



COALITION FOR
THE PROTECTION
OF GREYHOUNDS

BRIEFING

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Prepared by Coalition for the
Protection of Greyhounds

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Purpose

This briefing assesses Greyhound Racing SA's (GRSA) implementation of Recommendations AJP 8, AJP 9, 44, 45, 55 and RSPCA 14 of the 2023 *Independent Inquiry into the Governance of the Greyhound Racing Industry* (Ashton Review).

It examines available evidence relating to population and breeding controls, rehoming capacity, welfare within the rehoming system, and whole-of-life traceability and accountability, to determine whether these recommendations have been implemented in accordance with their intended welfare purpose.

Key issues

- GRSA's population cap is not demonstrably linked to rehoming or lifelong welfare capacity, as intended by the Ashton Review.
- The rehoming backlog has worsened, increasing by 51% from 186 greyhounds in 2023 to 281 by February 2026.
- GRSA continues to increase its capacity to hold greyhounds, without demonstrating sufficient capacity to provide good welfare and timely permanent rehoming.
- Greyhounds are remaining within the rehoming system for years, despite GRSA's mandated seven-week transition model, creating a predictable cycle of prolonged kennelling, behavioural deterioration, failed placements and, for some dogs, euthanasia.
- Key welfare failures identified by the Ashton Review remain evident, including prolonged kennelling, failure to consistently implement GRSA's own retirement requirements and limited independent oversight.
- GRSA's Greyhound Traceability System does not demonstrate genuine birth-to-death accountability, while significant welfare and mortality information held internally remains unavailable for independent scrutiny.

Terminology

The following terms are used throughout this briefing to distinguish between greyhounds at different stages of their involvement in the racing industry and to support consistent data interpretation.

- **Named greyhound:** A greyhound that has been formally registered with a racing name, whether or not the greyhound subsequently raced.
- **Raced greyhound:** A greyhound with a publicly identifiable racing history, including at least one recorded race start.
- **Unraced greyhound:** A greyhound bred for the racing industry with no publicly identifiable race starts. This may include greyhounds that were bred, reared or trained for racing but were never named or did not progress to racing.
- **Retired greyhound:** A greyhound that has ceased racing and is no longer intended to participate in racing.

RECOMMENDATION AJP 8: **Introduce, and enforce, a cap on breeding of greyhounds.**

Purpose

The Ashton Review identified overbreeding as one of the most significant and systemic animal welfare issues affecting the South Australian greyhound racing industry. Greyhounds typically race for only a relatively small proportion of their lives, while approximately 40% of dogs bred for the industry never race at all¹.

Regardless of whether a greyhound races, retires early or never enters training, the industry retains responsibility for ensuring that every animal receives good welfare, as defined by the RSPCA² throughout its lifetime and has an appropriate and safe rehoming outcome.

To address systemic overbreeding, the Ashton Review recommended that GRSA establish annual breeding caps informed by the industry's capacity to rehome greyhounds:

*"There is a need for greater controls over the number of greyhounds being bred. To address this, GRSA as the controlling body, should set a maximum number of greyhounds which can be bred each year. This number should be informed by the backlog of greyhounds awaiting re-homing"*³

The Ashton Review also found that GRSA had been unable to provide an evidence-based justification for breeding approximately 500 South Australian puppies annually, concluding there was *"no mathematical rigour"* underpinning that figure. Instead, breeding levels appeared to reflect historical industry practice and race field requirements rather than demonstrated welfare or rehoming capacity.

¹ McHugh M (2016) [Special Commission of Inquiry into the Greyhound Racing Industry in New South Wales](#). Sydney.

² <https://kb.rspca.org.au/categories/rspca-policy/purpose-vision-mission-and-values/good-animal-welfare>

³ Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing (2023) *Independent Inquiry into the Governance of the Greyhound Racing Industry*, p8

GRSA implementation of AJP Recommendation 8

GRSA reports AJP Recommendation 8 as implemented. However, the central welfare purpose of the Ashton Review is to align the number of greyhounds entering the South Australian racing industry with its demonstrated capacity to provide good lifelong welfare and appropriate rehoming outcomes for every greyhound. There is no available evidence that the numerical limits set by GRSA accord with that purpose.

A framework designed to increase the greyhound population

GRSA states it has implemented this recommendation with a Population Management Framework⁴, which permits approximately 1,500 new greyhounds to enter the South Australian racing system each year, comprising of:

- 600 South Australian-bred puppies annually; and
- 900 interstate greyhounds annually

This 1,500-dog number represents a substantial increase over recent local breeding activity as reported in GRSA's own annual reporting:

- 2023- 2024 – 222⁵
- 2024- 2025 - 322⁶

Available information indicates that historically interstate transfers into South Australia have been largely unregulated. Anecdotally, the number in recent years is estimated at between 600–700 greyhounds annually. If confirmed, a cap of 900 would sit above recent transfer levels and would therefore operate primarily as a ceiling for future growth rather than a meaningful constraint on existing interstate inflows.

This is particularly significant given Recommendation 55 of the Ashton Review, which specifically recommended that GRSA:

"Consider placing a cap on allowing interstate bred greyhounds into the State unless there is a plan in place to re-home that greyhound in the home state".

The intent was not simply to impose a numerical ceiling on interstate transfers, but to prevent greyhounds brought into South Australia for racing from adding to the State's existing rehoming burden without an appropriate pathway out of the industry.

⁴ <https://greyhoundracing.sa.com.au/news/grsa-confirms-new-population-management-framework>

⁵ Greyhound Racing SA Annual Report 2023-24, p18

⁶ Greyhound Racing SA Annual Report 2024-25, p19

Critical disconnect between supply and rehoming demand

The critical issue across both limits is how the numbers were determined. The Ashton Review recommended that breeding limits be informed by the backlog of greyhounds awaiting rehoming. No publicly available evidence demonstrates that either the 600-greyhound breeding cap or 900-greyhound interstate cap was calculated against:

- the existing rehoming backlog;
- demonstrated rehoming capacity; or
- the industry's capacity to provide good welfare throughout each greyhound's lifetime.

Nor is there publicly available evidence demonstrating that interstate greyhounds entering under the framework are required to have an identified rehoming pathway in their home state, as contemplated by Recommendation 55.

By contrast, GRSA's published rationale expressly links the limits to maintaining the population required for racing. GRSA CEO Brenton Scott stated, *"The SA breeding and interstate transfer caps will enable the SA greyhound industry to develop and maintain racing population levels sufficient to meet the unique starter requirements of the current racing program."*

GRSA's published rationale demonstrates a clear relationship between the population limits and the industry's racing requirements. However, it does not demonstrate an equivalent relationship with the existing rehoming backlog or its capacity to provide good lifelong welfare and timely permanent rehoming.

Lack of monitoring and enforcement

GRSA also states that cap levels will be monitored through existing racing administration, registration, welfare and traceability systems. However, the published framework provides limited detail about how the limits will be monitored and enforced. This is particularly relevant given the Ashton Review's finding that GRSA was unable to provide requested information about the number and location of greyhounds associated with particular participants.

"approximately 20 greyhounds in training, 20 additional greyhounds on their property, and had bred six litters within a nine-month period."

Industry reporting on leading SA participants, April 2026

Breeding activity during the reform period

The Ashton Review identified overbreeding, particularly among a small cohort of participants, as a significant welfare concern. Despite this, substantial breeding by high-volume participants has continued during the reform period while the industry remains under significant rehoming pressure.

For example, in April 2026, industry reporting described leading South Australian participants Cameron Forshaw and Ashlee Griffiths *"approximately 20 greyhounds in training, 20 additional greyhounds on their property, and had bred six litters within a nine-month period"*⁷.

This represents an estimated 30–40 additional puppies from two participants alone. It also illustrates the continuing disconnect between breeding activity and the industry's demonstrated capacity to provide good lifelong welfare and appropriate rehoming outcomes.

GRSA annual reports remain the primary source of publicly available South Australian breeding data. However, the published data do not account for every greyhound bred. Nor does it allow for the welfare consequences of continued breeding to be independently assessed. That includes for those greyhounds euthanised or otherwise removed from the industry before being formally named.

This is of particular concern when new greyhounds continue to be bred into an industry already experiencing substantial pressure in managing and rehoming the dogs it has produced. While racing continues, comprehensive birth-to-death traceability and transparent reporting of breeding, utilisation and final outcomes should be a minimum welfare requirement for every greyhound bred.

⁷ <https://www.thegreyhoundrecorder.com.au/news/first-impressions-wrong-about-gunning-bandit/>

Tables 1 and 2 below are from CPG's *National Greyhound Breeding 2025 White Paper* which examined available breeding data nationally and identified significant gaps in the collection and reporting of breeding and utilisation data⁸. The White Paper makes eight recommendations aimed at addressing overbreeding and its associated animal welfare consequences.

Table 1 - Available South Australian greyhound breeding data

SA

Year	Litters	Whelped	Named	Un-named
2022/23 ²⁹	Data not collected	516	Data not collected	Data not collected
2021/22 ³⁰		752		
2020/21 ³¹		732		
2019/20		513		
2018/19 ³²		569		
Total		3082		

Table 2 - Greyhound pups whelped nationally, 2018–19 to 2022–23

National: Pups whelped

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	Total
2022/23	3756	4000	1176	516	520	210	10178
2021/22	4450	4886	1469	752	502	294	12353
2020/21	4567	4570	1301	732	691	283	12144
2019/20	3935	4264	838	513	582	203	10335
2018/19	3747	4533	1155	569	461	248	10749

Source: *National greyhound breeding white paper 2025*, CPG

⁸ <https://greyhoundcoalition.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/National-breeding-review-2025-compressed.pdf>

RECOMMENDATION 44: **GRSA urgently enforce its own Animal Welfare Policy 2021 in respect of:**

- greyhounds awaiting foster placement or re-homing;
- retired greyhounds retained by participants; and
- spelling greyhounds.

Purpose

The Ashton Review identified systemic welfare failures in the management of greyhounds awaiting rehoming, driven by an oversupply of greyhounds relative to available rehoming capacity. This had created a substantial backlog, with some greyhounds remaining within the GAP SA system for prolonged periods.

During site inspections, the Review observed approximately 30 greyhounds housed in a dark kennelling shed with a radio playing at a leading GAP SA facility leased by GRSA. Individual kennels measured approximately 2.4 m², consistent with the minimum requirement for active racing greyhounds. Minimal enrichment was provided under the rationale of “*quietening*” dogs prior to rehoming. Dogs were reportedly released only briefly once each day while kennels were cleaned.

The Review found that prolonged housing of retired greyhounds in standard racing kennels, without appropriate exercise, enrichment and socialisation, was inconsistent with GRSA's own retirement requirements, including the requirement for at least 15 m² of housing space. It concluded that these conditions were likely to undermine adoption readiness and fell significantly below contemporary community expectations for the care of retired greyhounds.

Recommendation 44 therefore required urgent enforcement of welfare standards for greyhounds remaining within industry care, rather than simply increasing the number of places available to hold them.

GRSA implementation of Recommendation 44

GRSA reports Recommendation 44 as implemented. However, the available evidence indicates that the central welfare problems identified by Ashton continue. This includes a growing rehoming backlog, prolonged retention of greyhounds within industry care and continued reliance on institutional and participant-based kennelling.

Between 2023 and 2026, the waiting list for greyhounds requiring rehoming surged by 51%

Rehoming capacity, holding infrastructure and the growing backlog

Before GRSA introduced its Population Management Framework in July 2026, the industry-operated GAP SA program was already experiencing severe capacity pressure. Between 2023 and 2026, the waiting list for greyhounds requiring rehoming surged by 51%:

- 2023 (Ashton Review): 186 greyhounds on waiting list⁹
- February 2026 (Kennel Capers): 281 greyhounds on waiting list¹⁰

The backlog has therefore worsened substantially from the baseline identified by the Ashton Review, despite the intervening reform period

GRSA relies on a combination of participant properties, leased and commercial kennels, community foster care and prison programs to accommodate greyhounds awaiting rehoming. Additional capacity has also been proposed or developed through the Angle Park Pet Placement Centre and Lewiston property.

Table 3 - Estimated GRSA rehoming and holding capacity

Facility	Kennels available
Participant properties (\$30/week per dog)	260 (approx.)
GAP SA-leased kennels and commercial boarding	30+
Community foster placements	30
Prison placement programs	28
Proposed Angle Park Pet Placement Centre	30
Lewiston Property	14

⁹ Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing (2023) *Independent Inquiry into the Governance of the Greyhound Racing Industry*, p8.

¹⁰ Greyhound Racing South Australia (2026) *Kennel Capers*, February, p10. Available at: https://grsa.blob.core.windows.net/uploads/Kennel%20Capers%20February_2026_1.pdf

Almost half (46%) of audited participant properties housed 10 or more retired or unraced greyhounds.

Participant property capacity and welfare

Under GRSA Local Rule 114, responsibility for a greyhound remains with the registered owner until the greyhound is retained as a pet, transferred to a third party, or enters GAP SA. Consequently, a substantial component of the retirement and rehoming backlog remains dispersed across participant properties.

Following the Ashton Review, Recommendation 54 required GRSA to “conduct and publish a transition audit of retired and unraced greyhounds ahead of the implementation of eTrac”.

GRSA's subsequent statewide audit of 148 participant properties identified a substantial concentration of retired and unraced greyhounds across private properties.¹¹

Table 4 - Retired and unraced greyhounds housed at audited participant properties

Unraced and retired greyhounds housed per property	Number of properties	Percentage of total properties
1–4 greyhounds	53	35.8%
5–9 greyhounds	27	18.2%
10 or more greyhounds	68	46.0%

Source: GRSA statewide audit of participant properties

Almost half (46%) of audited participant properties housed 10 or more retired or unraced greyhounds. These dogs may be housed alongside greyhounds in training, spelling or recovering from injury, meaning a substantial component of the industry's retirement backlog remains on properties primarily established for the keeping, training and racing of greyhounds.

¹¹ <https://greyhoundracingsa.com.au/care-and-integrity/integrity-reports>

*The capacity to physically retain a greyhound
is not evidence of good welfare.*

Key welfare and oversight risks

Reliance on participant properties to absorb this backlog creates three significant welfare and oversight concerns:

- **Retired greyhounds remain within racing environments while awaiting rehoming:** Good welfare requires more than food, shelter and kennel space. Greyhounds transitioning from racing require appropriate exercise, enrichment, socialisation and exposure to domestic and community environments. This is increasingly difficult where substantial numbers of retired and unraced greyhounds are housed alongside racing dogs.
- **The cost of an industry-wide rehoming problem is transferred to individual participants:** GRSA's retention payment of \$30 per retired greyhound per week equates to approximately \$4.28 per day and covers only a fraction of the costs of basic care. Where rehoming delays extend for months or years, participants carry an increasing financial and practical burden for dogs that no longer generate racing income, creating an additional welfare vulnerability.
- **A decentralised system limits meaningful welfare oversight:** GRSA welfare inspections provide periodic oversight of greyhounds on participant properties, including twice-yearly inspections. However, there does not appear to be additional inspection or monitoring specifically directed at retired greyhounds awaiting rehoming, despite some remaining on participant properties for prolonged periods.

Once a greyhound is no longer racing, routine opportunities for observation through attendance at racetracks and other racing activities are also reduced. GRSA's traceability system, discussed later in this briefing, records lifecycle events but is not a substitute for direct welfare monitoring.

Periodic inspections provide only a point-in-time assessment and cannot establish the day-to-day physical and psychological welfare of greyhounds during months or years awaiting rehoming. This is particularly significant given documented cases of greyhounds presenting for rehoming in poor physical condition (*Attachment 3*).

The capacity to physically retain a greyhound is not evidence of good welfare. Reliance on participant properties and additional kennel infrastructure enables the industry to contain dogs it has bred but can no longer use for racing, without resolving the underlying mismatch between the number of greyhounds requiring homes and the availability of appropriate pathways out of the industry.

Evidence of prolonged warehousing within the rehoming pipeline

The reliance on participant properties and institutional kennels to accommodate retired and unraced greyhounds reflects a broader welfare consequence of the racing industry. Greyhounds continue to be bred for racing while substantial numbers already produced by the industry await permanent homes. Where this results in prolonged retention within racing or kennel environments, physical holding space should not be regarded as an adequate welfare outcome.

Importantly, the Ashton Review had already identified that GRSA's mandated retirement requirements were not being consistently implemented in practice.

GRSA's *Animal Welfare Policy 2021* includes a *Mandated Retirement Guide* establishing a structured seven-week transition program intended to prepare retired greyhounds for companion life.

The Guide requires:

- minimum housing areas of 15 m²;
- daily walks in public environments;
- socialisation with non-greyhound breeds;
- routine exposure to household environments; and
- progressive transition away from kennel living.

The issue identified by the Ashton Review was not an absence of welfare standards, but a failure to implement them. The relevant measure of reform is whether GRSA can demonstrate that these requirements are consistently implemented, monitored and enforced, particularly where greyhounds remain within industry care for months or years.

The following audits examine the available evidence of how long greyhounds are remaining within the rehoming system and institutional kennel environments.

Audit 1: GAP SA website snapshot (10 July 2026)

An audit was undertaken of all 247 greyhounds (*Attachment 1*) listed for foster care or adoption on the GAP SA website on 10 July 2026 to assess the scale of the rehoming pipeline and time elapsed following retirement.

The audit identified two cohorts:

1. 111 unraced or unnamed greyhounds (45%)
2. 136 retired racing greyhounds (55%) with publicly identifiable racing histories.

For the 136 retired racing greyhounds, the period between each dog's last publicly recorded race and the audit date was analysed as shown in *Table 5* below.

Table 5 - Time elapsed since last race for greyhounds listed by GAP SA

Time since last race	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 year	51	38%
1–2 years	38	28%
2–3 years	28	21%
More than 3 years	19	14%
Total	136	101%*

Source: GAP SA website as at 10 July 2026

Key Findings

Cohort 1: Unraced or unnamed greyhounds

- 111 greyhounds (45%) were unraced or unnamed, representing a substantial population bred by the industry without racing.
- These greyhounds ranged from approximately two to six years of age, but publicly available information was insufficient to determine when they entered the rehoming pipeline or their previous movements through the industry.

Cohort 2: Retired racing greyhounds

- 63% (85 of 136) had last raced more than one year earlier;
- 35% (47 of 136) more than two years earlier; and
- 14% (19 of 136) more than three years earlier.
- Of the 136 greyhounds for which age data were available, 54% (73) were five years or older, with dogs up to 10 years of age still awaiting permanent homes.

These findings demonstrate substantial delays between the end of racing careers and permanent rehoming, contrasting sharply with the structured seven-week transition model set out in GRSA's *Mandated Retirement Guide*.

Limitations

This audit provides a conservative snapshot of the publicly visible GAP SA population only. It excludes greyhounds awaiting entry to GAP, retained on participant properties, transferred through other pathways, or dogs that have died or been euthanised.

The findings therefore understate the broader rehoming population while demonstrating prolonged delays among the greyhounds that are publicly visible.

Audit 2: Institutional warehousing in GAP SA-leased kennels

Greyhounds may move between participant properties, GAP SA-leased kennels, foster care and adoption placements while awaiting permanent homes. Of particular concern are greyhounds that remain within, or repeatedly return to, institutional kennel environments for prolonged periods.

On 10 July 2026, an analysis of 27 greyhounds (*Attachment 2*) currently housed, or known to have spent considerable periods, at GRSA's GAP SA-leased kennels found that the average period these greyhounds had remained within this rehoming infrastructure following their last race was 2.9 years (35 months).

Table 6 - Time elapsed since last race for greyhounds housed in GAP SA-leased kennels

Measure	Finding
Last raced more than 1 year ago	92.6% (25 of 27)
Last raced more than 2 years ago	51.9% (14 of 27)

Sources: see Attachment 2

Of particular concern, these GAP SA-leased kennels are located on the participant property examined by the Ashton Review. The review found conditions inconsistent with GRSA's *Mandated Retirement Guide* and that required retirement practices were not being implemented. Despite these findings, GRSA continued to use the property for its rehoming program throughout the reform period.

The presence of greyhounds in these kennels several years after their racing careers ended contrasts markedly with GRSA's seven-week transition model. It demonstrates that the prolonged kennelling identified by Ashton remains evident.

Some greyhounds also cycle between kennels, foster care and unsuccessful adoption placements. Information provided to CPG indicates that individual greyhounds have experienced up to seven failed placements, while a further cohort of dogs awaiting assessment may not appear on the public GAP SA website. This limits visibility of greyhounds experiencing the greatest difficulty progressing through the rehoming system and their ultimate outcomes.

Prolonged kennelling and repeated failed placements should not be regarded as rehoming capacity. They demonstrate the consequences of an industry continuing to produce greyhounds without securing timely and appropriate permanent outcomes for the dogs it has already bred.

Welfare consequences of prolonged kennelling

The welfare consequences of prolonged institutional housing extend beyond the time a greyhound spends in a kennel. Greyhounds require regular exercise, enrichment, social interaction and exposure to varied domestic and community environments to maintain good physical and psychological welfare and prepare for companion life.

Prolonged kennelling can undermine this transition. Limited exposure to domestic environments can contribute to stress, behavioural deterioration and increasing habituation to institutional routines, making successful placement more difficult.

A systemic cycle of rehoming failure

This creates a predictable cycle: prolonged kennelling can contribute to behavioural deterioration and reduced readiness for companion life, increasing the risk of failed placements or behavioural assessments and resulting in further kennelling. In the most serious cases, this deterioration may ultimately contribute to a greyhound being deemed unsuitable for rehoming and euthanised.

A system intended to provide short-term transition can therefore become a barrier to the outcome it is intended to achieve. Understanding how long greyhounds remain within the rehoming system, what happens to their welfare during that period and their ultimate outcomes is fundamental to assessing whether Recommendation 44 has achieved its intended welfare purpose.

Dr Alex Brittan, former Chief Veterinary Officer for Greyhound Racing NSW, has publicly criticised the broader industry's capacity to deliver adequate welfare. His concerns contributed to scrutiny throughout the Drake Inquiry. In March 2026, he wrote¹²:

"I entered [the industry] in good faith, hoping reform was possible. Instead, I observed first-hand an industry which, as QC McHugh so adroitly put it, is incapable of meaningful change. From my professional and ethical standpoint, this industry operates at an unacceptable cost to each greyhound. Confined in conditions far below those of most family pets, they receive inadequate socialisation and poor nutrition and are condemned to overwhelming and ever-increasing risks of death and serious injury. Survivors are then dumped as 'wastage' onto the community and charities."

Dr Alex Brittan, former Chief Veterinary Officer, GRNSW

¹² <https://greyhoundcoalition.com/scathing-descriptions-of-greyhound-racing-from-within-the-industry/>

These cases raise urgent questions about what happens to greyhounds during prolonged kennelling.

Behavioural breakdown and euthanasia outcomes

In 2026, multiple greyhounds that had experienced prolonged periods within GAP SA-leased kennels were euthanised on behavioural grounds. A disproportionate number of the identified cases involved greyhounds owned by the owners of the property on which these kennels are located.

Table 7 - Identified behavioural euthanasia outcomes

Greyhound	Time in GAP SA-leased kennels	Outcome
Blazing Luke	1 year	Behavioural euthanasia
Banjo Riley	3 years	Behavioural euthanasia
Petite Pixie	6 months	Behavioural euthanasia
Precedent	5.5 years	Behavioural euthanasia
Captain Arty	2.5 years	Behavioural euthanasia
Finnis Flash	3.5 years	Behavioural euthanasia

These cases raise urgent questions about what happens to greyhounds during prolonged kennelling; how behavioural deterioration is identified and managed; and what safeguards exist before a dog is deemed unsuitable for rehoming and euthanised.

Accounts from former GAP SA staff raise concerns about the adequacy of these safeguards. Issues include overwhelming numbers of greyhounds requiring placement, insufficient specialist behavioural expertise and pressure to increase rehoming throughput within an already constrained system. These pressures cannot be separated from the volume of greyhounds the racing industry continues to produce relative to the appropriate permanent outcomes available for them.

Former staff report that greyhounds have been deemed unsuitable for rehoming for behaviours including resource guarding, sleep startle, high prey drive and being considered “institutionalised”. Some decisions reportedly rely on failed foster placement information up to three years old. There is limited public transparency regarding who conducts behavioural assessments, their qualifications, the criteria applied, rehabilitation attempted, or whether decisions resulting in euthanasia receive independent professional review.

In some circumstances, behavioural deterioration may become so severe that euthanasia is ultimately the most humane option for an individual dog.

The critical welfare question is how a greyhound bred by the racing industry came to reach that point while remaining within the industry's care.

Assessment

The same industry that breeds and races greyhounds, generates and manages the resulting rehoming population, and controls kennel capacity also operates the system that assesses behavioural suitability and determines final outcomes. These decisions occur largely within a closed industry system, with limited independent oversight or public scrutiny.

The behavioural euthanasia cases identified above demonstrate the potential consequences of that model. A final euthanasia decision cannot be considered in isolation from the conditions and experiences that preceded it. If prolonged institutionalisation contributed to a greyhound's behavioural deterioration, euthanasia may be humane at the final point of crisis, but allowing the dog to deteriorate to that point represents a profound welfare failure.

GRSA's increasing reliance on kennel infrastructure does not address this underlying problem. More kennels increase the industry's capacity to contain surplus greyhounds; they do not demonstrate increased capacity to protect their physical and psychological welfare, prevent behavioural deterioration, rehabilitate dogs or secure appropriate permanent homes.

Ultimately, these cases expose a fundamental welfare consequence of greyhound racing. It is morally indefensible for a commercial industry to continue breeding greyhounds while dogs it has already produced spend years warehoused, cycle through failed placements, deteriorate physically or psychologically within its own rehoming system. And, in some cases, dogs that are ultimately euthanised for behavioural conditions that may have developed or worsened while in its care.

While greyhound racing continues, the absolute minimum obligation must be good physical and psychological welfare for every greyhound from birth to death. Building more kennels does not resolve the underlying failure; it increases the industry's capacity to accommodate the consequences of continuing to produce more dogs than it can secure appropriate lifelong outcomes for.

The third-party rehoming black hole

GRSA records a greyhound as “*third-party rehomed*” when it is transferred to a person or organisation outside the industry-operated GAP SA program. Importantly, this records a transfer of responsibility; it does not necessarily demonstrate that the greyhound has entered an assessed, supported or permanent home. Third-party rehoming can include informal interstate private transfers, and through websites such as Gumtree.

Over the past two years, GRSA has reported 417 greyhounds exiting the industry through this pathway in its annual reports. While many placements may be legitimate and successful, the concern is what happens when they are not.

A vulnerability specifically identified by the Ashton Review

Case Study 2 in the Ashton Review documented a participant who repeatedly failed to account for greyhounds leaving his custody. During a 2021 audit, two greyhounds could not be accounted for. Despite being warned about his rehoming obligations, a further three greyhounds were subsequently found to be missing, with the participant effectively admitting he had “*gotten rid of them*”. He ultimately received a reprimand and restrictions on future transfers.

Of particular concern, the same participant was again associated with the same circumstances during the reform period. In September 2025, a GRSA compliance audit found that the whereabouts of two further greyhounds could not be verified.

A subsequent inquiry¹³ accepted that the dogs had been transferred for racing in Victoria rather than rehomed. The status of these dogs remains unknown.

The recurrence of the same problem, involving the same participant examined by Ashton, demonstrates that the traceability failure was not merely historical and raises serious questions about whether the underlying accountability problem has been resolved.

Third-party rehoming in practice

Greyhounds are regularly advertised for private rehoming through online classifieds such as Gumtree, demonstrating that third-party rehoming can occur outside formal adoption pathways.

In July 2026, two South Australian greyhounds were advertised as “*free*” on Gumtree by a racing participant. One, pictured below, appeared significantly underweight with visible welfare concerns. Both advertisements used the same generic description, with no individualised information about temperament, needs or suitability for rehoming.

¹³ <https://greyhoundracingsa.com.au/uploads/stewardsinquiries/Notice%20of%20inquiry%20result%20Tony%20Lagana.pdf>

Following public concern, the advertisements were swiftly removed. At the time of writing, there is no publicly available information demonstrating whether the dogs' welfare, proposed rehoming or conditions at the participant's property were investigated.

Image - Greyhound advertised free through Gumtree, July 2026

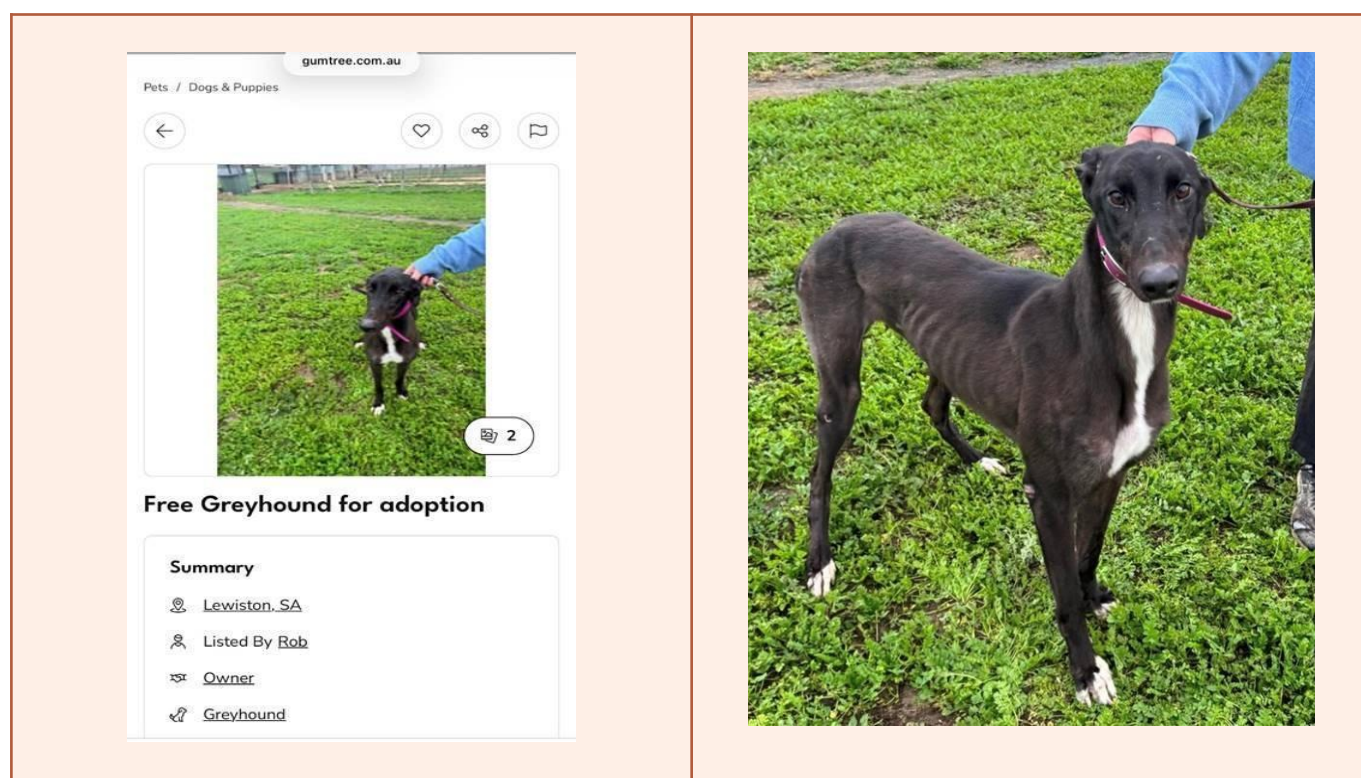


Photo shows visible welfare concerns including poor body condition, muscle wastage, pressure sores and leg wounds.

Export of Greyhounds

The most serious example identified in this briefing demonstrates the potential consequences when GRSA cannot reliably verify the destination and ongoing welfare of greyhounds leaving industry custody.

In 2022, prominent participant Ray Borda represented to GRSA that greyhounds Aston Gigante and Aston Lee were intended for, and later had been exported to, Ireland¹⁴. Australian Government export records subsequently established that both intact greyhounds had instead been exported to China, placing them beyond effective Australian regulatory and welfare oversight.

¹⁴ <https://greyhoundracingsa.com.au/uploads/stewardsinquiries/Notice%20of%20inquiry%20result%20Ray%20Borda.pdf>

Despite the seriousness of the discrepancy between the destination represented to GRSA and the dogs' actual destination, when GRSA ultimately determined the matter in 2026, Borda received a \$2,000 fine and a wholly suspended 12-month suspension, meaning no active suspension was served.

In February 2026, GRSA's General Manager of Animal Welfare and Integrity advised CPG that third-party rehoming processes had been tightened through phone and email follow-up to verify initial placements. However, these two cases demonstrate why administrative verification alone is an inadequate safeguard. A recorded transfer or initial recipient check does not establish where a greyhound ultimately goes, whether it remains appropriately cared for, or what happens to it after leaving industry oversight.

This case represents the accountability gap in its most serious form. Two greyhounds bred for racing left Australia intact and ultimately arrived in a country different from that represented to GRSA, yet the regulatory system failed to prevent the transfers. Their subsequent welfare and ultimate fate are not publicly accounted for.

While racing continues to generate greyhounds requiring pathways out of the industry, whole-of-life accountability cannot end at the point of transfer. A system capable of recording a greyhound as having left industry custody, without reliably establishing its destination and ultimate fate, does not provide meaningful birth-to-death traceability.

RECOMMENDATION 45: **GRSA acquire a stand-alone facility to house greyhounds under its care and provide care for GAP greyhounds in accordance with its own policies.**

Purpose

Recommendation 45 arose from welfare concerns identified at GAP SA-leased facilities and the number of greyhounds across external properties. It called for GRSA to acquire a stand-alone facility capable of housing greyhounds under its care in accordance with its own welfare policies and standards.

GRSA implementation of Recommendation 45

GRSA reports Recommendation 45 as implemented. In response to the recommendation, GRSA repurposed space at its Angle Park racetrack to establish a 30-greyhound “Pet Placement Centre”. GRSA has also acquired a property at Lewiston for future greyhound care; however, that facility is not yet operational and cannot presently be relied upon as evidence of increased capacity or improved welfare outcomes.

On the available evidence, GRSA has expanded its infrastructure for holding greyhounds, but has not demonstrated that the substantive welfare failure identified by the Ashton Review has been resolved.

Assessment

While Angle Park provides GRSA with directly managed kennel capacity, the available evidence does not demonstrate that it achieves the substantive welfare purpose of Recommendation 45.

The facility does not appear to provide the minimum 15 m² housing areas contemplated by GRSA's own retirement requirements. GRSA's floorplan modelling indicates that the staff kitchen and lounge area is comparable in size to the separate area containing 14 kennels, raising questions about whether the facility represents improved accommodation or primarily additional kennel capacity.

The facility is also located within South Australia's primary greyhound racing track at Angle Park. Greyhounds transitioning from racing to companion life remain exposed to the sights, sounds and activity associated with racing. This is difficult to reconcile with a transition model based on decompression, environmental change, socialisation and progressive exposure to domestic and community life. A facility intended to prepare greyhounds for life after racing should facilitate their transition away from racing and kennelling, rather than continue to house them within a racing environment.

Importantly, Angle Park has not replaced the accommodation model that contributed to Recommendation 45. GRSA continues to lease 36 kennels at the participant property examined by the Ashton Review, where the Inquiry found that GRSA mandated retirement requirements were not being implemented. Lewiston remains a future proposal rather than operational capacity.

More fundamentally, increasing kennel infrastructure does not resolve the welfare problem created by an industry continually requiring somewhere to place greyhounds once they are no longer used for racing. Additional kennels increase GRSA's capacity to contain this population; they do not demonstrate increased capacity to provide good welfare, successful transition to companion life or timely permanent homes.

RECOMMENDATION AJP 9: Introduce whole-of-life tracking to monitor the welfare of greyhounds in the industry.

RECOMMENDATION RSPCA 14: Implement a mandatory birth-to-death traceability system that tracks the circumstances, location, ownership and fate of individual greyhounds throughout their lifecycle.

Purpose

These recommendations sought to ensure that every greyhound bred for, or brought into South Australia for racing, remains traceable throughout its life, from birth through training and racing, where applicable, retirement and rehoming, to natural death or euthanasia.

Effective implementation should allow Government and the community to verify significant welfare outcomes and assess whether reforms are delivering genuine improvements.

GRSA implementation of Recommendations AJP 9 and RSPCA 14

GRSA reports Recommendations AJP 9 and RSPCA 14 as implemented. GRSA has introduced the Greyhound Traceability System (GTS), a public-facing system intended to improve whole-of-life tracking. While this represents progress, significant gaps remain between the information GRSA appears to collect internally and what is available through the public GTS.

Internal data collection versus public reporting

Information provided to CPG indicates that GRSA's internal systems record detailed lifecycle outcomes, including:

Breeding

- Breeding – Lease/Transfer
- Breeding – Legacy
- Breeding – Owner

Deceased

- Deceased – Accidental Causes
- Deceased – Illness/Age
- Deceased – Injury
- Deceased – Legacy
- Deceased – Natural Causes
- Deceased – Track Injury

Euthanasia

- Euth. – At Track (Injury)
- Euth. – Illness/Age
- Euth. – Injury
- Euth. – Legacy
- Euth. – Not for Racing
- Euth. – Not for Rehome/GAP

Rehoming and Other Outcomes

- Pet – Adoption Program
- Pet – Owner
- Pet – Trainer
- Pet – Third Party
- Surrendered to Other Agency
- Exported
- Other

Accountability requires sufficient transparency for Government and the community to independently scrutinise what happens to greyhounds throughout their lives.

These categories demonstrate that GRSA has the capacity to record substantially more detailed lifecycle outcomes than it currently makes publicly available. Testing of the public-facing GTS identified that greyhounds that have died are recorded simply as “Deceased”, without information about the cause or circumstances of death. This contrasts with GRSA's internal classifications, which distinguish natural death, illness or age, injury, track injury and several forms of euthanasia, including “Euth. – Not for Rehome/GAP”.

“Deceased” is an administrative status, not a meaningful welfare outcome. It does not reveal whether a greyhound died naturally or was euthanised, why euthanasia occurred, or whether the death may indicate a broader welfare concern. This is particularly significant for greyhounds that spend prolonged periods awaiting rehoming or are euthanised after being deemed behaviourally unsuitable.

GRSA therefore appears to hold substantially more detailed mortality information than it makes publicly available. Without publication of these outcomes, patterns in mortality and euthanasia, including potential links with prolonged institutional housing and behavioural deterioration, cannot be independently scrutinised.

Assessment

GRSA has established the GTS, but a tracking system only delivers whole-of-life accountability if every greyhound can be accounted for and significant welfare outcomes can be independently verified. GRSA's own 2025 compliance audit identified greyhounds whose whereabouts could not be verified, while third-party rehoming remains a point at which ongoing visibility may be lost.

Where GRSA controls both the underlying records and what is made public, accountability requires sufficient transparency for Government and the community to independently scrutinise what happens to greyhounds throughout their lives.

The available evidence therefore does not demonstrate the birth-to-death accountability called for by the Ashton Review and subsequently accepted by Government. Every greyhound bred for, or brought into South Australia for racing, should remain accountable for from birth to death, including where the dog went, the welfare outcomes it experienced and, ultimately, what happened to it.

Conclusion

GRSA has introduced reforms in response to the Ashton Review, including population controls, additional kennel infrastructure and the Greyhound Traceability System. However, the introduction of reforms should not be confused with resolution of the welfare failures they were intended to address.

The evidence examined in this briefing demonstrates that the fundamental problem remains: greyhounds continue to be bred and brought into South Australia to sustain racing without demonstrated alignment to the industry's capacity to provide good welfare and appropriate lifelong outcomes for every dog it produces or uses.

The consequences are evident across the system. The rehoming backlog has grown since the Ashton Review with greyhounds remaining within the rehoming system for years. Institutional kennelling continues despite failures specifically identified by the Review with some dogs cycling through prolonged confinement, failed placements and behavioural deterioration before ultimately being euthanised. Significant welfare and mortality outcomes remain unavailable for independent scrutiny.

These are interconnected and foreseeable consequences of an industry that continually produces and imports greyhounds for racing while relying on rehoming systems, participants, rescue organisations and the community to absorb dogs once they are no longer required. When those pathways cannot keep pace, the consequences are backlog, prolonged kennelling and increased welfare risk. Increasing kennel capacity may accommodate those consequences; it does not resolve the underlying problem.

The Ashton Review was intended to address systemic welfare failures, not simply place new policies, facilities and administrative systems around an operating model that continues to generate them. Genuine reform must therefore be measured by outcomes for greyhounds: good welfare throughout life, reduced rehoming backlogs and waiting times, appropriate rehabilitation, timely and sustainable permanent homes, and transparent accountability for every greyhound from birth to death.

On the evidence examined in this briefing, those outcomes have not been demonstrated.

More fundamentally, the continuing need to manage an accumulating population of greyhounds after their racing utility has ended exposes the inherent welfare at the very core of the racing model itself. It is not sufficient for an industry to breed dogs for racing and then measure success by how many can subsequently be housed or rehomed. Responsibility begins when a greyhound is bred or brought into the industry and continues for the entirety of that dog's life.

While greyhound racing continues, the absolute minimum expectation must be good welfare from birth to death for every greyhound the industry produces or uses. The evidence presented in this briefing demonstrates that GRSA has not yet shown it can meet that obligation, nor that the systemic welfare failures identified by the Ashton Review have been resolved.

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Attachments and supporting evidence

- Attachment 1 – **GAP SA Public Listings Audit**
- Attachment 2 – **GAP SA-leased Kennels Audit**
- Attachment 3 – **Poor Welfare of GAP SA Greyhounds 2024-2025**
- Attachment 4 – **Behavioural Euthanasia Outcomes – Confidential**

ABOUT THE COALITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GREYHOUNDS

The Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds is committed to a ban on greyhound racing. Until that happens we fight to end the suffering of greyhounds in the racing industry. Our campaigns are designed to influence public opinion and government policy.

[CoalitionForTheProtectionOfGreyhounds](https://www.facebook.com/CoalitionForTheProtectionOfGreyhounds)[coalitionprotectgreyhounds](https://www.instagram.com/coalitionprotectgreyhounds)[save_greyhounds](https://twitter.com/save_greyhounds)www.greyhoundcoalition.com

ATTACHMENT 1: GAP SA Public Listings Audit

TIME SINCE LAST RACED	TOTALS
Under 12 months	51
Up to 2 years	38
2 plus years	28
3 plus years	19
Dog listed for both foster and adoption	

This audit was undertaken on 10 July 2026 of all 247 greyhounds listed for foster care or adoption on the GAP SA website to assess the scale of the rehoming pipeline and estimate time since retirement given date of last race.

Note, this audit provides a conservative snapshot of the publicly visible GAP SA population only. It excludes greyhounds awaiting entry to GAP, retained on participant properties, transferred through other pathways, or dogs that have died or been euthanised.

DOGS LISTED FOR ADOPTION VIA GAP SA

GAP name (race name)	Last race date	Time since last race
Ace (Canya Catch Me)	24/8/24	1 years, 11 months
Albie	Unraced	
Alvin	Unraced	
Amy (Compton Amy)	7/5/23	3 years, 3 months
Apple Jack (Love and Rain)	3/5/23	3 years, 3 months
Arty (Galactic Artemis)	3/7/25	1 years, 1 months
Asteria (unraced)	Unraced	
Athena (unraced)	Unraced	
Austin (Rockstar Austin)	8/4/23	3 years, 4 months
Ava	Unraced	
Axel	Unraced	
Axel (Bourne Allen)	30/4/24	2 years, 3 months
Baggins (Rico)	3/11/25	0 years, 9 months
Bam Bam (Sebon rocks)	17/1/26	0 years, 6 months
Batty (Showtime McLaren)	5/1/26	0 years, 7 months
Baxter (unraced)	Unraced	
Beau	Unraced	

DOGS LISTED FOR FOSTER VIA GAP SA

GAP Name (Race name)	Last race date	Time since last race
Apple Jack (Love and Rain)	3/5/23	3 years, 3 months
Arnie (Crush your enemy)	7/7/23	3 years, 1 months
Austin (Rockstar Austin)	8/4/23	3 years, 4 months
Astro (Royal Nangar)	5/10/25	0 years, 10 months
Baggins (Rico)	3/11/25	0 years, 9 months
Balboa	Unraced	
Blaze	Unraced	
Bomber	Unraced	
Bomber (Bomber fury)	20/6/24	2 years, 1 months
	Unraced	
Buddy (Magical friend)	6/5/25	1 years, 3 months
Bull (Two negatives)	21/1/2025	1 years, 6 months
Candy (Starburst candy)	6/1/26	0 years, 7 months
Carlos	Unraced	
Casanova (Love my key)	18/9/24	1 years, 10 months

Ben	Unraced		Charity (Hope's secret)	4/12/25	0 years, 8 months
Bessie	Unraced		Charlie	Unraced	
Beth (Manifestor)	22/6/24	2 years, 1 months	Charlotte	Unraced	
Bjorn	Unraced		Chloe	Unraced	
Blacky (Bruce's Angel)	10/9/24	1 years, 11 months			
Blaze	Unraced		Chopper (Blue Pete)	20/12/24	1 years, 7 months
Bling (King Cordite)	10/2/26	0 years, 6 months	Chong (Kelly's Missile)	24/9/24	1 years, 10 months
Bluey	Unraced		Dobby	Unraced	
Bob (Brodhurst)	11/1/23	3 years, 7 months	Elsie (Spring Elsie)	6/11/24	
Bobby (New Calculations)	25/3/25	1 years, 4 months	Fergie (Peak Hour)	31/12/24	1 years, 9 months
Boofa (unraced)	Unraced		Flash (Dark Trace)	26/2/26	0 years, 5 months
Boris (Bad guy boris)	9/11/23	2 years, 9 months	Frank	Unraced	
Breeze (Barbados Express)	2/3/22	4 years, 5 months	Fred	Unraced	
Bubba (Long Gully Brown)	27/11/23	2 years, 8 months			
Buddy (Hang on Rob)	12/4/25	1 years, 4 months	Gator	Unraced	
Bull (Bruisin' Bull)	12/11/24	1 years, 9 months	Gizmo	Unraced	
buster (Compton Buster)	27/3/25	1 years, 4 months	Gus (Gustavo)	13/8/24	2 years, 0 months
Buster (Reel it in)	3/2/24	2 years, 6 months	Hades (unraced)	Unraced	
Campbell	Unraced		Hilda (Nordic Queen)	11/11/25	0 years, 9 months
Centie (Hot centipede)	26/3/24	2 years, 4 months	Hogan	Unraced	
Chaos	Unraced		Iggy (Paw ignatious)	7/10/25	0 years, 10 months
Charger (Bourne Brett)	21/3/23	3 years, 4 months	Jake (Allinga Blues)	22/12/23	2 years, 7 months
Charlie	Unraced				
Charlotte	Unraced		Jana (unraced)	Unraced	
Chevy	Unraced		Jeebus (He's a profit)	24/2/26	0 years, 5 months
Chloe	Unraced		Jeff	Unraced	
Clyde (Galctic Neutron)	26/4/26	0 years, 3 months	Jekyll	Unraced	
Colette (Aston Colette)	5/6/25	1 years, 2 months	Jester (Guzzler)	27/5/25	1 years, 2 months
Connor	Unraced		Jetson (Space Cadet)	30/7/24	2 years, 0 months
Cooper (Extra Stout)	13/2/24	2 years, 6 months	Jock (Nangar Teddy)	11/12/24	1 years, 8 months
curious (Curious Gambles)	24/6/25	1 years, 1 months	Julia (Dug's sister)	10/4/25	1 years, 4 months

Cyril (Fabrizio)	9/3/23	3 years, 5 months	King (Kingdom Leader)	8/4/25	1 years, 4 months
Daisy (Compton Daisy)	7/9/25	0 years, 11 months	Kitty	Unraced	
danny	Unraced		Lana (Adhana Lana)	18/1/26	0 years, 6 months
Davey	Unraced		Leo	Unraced	
Dawson	Unraced		Lolly (All the bling)	10/2/26	0 years, 6 months
Diamond (unraced)	Unraced		Loreto (Spring loreto)	5/6/24	2 years, 2 months
Diesel	Unraced		Luna (Lucinda Grey)	10/9/25	0 years, 11 months
Dobby	Unraced		Madge	Unraced	
Doonan	Unraced		Maestro (Maestro Luke)	29/6/25	1 years, 1 months
Evie	Unraced		Maeve	Unraced	
Flash (Dark Trace)	26/2/26	0 years, 5 months	Max	Unraced	
floyd	Unraced		Maze (Spring maze)	5/6/24	2 years, 2 months
Foxy (Aleasha's Pride)	27/6/23	3 years, 1 months	Mia (Ricolina babe)	18/1/24	2 years, 6 months
	Unraced		Minnie (Compton Minnie)	30/8/25	0 years, 11 months
Garratt	Unraced		Molly (Orson Surfer)	28/10/25	0 years, 9 months
George (unraced)	Unraced		Morgan	Unraced	
Gin (Long Gully Gin)	16/12/23	2 years, 7 months	Neeson (Zipping Neeson)	26/12/25	0 years, 7 months
Glen	Unraced		Nelly (Breezed in)	17/9/23	2 years, 10 months
Hogan	Unraced		Nicko (Bourne Nicko)	14/1/25	1 years, 7 months
Hudson (Unique Destiny)	8/3/26	0 years, 5 months	Nyx (Dark queen)	29/10/25	0 years, 9 months
Hulk (South Boys)	12/12/25	0 years, 8 months	OJ (Runaway Bronco)	11/11/25	0 years, 9 months
Ike (Galactic Anubis)	24/11/22	3 years, 8 months	Patchy (Plodding along)	23/9/25	0 years, 10 months
Inara (Inara Bale)	21/11/25	0 years, 8 months	Pickles (unraced)	Unraced	
Ivan (Obliterated)	22/10/25	0 years, 9 months	Pixie (Spinning pixie)	20/5/25	1 years, 2 months
Izak	Unraced		Ragnar (Slip me fifty)	11/11/25	0 years, 9 months
Jake	Unraced		Razor (Dubai Hunter)	24/7/25	1 years, 0 months
Jilly (Jilliby Joan)	25/5/25	1 years, 2 months	Ricky	Unraced	
JJ	Unraced		Rip (unraced)	Unraced	
Jock (Nangar Teddy)	11/12/24	1 years, 8 months	Ritzy	Unraced	
			Rocket (Rocket Bale)	4/5/25	1 years, 3 months
Jorja (Jorji Girl)	16/11/21	4 years, 8 months	Rosie	Unraced	
Josh (Bungaloo Josh)	11/4/24	2 years, 4 months	Roy	Unraced	

Kate (Stunning Mouse)	10/8/25	1 years, 0 months	Rubble	Unraced	
Ken (Southern Sun)	18/9/25	0 years, 10 months	Shae (Shea's Entity)	13/12/25	0 years, 8 months
Kenny (unraced)	Unraced		Shelly (Springvale Shell)	1/12/25	0 years, 8 months
Koepka (Koepka)	7/1/25	1 years, 7 months	Sky (Sky Stone)	13/3/24	2 years, 5 months
Lana (Adhana Lana)	18/1/26	0 years, 6 months	Slinky	Unraced	
Larry	Unraced		Snoop (Street beast)	16/1/26	0 years, 6 months
Lass	Unraced		Softy (Way too soft)	3/2/26	0 years, 6 months
Leaf (Swinging Forts)	27/11/23	2 years, 8 months	Sol	Unraced	
Leah (Finniss Blossom)	19/12/23	2 years, 7 months	Sophie	Unraced	
Lex (Blue Moon Aguerro)	24/5/22	4 years, 2 months	Sophie	Unraced	
Lexi (Lexi Lou)	16/8/23	2 years, 11 months	Stewie (unraced)	Unraced	
Lola (Elwomple)	11/8/25	1 years, 0 months	Stripe	Unraced	
Lolly (All the bling)	10/2/26	0 years, 6 months	Tigger (Hey Sarge)	3/2/26	0 years, 6 months
Luca (Sombor Shuffle)	26/8/25	0 years, 11 months	Toddy (Mr Spangles)	17/6/25	1 years, 1 months
Lulu (Cherries on Fire)	6/2/24	2 years, 6 months	Triston (Triston)	19/10/25	0 years, 9 months
Madge	Unraced		Trixie (Paramount Star)	29/1/24	2 years, 6 months
Maverick (Court Jester)	18/5/23	3 years, 2 months	Truvy (Truvy Bale)	31/3/25	1 years, 4 months
Max	Unraced		Viper (Black viper)	21/11/25	0 years, 8 months
Max (unraced)	Unraced		Wally	Unraced	
Mia (Ricolina Babe)	18/1/24	2 years, 6 months	Watson	Unraced	
Moon (Lektra Moon)	20/5/22	4 years, 2 months	Whiskey	Unraced	
Neeson (Zipping Neeson)	26/12/25	0 years, 7 months	Woody (Wood Carrier)	16/9/25	0 years, 10 months
Nev (Captain Red Tin)	7/11/24	1 years, 9 months	Zeke (Ezekiel Lad)	Unraced	
Nick (unraced)	Unraced		Zorro (Keen rocket)	17/8/24	1 years, 11 months
Nugget (Foul Play)	25/3/25	1 years, 4 months			
Oakey (Brindle Martini)	26/7/22	4 years, 0 months			
Otis and Winnie	Unraced				
Ozzie (Magic Ozzie)	24/8/22	3 years, 11 months			
Pedro	Unraced				
Pete	Unraced				
Phoenix (Cuban Mambo)	16/10/25	0 years, 9 months			
Piper (Libra Court)	26/12/25	0 years, 7 months			

Prince (Pat Mustard)	23/9/25	0 years, 10 months
Rags	Unraced	
Razor (Dubai Hunter)	24/7/25	1 years, 0 months
Razor (Harvard Lad)	18/11/25	0 years, 8 months
Razor (Now's Tiger Time)	11/5/23	3 years, 3 months
Ricky (Oakvale Charger)	14/1/24	2 years, 7 months
ricky (Toot toot)	10/6/25	1 years, 2 months
Rip (unraced)	Unraced	
Rougie (Allinga Alan)	24/2/26	0 years, 5 months
Roxy (Roxy Fudge)	26/4/25	1 years, 3 months
	Unraced	
Roy (Royal Onyx)	17/8/2022	3 years, 11 months
Ruth (Long Gully Angel)	19/1/26	0 years, 6 months
Sam (Satanic Sam)	Unraced	
Sammy (Way to stand)	21/9/23	2 years, 10 months
Sav (Banjo Man)	7/1/25	1 years, 7 months
Seb	Unraced	
Shelly (Springvale Shell)	1/12/25	0 years, 8 months
Shilo (Shiloh Tanaeya)	Racing	
Sirius	Unraced	
Slinky (unraced)	Unraced	
Smiley (Smeshno)	9/9/18	7 years, 11 months
Sol	Unraced	
Sophie	Unraced	
Sophie	Unraced	
Spice (Finniss Spice)	19/9/23	2 years, 10 months
Spirit (unraced)	Unraced	
State	Unraced	
Stewie	Unraced	
Stubby (Echo Finder)	30/9/25	0 years, 10 months
Tammy (Aston Abbey)	20/7/24	2 years, 0 months
Thor	Unraced	

Thunder (My reason)	2/9/25	0 years, 11 months
Tick	Unraced	
Tipsy	Unraced	
toby	Unraced	
Toddy (Mr. Spangles)	17/6/25	1 years, 1 months
Tonto	Unraced	
Trigger (Tijuana Boy)	15/10/24	1 years, 9 months
Trish (unraced)	Unraced	
Val (Victa Val)	12/2/26	0 years, 6 months
Vern (Victa Vern)	6/3/26	0 years, 5 months
Vetiver (Vetiver)	7/1/25	1 years, 7 months
Watson	Unraced	
Whiskey	Unraced	
William (Aston Pierro)	8/5/24	2 years, 3 months
Xena (Pensive Fury)	20/6/24	2 years, 1 months
Youi (Let's Bail out)	23/12/25	0 years, 7 months
Zaidee (Zaidee Diva)	17/1/26	0 years, 6 months
Zelda	Unraced	
zulu (Woodside Zulu)	3/10/23	2 years, 10 months

ATTACHMENT 2: GAP SA-leased Kennels Audit

Greyhounds may move between participant properties, GAP SA-leased kennels, foster care and adoption placements while awaiting permanent homes. Of particular concern are greyhounds that remain within, or repeatedly return to, institutional kennel environments for prolonged periods.

On 10 July 2026, CPG analysed 27 greyhounds with lengthy time elapsed since their last race. The majority are listed at 'GAP' on the GRSA Traceability System. Those recorded as 'Deceased' are dogs who had been identified as spending considerable time in GAP SA-leased kennels.

It is worth noting that of the dogs listed at GAP, only five were listed as available for adoption or foster on the GAP SA website when this audit took place on 10 July 2026 (see Attachment 1 for GAP SA public listings audit)

Greyhound race name	Greyhound GAP name	GRSA Traceability System	Date of last race	Time since last race
Source: GRSA Traceability System as at July 2026			Source: GRV FastTrack	
Banjo Riley	Paddy	Deceased	25/01/23	
Ziping Jacinta	Jacinta	GAP	11/2/24	2 years 6 months
Fantastic Joe	Joe	GAP	13/11/24	1 year 9 months
Aston Jane	Fonda	GAP	20/03/2024	2 years 4 months
Captain Arty	Rex	Deceased		
Way To Stand	Sammy	GAP	21/09/23	2 years 10 months
Blazing Joe	Joe	GAP	17/11/22	3 years 8 months
Rock the Sky	Bernie	GAP	12/11/22	3 years 9 months
New Calculations	Bobby	GAP	25/03/25	1 year 4 months
Fabrizio	Cyril	GAP	09/03/2023	3 years 5 months
Unraced	Teen	Unable to search GAP name		
Hatters Lane	Teeby	GAP	10/4/2022	4 years 4 months
Court Jester	Maverick	GAP	08/05/2023	3 years 3 months
Unraced	Zac	Unable to search GAP name		
Paxton Dutton	Paxton	Deceased	14/12/2024	1 year 8 months
Precedent	Louie	Deceased	17/11/2020	5 years 8 months
Extra Stout	Cooper	GAP	13/02/2024	2 years 6 months
Proof Coin	Ringo	GAP	05/07/2023	3 years 1 month
Mallee Magic	Bentley	GAP	15/06/2023	3 years 1 month
	LeBron	Unable to search GAP name		

Neanger Boy	Teddy	GAP	20/03/2023	3 years 4 months
Rogue Player	Teddy	GAP	13/01/2022	4 years 7 months
Tingling	Roscoe	GAP	26/01/2023	3 years 6 months
Blazing Luke	Luke	Deceased	06/05/2025	1 year 3 months
Unraced	Junior	Unable to search GAP name		
Halfeti Rose	Paige	GAP	15/07/2021	5 years 0 months
Finnis Flash	Marco	Deceased	23/03/2023	3 years 4 months

ATTACHMENT 3: **Poor Welfare of GAP SA Greyhounds 2024-2025**

The images and brief descriptions in this attachment were provided by former employees of GAP SA and cover the period 2024-2025.

Greyhound Untreated Pannus at time of GAP Assessment



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound Untreated Swollen Leg at time of GAP Assessment



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Open Wound at time of GAP assessment:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound Untreated Tail Injury at time of rehoming drop-off



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Open wound at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated infected toenail at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated open wound at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated rash/skin irritation at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Examples of Greyhound balding and poor condition at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Untreated skin condition / irritation at time of rehoming drop-off:

Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Balding and pressure sores at time of GAP Assessment:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Underweight and poor condition at time of rehoming drop-off from trainer:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Balding and skin irritation at time of rehoming drop-off:



Cont. skin irritation and balding at time of rehoming drop-off:

Briefing

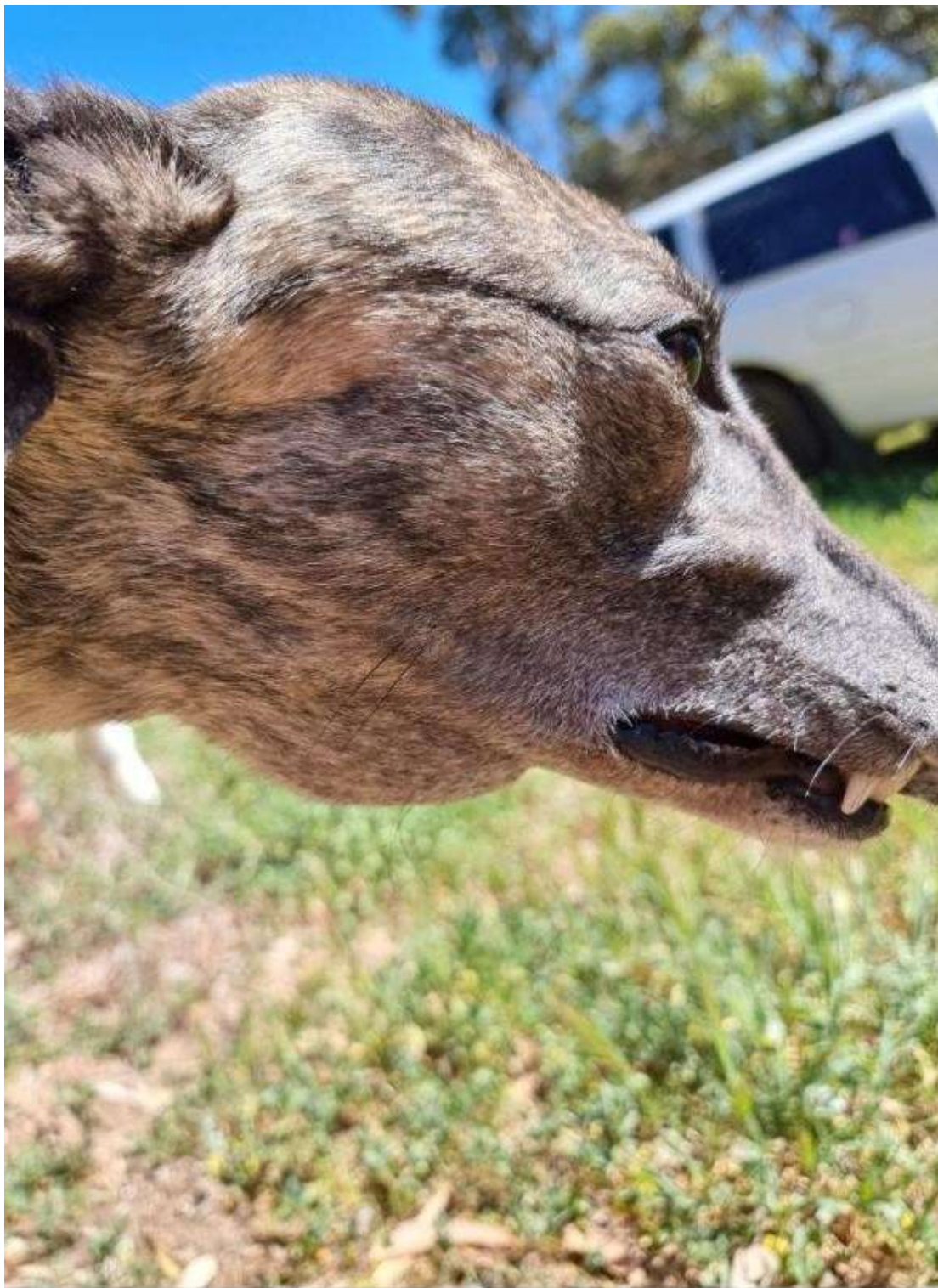
Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated nor vet assessed lump at time of GAP Assessment:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound with severe blackheads on abdomen at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated lump on greyhound at time of GAP Assessment:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Poor condition at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound presented at GAP Greyhound assessment with severe balding and skin irritation:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound presented at GAP Greyhound assessment with severe balding and scarring:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Greyhound presented at GAP Greyhound assessment riddled with fleas



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Recent examples of greyhounds poor dental care at time of GAP assessments and rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



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Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



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Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

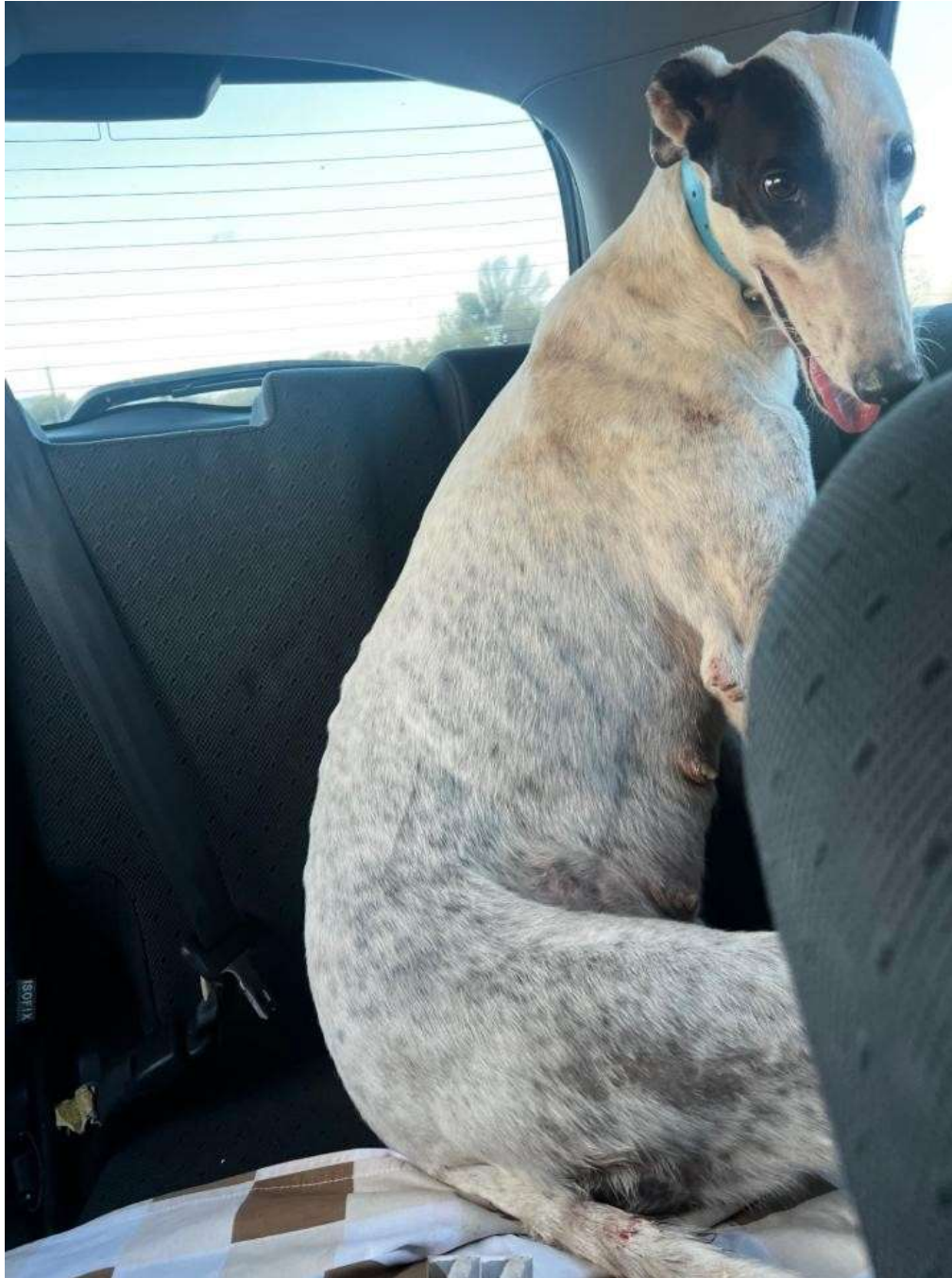
Greyhound puppy and brood/mother (below) at time of owner visit to whelping property. Whelping property was Daniella Madalinski. Photos taken by owner of puppies and mother.



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Condition of Greyhound mother upon pick up by owner. She was whelped by Daniella Madalinski. Photos taken by owner at time of pick up.



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Untreated skin allergy / irritation and minor open wounds at time of rehoming drop-off:



Briefing

Greyhound Welfare Reform Assessment, South Australia

Female greyhound sterilisation site at time of rehoming drop-off:

