



Professional Standard 11 - Breeding, Housing, Kennel, and Facility Standards (Summary)

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1. Purpose

This Professional Standard establishes the minimum requirements and recommended best practices for the design, use, and management of facilities used for the breeding, housing, and care of working animals. It is designed to uphold the highest levels of animal welfare, accessibility, safety, and enrichment in all environments where working animals are kept or transported.

2. Scope

This standard applies to all WAFA members, including facilities they own, lease, or partner with for the purpose of breeding, housing, training, or temporarily housing working animals. This includes homes, kennels, shelters, correctional facility programs, and other partner organisations.

It also applies to all personnel—staff, contractors, volunteers, and clients—who engage with these facilities as part of WAFA-certified activities.

3. Standard Statement

All WAFA members must ensure that any physical environment used for housing, raising, or training working animals meets or exceeds all relevant legal, welfare, and accessibility obligations. Facilities must be designed and managed to provide a safe, clean, enriched, and species-appropriate environment that supports both the physical and psychological wellbeing of the animals, as well as the safety, dignity, and accessibility of human participants.

4. Definitions

- **Animal Welfare** - The physical and psychological well-being of an animal, including access to food, water, shelter, medical care, social interaction, enrichment, and freedom from distress.
- **Facility** - Any permanent or temporary location where working animals are housed, bred, trained, rehabilitated, transported, or interact with the public or clients.
- **Kennel** - A purpose-built or adapted enclosure designed to house one or more animals, including indoor or outdoor structures used for short-term or long-term accommodation.
- **Enrichment** - Activities, objects, or environments that promote natural behaviours, reduce stress, and improve quality of life for animals.
- **Fear, Anxiety, and Stress (FAS)** - A welfare framework referring to emotional distress experienced by animals in response to their environment, handling, or care conditions.
- **Accessible Facility** - A location that meets relevant disability access standards, including physical access (e.g., ramps, toilets, parking) and communication accommodations.
- **Transport** - The process of moving animals between locations, including associated handling, equipment, vehicles, and protocols.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

- **Board:** Responsible for governance, setting strategic direction, risk management, financial oversight, and compliance with WAFA standards.
- **Senior Leadership:** Implements board policies and manages day-to-day operations.
- **Staff and Volunteers:** Support organisational objectives under leadership direction and adhere to governance policies.

5. Implementation Guidance

5.1 Facility Design and Maintenance

All facilities used for breeding, housing, training, or caring for working animals must be purpose-built or appropriately adapted to meet the physical, behavioural, and welfare needs of the animals, as well as the safety and accessibility needs of staff, volunteers, and clients. Facilities must demonstrate a commitment to humane design, environmental sustainability, and long-term durability.

Mandatory requirements include:

- **Species and Breed Appropriateness**
Facilities must be designed to accommodate the specific size, activity level, behavioural traits, and temperature tolerance of the animals housed, including quiet rest areas, space for exercise, and areas for social interaction or solitude.
- **Climate and Environmental Control**
All indoor and covered areas must provide adequate ventilation, insulation, heating, and cooling to maintain a comfortable and safe temperature range year-round. Natural light should be used where possible, supplemented by artificial lighting that mimics natural cycles.
- **Cleanliness and Hygiene**
Facility design must allow for regular, efficient cleaning and disinfection of all surfaces, including floors, walls, feeding stations, and sleeping areas. Waste and soiled bedding must be removed promptly, and separate areas for food preparation, storage, and waste disposal must be provided.
- **Flooring and Surface Materials**
Flooring must be durable, sealed, and non-slip to prevent injury and support hygiene. Surfaces must be smooth but not slippery, and resistant to water damage, urine corrosion, and frequent disinfectant use. Avoid exposed porous materials that can harbour pathogens.
- **Enrichment and Welfare**
The environment must include opportunities for sensory stimulation, exploration, play, rest, and socialisation, in line with the species' natural behaviours. Enrichment infrastructure may include visual barriers, platforms, chew-safe items, interactive toys, and varied terrain.

- **Security and Safety**

Facilities must be secure to prevent animal escape, unauthorised access, and injury. This includes double-gated entry systems for dog runs, safe fencing heights, and secure storage for cleaning chemicals and medications.

- **Space and Separation**

Animals must be provided with sufficient individual space to rest and move comfortably. Group housing must prevent overcrowding and provide retreat spaces. Incompatible animals must be housed separately to avoid conflict, distress, or injury.

- **Durability and Biosecurity**

All construction materials and design elements should withstand long-term use and be easy to maintain. The facility should support infection control and minimise disease transmission, including through dedicated isolation spaces for unwell or quarantined animals.

- **Noise Management**

Noise levels must be minimised through design features such as acoustic insulation, barrier walls, and visual shielding between kennels to reduce barking and stress, especially in high-occupancy environments.

- **Accessibility for Humans**

All human-accessible areas of the facility must be safe and navigable for staff, clients, and visitors, including those with disabilities. This includes adequate lighting, accessible pathways, and compliance with relevant safety codes and disability access standards.

Let me know if you'd like this adapted into the formal WAFA "Professional Standard" format (e.g. with Standard Statement, Application, Monitoring & Enforcement, etc.).

5.2 Accessibility Compliance

Facilities where animals are housed and which are accessed by clients, visitors, staff, or members of the public must fully comply with all applicable national, state, and local laws and standards regarding accessibility. This ensures equitable access and participation for people with disabilities or other mobility or sensory impairments, reflecting WAFA's commitment to inclusion and non-discrimination.

Key requirements include:

- **Legal and Regulatory Compliance**

Facilities must meet or exceed the requirements of relevant legislation such as the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA)*, the National Construction Code (NCC), the Building Code of Australia (BCA), and any applicable state or territory access standards. This includes compliance with minimum access standards for built environments, evacuation procedures, and signage.

- **Physical Accessibility**

All access points used by clients and visitors must be step-free or equipped with

functional ramps or lifts, enabling wheelchair and mobility aid access. Pathways must be wide, unobstructed, and surfaced with non-slip materials.

- **Accessible Parking and Drop-off Zones**

Facilities must provide clearly marked accessible parking spaces near entrances with appropriate dimensions and signage. Drop-off and pick-up areas should be designed for ease of access, with minimal distance to the facility entrance.

- **Accessible Sanitary Facilities**

Public and staff toilets must include fully accessible facilities with grab rails, adequate turning spaces, and privacy features. Where overnight stays or extended visits occur, accessible bathing or washing facilities must be available.

- **Communication Supports**

Signage should be clear, easy to read, and use universally recognised symbols. Facilities must provide alternative communication supports such as braille, tactile indicators, hearing loops, or digital communication aids upon request. Staff should be trained in disability awareness and communication techniques.

- **Temporary Access Disruptions**

Any temporary closures or restrictions affecting accessibility features (e.g., ramps under repair, lifts out of service) must be communicated promptly to all stakeholders and rectified as quickly as possible. Alternative access arrangements should be provided during these periods.

- **Reasonable Accommodations for Staff and Volunteers**

Facilities must extend accessibility accommodations to employees, contractors, and volunteers with disabilities or other access needs. This includes adjustments to workstations, assistive technologies, flexible scheduling, and accessible routes within staff-only areas.

- **Ongoing Monitoring and Improvement**

Accessibility compliance must be regularly audited internally and updated in line with evolving legislation, technology, and best practices. Feedback from clients and staff with disabilities should be actively sought to identify and resolve barriers.

5.3 Animal Welfare and Enrichment

WAFA members must prioritise the physical and psychological welfare of all animals in their care by providing environments and routines that support natural behaviours, comfort, and wellbeing. Enrichment and housing practices should be tailored to the species, breed, age, and individual needs of each animal to promote optimal health, reduce stress, and enhance quality of life.

- **Species- and Age-Appropriate Enrichment**

Animals must be provided with regular, varied enrichment activities that stimulate cognitive, physical, and sensory engagement. Enrichment should reflect natural species-specific behaviours, such as foraging, chewing, digging, or scent exploration,

and be adapted to life stage needs—from puppies and juveniles requiring social and learning opportunities to senior animals benefiting from gentle exercise and mental stimulation.

- **Exercise and Physical Activity**

Facilities must ensure animals receive sufficient daily exercise aligned with their breed and individual capabilities. Exercise routines should be structured to prevent obesity, promote cardiovascular health, and support musculoskeletal development, including access to safe outdoor spaces or exercise equipment designed for the species.

- **Rest and Recovery**

Quiet, comfortable resting areas must be available, allowing animals to retreat and rest undisturbed. Rest spaces should be clean, appropriately sized, insulated from drafts, and furnished with species-appropriate bedding to support physical comfort and recovery.

- **Socialisation with Conspecifics and Humans**

Housing arrangements should facilitate positive social interaction with other animals of the same species (conspecifics), provided compatibility and health status are confirmed. Opportunities for social bonding, play, and communication help reduce stress and improve behavioural development. Human interaction must also be encouraged through positive handling and habituation to reduce fear and build trust.

- **Lighting and Circadian Rhythm Support**

Environmental lighting must mimic natural circadian rhythms to support biological and behavioural health. This includes exposure to natural daylight cycles or artificial lighting that replicates dawn, daylight, dusk, and darkness periods to regulate sleep-wake cycles, hormonal balance, and mood.

- **Noise and Odour Management**

Facilities must actively control ambient noise levels, minimising sudden, loud, or continuous sounds that may induce fear or anxiety. Soundproofing or white noise devices can be utilised in high-traffic areas. Odour control measures, including effective waste management and ventilation, are essential to maintain air quality and reduce sensory stress.

- **Special Housing Needs**

Animals with documented medical conditions, behavioural sensitivities, or sensory impairments must have tailored housing and care plans. This may include specialized containment, reduced stimuli environments, modified enrichment, or veterinary interventions. These plans must be reviewed regularly and updated to reflect changing needs.

- **Monitoring and Welfare Assessment**

Members must implement ongoing welfare monitoring protocols using behavioural observations, health checks, and environmental assessments to identify and respond to signs of distress, discomfort, or declining wellbeing. Enrichment programs and housing

conditions should be adjusted based on welfare assessments and scientific advancements.

5.4 Partnerships with Correctional and other Facilities

WAFA members engaging in partnerships with correctional institutions or similar facilities for the purposes of raising, housing, or training working animals must ensure that these arrangements uphold the highest standards of animal welfare, safety, and operational clarity. These partnerships must be formalised through comprehensive agreements and supported by robust oversight mechanisms to protect both animals and human participants.

- **Formal Written Agreements**

All partnerships must be governed by clear, legally binding written agreements that outline the scope and duration of the collaboration. These agreements must explicitly define the roles, responsibilities, and financial arrangements related to animal care, training, housing, veterinary services, equipment provision, and operational logistics. Legal particulars, including liability, confidentiality, and compliance with relevant legislation, should also be detailed to protect all parties.

- **Qualified Supervision and Oversight**

Regular on-site supervision by qualified animal professionals (e.g., certified trainers, veterinarians, or welfare officers) must be scheduled to ensure adherence to WAFA's welfare standards and training protocols. Supervisors are responsible for monitoring animal health and behaviour, overseeing training activities, and providing immediate support or intervention when necessary.

- **Inmate Handler Training and Support**

Inmate participants engaged as animal handlers must receive comprehensive written job descriptions clearly outlining expectations, duties, and behavioural standards. Additionally, they must undergo formal training covering animal welfare principles, handling techniques, hygiene, safety, and emergency procedures. Ongoing support, mentoring, and evaluation should be provided to encourage success and address challenges.

- **Lockdown and Emergency Contingency Planning**

Correctional facility lockdowns and emergencies pose unique risks to animal welfare. Detailed contingency plans must be developed and embedded within the partnership agreement to guarantee the continued care and safety of animals during such events. These plans should include protocols for animal feeding, exercise, veterinary access, and emergency evacuation if necessary, ensuring animals are not neglected or harmed due to institutional restrictions.

- **Regular Welfare Audits and Veterinary Access**

Scheduled welfare audits must be conducted to independently assess compliance with housing, training, and health standards. These audits should include reviews of animal living conditions, nutrition, enrichment, and handler practices. Access to prompt and

high-quality veterinary care is mandatory, with clear procedures for routine health checks, vaccinations, preventive treatments, and emergency medical interventions.

- **Collaboration and Communication**

Ongoing communication channels between WAFA members, correctional facility management, veterinary services, and animal welfare experts must be maintained. This ensures coordinated responses to any issues, facilitates continuous improvement, and strengthens the partnership's capacity to support positive animal outcomes and participant development.

5.5 Animal Transport and Movement

WAFA members must ensure that all transport of working animals between facilities, or for training and operational purposes, prioritises the highest standards of animal welfare, safety, and comfort throughout the entire journey.

- **Vehicle Standards**

Transport vehicles used for animals must be specifically designed or adapted to meet their physical and behavioural needs. This includes maintaining a clean, secure, and well-ventilated environment. Vehicles must provide effective temperature control to protect animals from heat stress or cold exposure during transit.

- **Separate Air Streams**

Where animals and humans share a transport vehicle, the air ventilation systems must be designed to provide separate airflow channels for animals and humans to prevent cross-contamination of airborne pathogens and reduce stress caused by differing environmental conditions. This separation supports both human and animal health and wellbeing during transport.

- **Loading and Unloading Procedures**

Procedures for loading and unloading animals must be carefully planned and executed to minimise stress, fear, and risk of injury. Animals should be handled calmly and gently, with the use of appropriate equipment such as ramps, non-slip surfaces, and secure gates. Staff involved in these processes must be trained in animal handling and transport welfare protocols.

- **Transport Duration and Breaks**

The total duration of animal transport should be kept as short as possible to reduce fatigue and stress. When longer journeys are unavoidable, scheduled breaks must be incorporated to allow animals to rest, hydrate, and, where possible, relieve themselves. During breaks, animals should be provided with safe, quiet, and comfortable environments.

- **Containment Devices**

Crates, cages, or other containment devices used during transport must allow animals enough room to stand, turn, and lie down comfortably. These enclosures must be sturdy, well-ventilated, and properly secured within the vehicle to prevent shifting or

tipping during transit. Materials should be easy to clean and disinfect to maintain hygiene standards.

- **Monitoring During Transit**

Animals must be monitored regularly throughout transport for signs of distress, illness, or injury. Contingency plans must be in place for emergencies, including access to veterinary care and alternative transport arrangements if needed.

- **Never Leave Animals Unattended in Vehicles**

Animals must never be left unattended in vehicles, even if climate control or temperature sensors are in place. Equipment can fail, and temperature extremes pose immediate risks of heat stress, hypothermia, or death. Constant supervision or removal from the vehicle to a safe environment is mandatory during any stop or delay.

5.6 Visitor and Public Interaction Policies

WAFa members must implement clear and effective policies to manage the interaction between visitors, clients, and the public with working animals in breeding, housing, training, or kennel facilities. These policies are essential to safeguard animal welfare, ensure safety for all persons involved, and maintain the integrity of training and care environments.

- **Controlled Public Access**

Access to areas where working animals are housed or trained must be carefully controlled. Entry points should be supervised or restricted to authorised personnel and visitors who have been informed of facility rules and safety protocols. Visitor flow should be managed to prevent overcrowding and reduce stress on animals.

- **Hygiene Protocols**

To minimise disease transmission risks between animals and people, strict hygiene protocols must be enforced. This includes mandatory handwashing or use of hand sanitizers before and after any animal contact. Educational signage should be placed at entry points and throughout visitor areas, clearly explaining hygiene requirements and the importance of compliance.

- **Supervised Animal Contact**

Any physical contact with working animals by visitors or clients must always be supervised by trained staff or handlers. Supervision ensures that interactions remain gentle and appropriate, preventing accidental injury, over-stimulation, or distress to the animals. Staff should be empowered to intervene or terminate interactions if animals show signs of discomfort or stress.

- **Clear Signage and Communication**

Prominent and easy-to-understand signs must be posted throughout the facility, indicating behavioural expectations and rules, such as “Do Not Touch Working Animals,” “No Feeding,” or “Keep Noise to a Minimum.” These signs serve to inform and remind visitors about respectful and safe conduct around animals.

- **Quiet Zones and Restricted Areas**

Designated quiet zones or no-access areas should be established to protect particularly vulnerable animals, such as those recovering from illness or surgery, young puppies, or animals with heightened sensory sensitivities. These zones provide refuges where animals can rest undisturbed and reduce their exposure to stressors like noise, crowds, or unpredictable human behaviour.

- **Visitor Education and Awareness**

Facilities should provide visitors with educational materials or briefings that explain the role of working animals, their training status, and the importance of respecting their space and wellbeing. This education helps foster community understanding and supports positive public attitudes toward working animals.

- **Emergency and Incident Protocols**

Procedures must be in place to respond promptly and effectively to any incidents involving visitor-animal interactions, such as bites, scratches, or animal distress. All incidents should be documented and reviewed to improve safety practices and prevent recurrence.

- **Training for Staff and Volunteers**

Staff and volunteers responsible for visitor management must be trained in animal behaviour observation, communication skills, and conflict resolution to ensure safe and positive interactions between the public and animals.

5.8 Incident Reporting and Investigation

WAFA members must maintain robust systems to ensure all incidents affecting the safety, welfare, or security of working animals and personnel are promptly recorded, reported, and thoroughly investigated. This enables continuous improvement and compliance with regulatory requirements.

- **Incident Logging**

All incidents—including injuries to animals or people, animal escapes, environmental hazards (such as chemical spills or facility damage), and any significant welfare concerns—must be immediately recorded in a formal incident register. The register should capture comprehensive details such as date, time, persons involved, description of the incident, immediate actions taken, and any witnesses.

- **Prompt Reporting**

Members are required to notify WAFA within stipulated timeframes about any serious incidents or breaches. Additionally, incidents that trigger mandatory reporting under local, state, or federal animal welfare, workplace health and safety (WHS), or biosecurity legislation must be reported to the relevant regulatory authorities without delay.

- **Thorough Investigation**

Every reported incident must be investigated promptly and comprehensively to identify root causes, contributing factors, and potential systemic issues. Investigations should

be conducted by appropriately qualified personnel, ensuring objectivity and confidentiality.

- **Corrective Actions**

Following investigation, clear corrective and preventative actions must be developed, documented, and implemented to address identified risks or failures. This may include staff training, facility improvements, changes to operational procedures, or enhanced supervision protocols.

- **Follow-Up and Review**

Incident outcomes and implemented actions must be reviewed regularly to evaluate effectiveness and to inform continuous improvement processes. Lessons learned should be communicated to all relevant staff and incorporated into training programs.

5.9 Collaboration and Regulatory Reporting

Collaboration and compliance are critical to upholding the highest standards in working animal care and facility management. WAFA members must actively engage with professionals and authorities to ensure best practice and legal adherence.

- **Collaborative Partnerships**

Members should maintain strong working relationships with veterinarians, animal behaviourists, facility managers, trainers, and other relevant professionals. These partnerships facilitate expert input into welfare management, training protocols, and facility operations.

- **Understanding and Meeting Regulatory Obligations**

Members are responsible for understanding all applicable legislation and regulations, including animal welfare acts, workplace health and safety laws, biosecurity requirements, and local government codes. Compliance must be demonstrable through appropriate documentation and operational practice.

- **Facility Audits and Compliance Verification**

WAFA strongly recommends that members conduct annual internal and/or external facility audits to verify ongoing compliance with WAFA standards and regulatory requirements. Audits should review physical infrastructure, animal welfare conditions, staff competency, documentation, and incident management.

- **Reporting to Authorities**

In addition to internal reporting, members must promptly notify regulatory bodies of any significant welfare issues, breaches, or emergencies as required by law. Transparent communication supports regulatory oversight and protects the reputation of WAFA and its members.

- **Continuous Improvement and Feedback**

Members should actively seek feedback from collaborating professionals and regulatory agencies to identify areas for improvement. This proactive approach supports the evolution of standards and the enhancement of animal welfare outcomes.

5.9 Collaboration and Regulatory Reporting

WAFA members must actively collaborate with key professionals and authorities to maintain and enhance the welfare and safety standards of working animals and facilities. This includes veterinarians, animal behaviourists, facility managers, and regulatory bodies.

Members are responsible for understanding and complying with all relevant legal obligations, including animal welfare legislation, workplace health and safety (WHS) requirements, and biosecurity regulations. Compliance ensures that animal care, staff safety, and environmental protections meet or exceed established standards.

To support ongoing compliance and continuous improvement, WAFA strongly recommends conducting annual facility audits. These audits should evaluate infrastructure, operational practices, animal welfare conditions, and adherence to WAFA standards. Audit outcomes should inform corrective actions and be documented to demonstrate commitment to accountability and excellence.

5.10 Emergency Preparedness

WAFA members must develop, implement, and regularly review comprehensive emergency preparedness plans to protect animals, staff, volunteers, and visitors from a wide range of potential crises, including fires, floods, chemical spills, natural disasters, and biohazard incidents.

Emergency plans must clearly outline evacuation procedures tailored to both people and animals, including detailed maps that indicate safe routes and assembly points. These plans should address the specific needs of different species and individual animals, ensuring their safety during rapid evacuations.

A current and accessible emergency contact list must be maintained and include internal personnel, veterinary services, local emergency responders, and relevant authorities. Members must ensure all personnel are familiar with these contacts and understand their roles during an emergency.

Onsite emergency kits must be readily available and stocked with essential supplies such as first aid materials for both humans and animals, personal protective equipment (PPE), temporary animal enclosures or carriers, water, and food supplies to support animals and people until normal operations can resume.

Regular training and emergency drills are essential to ensure all staff, volunteers, and relevant stakeholders are confident in their emergency roles and procedures. Training must be documented, and drills conducted at least annually, with lessons learned incorporated into plan revisions.

Furthermore, a predetermined backup location or alternative facility must be identified and prepared in advance to enable the safe temporary relocation of animals in the event the primary facility becomes unusable due to crisis conditions. Clear transport logistics and contingency arrangements for animal care during relocation must also be established.

5.10 Websites and Signage Accessibility

WAFA members must ensure all websites, digital platforms, and physical signage associated with their facilities, services, and public information are designed and maintained to be fully accessible and inclusive for people of all abilities.

5.10.1 Websites and Digital Content

Members must comply with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 (or latest version) at Level AA as a minimum standard. This includes ensuring:

- Text content is readable and scalable without loss of information or functionality.
- Images, icons, and multimedia include alternative text descriptions.
- Navigation is consistent, logical, and operable via keyboard and assistive technologies.
- Colour contrast ratios meet accessibility requirements to support users with visual impairments.
- Forms, interactive elements, and downloadable documents are accessible to screen readers.
- Regular audits and user testing with people with disabilities are conducted to maintain and improve accessibility standards.

10.3.2 Physical Signage

All signage at all facilities must comply with relevant accessibility laws and guidelines, including but not limited to:

- The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)
- The Australian Standard AS 1428.1 (Design for access and mobility).
- Building Code of Australia (BCA) accessibility provisions.

Signs must:

- Use clear, simple language with large, high-contrast text.
- Include braille or tactile elements where appropriate.
- Be positioned at accessible heights and locations for wheelchair users and people with low vision.
- Avoid glare and ensure adequate lighting to aid visibility.
- Include internationally recognised symbols to aid comprehension.

10.3.3 Documentation and Policies

Members should maintain accessibility statements on their websites outlining their commitment and efforts to provide accessible content and services. Policies regarding the

regular review, updating, and feedback mechanisms related to accessibility must be documented and implemented.

By meeting these requirements, WAFA members demonstrate commitment to equitable access to information and services, fostering an inclusive environment for clients, visitors, staff, and the broader community.

11. References

This Professional Standard aligns with and should be interpreted in accordance with the following laws and guidelines:

- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (QLD)* and other state/territory equivalents
- Australian Standards and Guidelines for the Welfare of Animals
- National Construction Code (NCC) and Building Code of Australia (BCA)
- *Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cth)*
- Model Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Animals
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1

WAFA members must also stay informed of any amendments or additional regulatory requirements relevant to their jurisdiction or facility type.

12. Review, Revision and Approvals

This policy will be reviewed annually by the steering committee to ensure its effectiveness and relevance. Any revisions will require approval from the steering committee.

13. Implementation

WAFA members must integrate these standards into governance frameworks, operational policies, financial management, human resources, and client service delivery to maintain high standards of accountability and organisational integrity.

14. Enforcement

WAFA enforces these standards through its accreditation and audit processes. Non-compliance will lead to remedial actions and may impact ongoing WAFA membership and certification status.

15. Contact Information

For further information or assistance related to this standard, please contact the steering committee at the following email address: admin@workinganimals.com.au

Document Control

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V1.0	17/05/2025	V. Solomon	Initial	C.Williams