantity of a balanced and complete diet at least three times daily, from three weeks of age.
- 7.2.1.4 Dogs and cats which are co-housed with other animals must be monitored during feeding to ensure that all animals are eating their own share.
- 7.2.1.5 Uneaten, spoiled or stale food must be removed and disposed of promptly.
- 7.2.1.6 Food and water containers must be removed, cleaned and replaced immediately if noticed to be contaminated by urine, faeces, vomitus and the like.
- 7.2.1.7 Food must be stored to prevent its deterioration or contamination.

7.2.2 Guidelines

- 7.2.2.1 Food should be prepared hygienically and served in clean, non-spillable containers.
- 7.2.2.2 Food should be given to puppies and kittens under four months of age with a maximum interval of 12 hours between feeds. For example, a puppy that receives its third feed, and final feed, for the day at 5pm should receive its first feed for the next day no later than 5am the following morning.
- 7.2.2.3 Food and water containers should be readily accessible to dogs and cats, and be positioned to avoid spillage or contamination by urine or faeces.
- 7.2.2.4 Food and water containers should be stable, non-toxic and easily cleaned/disinfected.

- 7.2.2.5 Puppies from four to six months of age and kittens from four to eight months of age should be offered a sufficient amount of a balanced and complete diet at least twice daily.
- 7.2.2.6 For dogs and weaned puppies, one feeding bowl should be provided per individual animal. For cats, there should be one feeding bowl per adult and one feeding bowl per three kittens.

7.3 Cleaning and Disinfection

7.3.1 Standards

- 7.3.1.1 Premises must be cleaned and maintained to a level that ensures the health and welfare of the dogs and cats being kept, especially areas where new animals are to be introduced or an animal is about to give birth.
- 7.3.1.2 Waste, faeces, urine and soiled bedding must be removed from dog and cat enclosures daily.
- 7.3.1.3 Dog and cat enclosures must be disinfected when required.
- 7.3.1.4 Exercise areas must be cleaned daily or before new dogs are introduced to the area.
- 7.3.1.5 Food preparation and storage areas, food and water containers, and utensils and equipment used in the preparation and provision of food, must be maintained to a hygienic standard.
- 7.3.1.6 If enclosures have a collection drain, they must be cleaned daily.
- 7.3.1.7 Litter trays must be checked, scooped and replenished daily.
- 7.3.1.8 Litter trays must be changed, washed and disinfected at least once every 3 days.
- 7.3.1.9 Litter trays that are saturated with urine must be changed immediately.

7.3.2 Guidelines

- 7.3.2.1 All dead animals or waste products such as faeces, bedding, and food wastes should be disposed of promptly and hygienically, and in accordance with the requirements of the local government authority, the relevant government department or other authorities.
- 7.3.2.2 Specialist advice should be sought before pest control operations are conducted, in order to protect the health and safety of the people and animals at the premises.

- 7.3.2.3** Examples of when disinfection may be required include: in a disease outbreak, before whelping or queening and before new animals are introduced.

Notes

Some disinfectants are toxic to some species, for example some common disinfectants containing coal and wood tar products such as pine oil, phenol, cresol and chloroxylenols, are toxic to cats. Tea tree oil is toxic to both cats and dogs. Persons in charge should be familiar with these matters and avoid the use of inappropriate products.

Chemicals used for pest control should be registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cth) and only used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

7.4 Transport

Transport may cause distress to dogs and cats and should be kept to a minimum. All dogs and cats should be contained or suitably restrained so that they are secure and protected from injury when transported.

7.4.1 Standards

- 7.4.1.1** All cats and dogs must be transported in such a manner which addresses their size and age. Cats and dogs, and incompatible animals of the same species, must be physically separated during transport to prevent injury, harm or distress.
- 7.4.1.2** Dogs and cats must not be transported in the boot of a sedan type vehicle.
- 7.4.1.3** Vehicles must have adequate ventilation and shade, sufficient to maintain good health and to avoid distress.
- 7.4.1.4** All vehicles used extensively for the purpose of transporting animals must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after use to minimise the possibility of transmission of infectious disease agents between consignments of animals.
- 7.4.1.5** The minimum daily exercise requirements in clause 7.1.1.7 continue to apply during transport.

7.4.2 Guidelines

- 7.4.2.1** All consignments of animals should comply with the recommendations and requirements for animal behaviour and containers of the current IATA Live Animals Regulations.
- 7.4.2.2** Containers used for dog and cat transport should provide adequate light and ventilation.

7.4.2.3 Any vehicle especially designed or regularly used for transporting dogs and cats should:

- protect animals from injury through being free from protrusions or sharp edges in the carrying area;
- have non slip floors;
- provide easy access and safe access for handlers;
- be air conditioned to protect against extremes of temperature even when stationary;
- protect against unauthorised release or escape of the animals;
- be easy to clean and disinfect; and
- be fitted with an operational air conditioning system to the section of the vehicle where the animals are held.

7.4.2.4 On road trips of more than two hours duration, adequate stops should be made to allow dogs and cats the opportunity to exercise, eat, drink, urinate and defecate where appropriate; and for the enclosures to be cleaned where necessary.

Notes

The driver of a transport vehicle is the person in charge, and therefore responsible for the welfare of animals in the vehicle during transportation.

For more information about the minimum standards for animal transport, refer to the publication in this series titled "The Care and Management of Animals by Companion Animal Transport Agencies".

For more information about the IATA Live Animal Regulations, see: <https://www.iata.org/en/programs/cargo/live-animals/>

8. Animal Health

Objectives

The health of animals must be monitored regularly to detect signs of disease, injury and distress with treatment provided where necessary. Where the destruction of animals is necessitated, it must be conducted in an efficacious and humane manner.

8.1 Health Checks

8.1.1 Standards

8.1.1.1 All dogs and cats must be inspected at least once daily to monitor their health and well-being. The person checking the animals must make a note if an animal is not:

- eating;
- drinking (in the case of kittens/puppies drinking milk);
- defecating;
- urinating;
- behaving normally;
- showing any obvious signs of illness or distress;
- able to move about freely;
- displaying a normal coat.

8.1.1.2 Any changes in health status must be promptly reported to the person in charge of the premises for appropriate action.

8.1.1.3 Where there is evidence that whelping or queening has commenced (e.g. straining or contracting) and there is no progress within two hours, the bitch or queen must be examined by a veterinary practitioner and appropriate remedial action taken.

8.1.2 Guidelines

8.1.2.1 Signs of illness or injury for which veterinary treatment should be sought include but are not limited to:

- runny nose;
- runny, discharging or inflamed eyes;
- repeated sneezing;
- coughing;
- vomiting;
- severe diarrhoea, especially if bloodstained;

- lameness;
- bleeding or swelling of body parts (other than the vulva of a female on heat);
- inability to stand, walk, urinate or defecate;
- loss of appetite;
- weight loss, particularly if severe or sudden;
- apparent pain;
- fits, staggering or convulsions;
- patchy hair loss.
- bloating of the abdomen;
- difficulty or inability to urinate or defecate;
- red or brown coloured urine;
- patchy hair loss;
- depression;
- fever;
- presence of external parasites;
- any other serious physical or behavioural abnormality.

8.1.2.2 Bitches or queens in the last week of pregnancy should be inspected by persons in charge at regular intervals.

8.2 Veterinary Care

8.2.1 Standards

- 8.2.1.1 The person in charge of the premises must establish a relationship with a veterinary practitioner who is able to attend to dogs and cats and is able to advise on disease prevention measures.
- 8.2.1.2 The contact details for the veterinary practitioner must be readily accessible to any person in charge and produced on request (for example, saved as a phone contact, business card pinned to a noticeboard).
- 8.2.1.3 Appropriate veterinary treatment must be provided for sick or injured dogs and cats.
- 8.2.1.4 Veterinary advice must be obtained in the event of unexplained illness or deaths.
- 8.2.1.5 At the time of accepting a dog or cat for breeding from another person, the person in charge of the premises must obtain permission in writing from the owner of the animal authorising the provision of any necessary veterinary treatment.
- 8.2.1.6 Dogs and puppies must be vaccinated against distemper, hepatitis, and parvovirus in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, unless with the written approval of a veterinary practitioner.
- 8.2.1.7 Cats and kittens must be vaccinated against feline infectious enteritis and feline respiratory disease in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, unless with the written approval of a veterinary practitioner.
- 8.2.1.8 Kittens and puppies must be vaccinated from 6 to 8 weeks of age against common infectious diseases in accordance with best practice clinical guidelines, in consultation with a veterinary practitioner.
- 8.2.1.9 Dogs and cats known or suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease must not be used for breeding or be accepted for breeding under lease unless under written approval from a veterinary practitioner.
- 8.2.1.10 Internal and external parasites must be controlled through routine and preventative treatments.

8.2.2 Guidelines

- 8.2.2.1 Based on local veterinary advice, other species specific vaccines

should be given to those animals whose geographic location, environment or lifestyle places them at risk of contracting specific infections. Other vaccines include, but are not limited to, Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV), canine cough, coronavirus, leptospirosis and rabies.

- 8.2.2.2 Dogs should be provided with heartworm prevention in accordance with veterinary advice based on geographic location, local environment or lifestyle.
- 8.2.2.3 A program for maintaining a feline leukaemia (FeLV) free population is recommended. This should include a program of testing and vaccination of resident cats in accordance with veterinary advice, and a requirement for a current negative test prior to breeding (which applies to cats from the permanent population, new additions to the permanent population or visiting cats).
- 8.2.2.4 Newly acquired dogs or cats or dogs or cats visiting from another location should not be mixed with the permanent population for a minimum of 48 hours.

Notes

Parasites include fleas, lice, ticks, gastrointestinal worms and heartworm.

8.3 Humane Destruction

8.3.1 Standards

- 8.3.1.1 Where treatment to restore the physical and mental health of a dog or cat while in the premises is impractical or unsuccessful and where it is recommended by a veterinary practitioner, the dog or cat must be humanely destroyed.
- 8.3.1.2 Euthanasia of dogs and cats must only be performed by a veterinary practitioner or a person who is a euthanasia technician.
- 8.3.1.3 Euthanasia must be performed by the intravenous administration of an overdose of pentobarbitone sodium unless there are compelling reasons to use other methods to destroy a dog or cat.
- 8.3.1.4 Euthanasia must be conducted in an area that is separated from animal accommodation at the premises and must not be carried out in view of any other animals.

8.1.2 Guidelines

- 8.3.2.1 All efforts should be made to home physically healthy and behaviourally sound dogs and cats.

9. Transfer of Ownership

Objectives

The transfer of ownership of animals must be used to promote socially responsible pet ownership, and to reduce the destruction of companion animals.

9.1.1 Standards

- 9.1.1.1 Puppies and kittens must not be re-homed before they are 8 weeks of age.
- 9.1.1.2 Dogs and cats must not be re-homed to people less than 18 years of age.
- 9.1.1.3 No dog or puppy, cat or kitten may be sold unless vaccinated, and treated to remove gastrointestinal parasites prior to release, in compliance with the requirements of clause 8.2 of this Code.
- 9.1.1.4 All puppies and kittens must be microchipped in the breeder's name prior to being re-homed.
- 9.1.1.5 No dog or cat suspected of being sick, injured or diseased may be sold under any circumstances.
- 9.1.1.6 At the time of purchase, clients must be offered accurate written information at no charge which concerns the care of animals purchased.
- 9.1.1.7 If within 3 days a dog or cat is not acceptable to the purchaser for any reason, the breeder is required to take the dog or cat back and refund 50% of the purchase price of the animal. This guarantee must be provided in writing to the purchaser at the point of sale.

9.1.2 Guidelines

- 9.1.2.1 Information required by Clause 9.1.1.6 should include information about:
 - general care requirements of the species, including appropriate diet and feeding regimes;
 - usual life span of breed/species;
 - minimum requirements for humane shelter and accommodation;
 - minimum requirements for security of the dog or cat;
 - minimum requirements for social contact with humans and other animals of the same species;
 - minimum requirements for disease and parasite control/prevention;
 - how to identify and appropriately manage common diseases;
 - procedures for seeking emergency treatment for the dog or cat,

and the value of establishing a relationship with a veterinary practitioner, and/or animal behaviourist or other experienced persons;

- the estimated costs associated with providing food and shelter for the dog or cat;
- routine veterinary treatment which may be required for the animal(s), for example vaccination or parasite control;
- maximum time a dog or cat can be left unattended;
- the expected behaviours of the species or breed, for example digging or scratching;
- information about the legal requirements for pet ownership, and the penalties for non-compliance;
- the dog's or cat's vaccination status, and the need for ongoing vaccinations;
- the desirability and advantages of desexing dogs and cats;
- minimum requirements for exercise;
- costs associated with registering the dog or cat;
- other information which is reasonable that the purchaser must be made aware of.

9.1.2.2 If within 7 days a dog or cat is not acceptable to the purchaser due to health reasons, excluding injury that has occurred after sale, and the complaint is supported by a veterinary practitioner, the person in charge of the premises and the owner should negotiate in good faith to achieve an equitable outcome.

9.1.2.3 All advertisements for dogs and cats for sale must include the microchip number or the breeder identification number, or rehoming organisation number, and should include the vaccination status of the animal.

9.1.2.4 Desexing of dogs and cats not intended for breeding is strongly encouraged.

9.1.2.5 All premises which re-home dogs and cats should assist in promoting socially responsible pet ownership in the community.

9.1.2.6 Policies, procedures and training should be implemented which ensure that prospective buyers are matched to suitable dogs and cats. Such matching should consider the characteristics and lifestyle of the buyer, the type and behavioural attributes of the animal including exercise requirements, and the environment of the new home, including yard size and presence of children.

- 9.1.2.7** Sick, aggressive, pregnant, unweaned, poorly socialised or deformed dogs and cats or animals with known problem behaviours such as excessive barking or fence jumping (dogs) should not be made available for rehoming.
- 9.1.2.8** Important information about the individual dog or cat, such as health care history, should be provided to the new owner of any animal sold.
- 9.1.2.9** New owners should be encouraged to seek advice about care, management and training issues from veterinary practitioners or other people with appropriate expertise.
- 9.1.2.10** Where possible, breeders should participate in breed placement programs to assist pounds and shelters in the rehoming of surrendered dogs and cats.

10. Breeding And Rearing

Objectives

The mating, breeding, birthing and rearing processes must be managed in a way that assures good animal welfare outcomes.

10.1.1 Standards

- 10.1.1.1 Queens must not be intentionally mated during their first oestrous cycle.
- 10.1.1.2 Bitches must not be intentionally mated until after they are one year of age.
- 10.1.1.3 A dog or cat must be physically and mentally fit, healthy and free of disease at the time of being mated.
- 10.1.1.4 During mating, breeding pairs must be isolated from the remaining breeding population, and monitored on a regular basis by the person in charge.
- 10.1.1.5 Mothers in the later stages of pregnancy must be provided with additional access to food and water, provided at frequent intervals.
- 10.1.1.6 During birthing, bitches and queens must be isolated from the remaining breeding population, and monitored by the person in charge on a regular basis to ensure that the birth proceeds in a normal manner.
- 10.1.1.7 Whelping bitches must be provided with a suitable whelping box, lined with clean bedding, changed daily.
- 10.1.1.8 Kitting queens must be provided with a suitable queening box, lined with clean bedding, changed daily.
- 10.1.1.9 Animals that are isolated from the remaining breeding population must be provided with additional attention and socialisation to animal carers.
- 10.1.1.10 Bitches must not have more than two litters in any two year period, unless with the written approval of a veterinary practitioner.
- 10.1.1.11 Queens must not have more than three litters in any two year period, unless with the written approval of a veterinary practitioner.
- 10.1.1.12 Lactating mothers must be provided with additional food and water.
- 10.1.1.13 Lactating mothers must be housed in such a manner that they are able to escape their young.

10.1.1.14 Kittens and puppies must not be separated from their litter or their lactating mother until they are more than seven weeks of age to facilitate socialisation, except in the best interests of the puppy or kitten, or their mother.

10.1.1.15 Solid food must be offered to puppies and kittens from three weeks of age. Puppies and kittens must be monitored when first offered solid food to ensure that the food is acceptable and palatable. If necessary, solid food may require moistening or softening to increase palatability.

10.1.1.16 Puppies and kittens must be observed to ensure that they achieve a steady weight gain every week.

10.1.2 Guidelines

10.1.2.1 Breeding practices should ensure that both breeding animals and the offspring they produce are as physically and behaviourally sound and healthy as possible. Dog and cat breeders have a responsibility to ensure that their breeding animals maintain the best quality of life possible, and litters should only be produced with a reasonable expectation of finding homes where they are both wanted and appreciated, and are offered a similarly good quality of life.

10.1.2.2 Where a heritable disease is recognised in a breed and where there is screening procedures or a test for that disease, the person in charge in the case of a stud cat or dog or bitch or queen should:

- have a current official evaluation or test result for the dog or cat for such hereditary disease;
- provide the official evaluation or test result to the owners where the dog or cat is to be mated to an animal not owned by the premises;
- provide the official evaluation or test result of both the sire and the dam to the new owners of any puppy or kitten;
- endeavour to ensure that the genetic make-up of both sire and dam will not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of known inherited disorders.

10.1.2.3 Breeding dogs and cats should be selected to eliminate negative behavioural traits, for example poor mothering ability or aggressiveness.

10.1.2.4 It is desirable to encourage puppies and kittens to urinate and defecate away from the nesting area. It is easier for dogs to learn this behaviour at a young age, and animals with good toileting practices may make better pets.

- 10.1.2.5** Dogs and cats which are well socialised to human adults and children and with other animals will become well-adjusted companions. The best opportunity to socialise puppies to humans and other animals is before twelve weeks of age. For kittens, socialisation to humans and other animals is best achieved before seven weeks of age.
- 10.1.2.6** Before any dog or puppy, cat or kitten is sold, the prospective owner should be advised that the breeder has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the animal is physically and behaviourally healthy.
- 10.1.2.7** Breeders should consider the welfare of their breeding sires and dams when deciding on the best time to re-breed or to cease breeding their animals.
- 10.1.2.8** When dogs or cats reach the end of their useful breeding life, or when mature potential breeding stock is found to be in some way unsuitable for breeding purposes, it is the responsibility of the owner to:
- have such dogs or cats spayed or castrated;
 - settle the dogs or cats into their new condition (ex stud cats require considerable patience and care, but can become excellent candidates for pet homes);
 - either provide a pet home for the desexed dogs or cats themselves, or to canvass for and carefully select a new pet home for the animals;
 - exercise patience and retain responsibility for the dog or cat until such time as a satisfactory new home is established.
- 10.1.2.9** When cats are housed together for the purposes of mating, the animal care personnel should endeavour to ensure that:
- the queen and stud are both eating and using their litter tray;
 - the animals have separate beds and are able to get some rest;
 - the animals have actually mated; and
 - the stud has an easily accessible shelf on which to jump after mating the queen, to enable him to escape her claws.
- 10.1.2.10** After delivery of a litter, the mother and young should be health checked by a veterinary practitioner, and the birthing area should be cleaned and disinfected.
- 10.1.2.11** Any puppy or kitten which does not achieve a regular weight gain should be referred for veterinary consultation.
- 10.1.2.12** The correct records, including mating dates, sire's pedigree and any service agreements or litter registration forms should be supplied to the person in charge of the bitch or queen when she is collected after the mating, or on payment of an agreed fee.



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