



Standards for Exhibiting Animals at Mobile Establishments in New South Wales

February 2019

Published by NSW Department of Industry

industry.nsw.gov.au

Title: Standards for Exhibiting Animals at Mobile Establishments in New South Wales

Subtitle: February 2019

ISBN/ISSN: Department reference number: PUB19/24

More information

A publication of the NSW Department of Industry pursuant to clause 8(1) of the *Exhibited Animals Protection Regulation 2010*, Published February 2019.

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Contents

Definitions.....	1
Part 1 – General.....	3
Clause 1 - Scope of standards	3
Clause 2 – Purpose of standards.....	3
Part 2 – Staff.....	3
Clause 3 – Staff.....	3
Part 3 – Animal suitability.....	4
Clause 4 – Suitability of animals.....	4
Part 4 – Authorisation	6
Clause 5 – Prior preparation.....	6
Part 5 - Transport and Exhibition.....	7
Clause 6 – Requirements for animal containers and vehicles.....	7
Clause 7 - Transportation	8
Clause 8 – Requirements at a mobile establishment	9
Clause 9 – Exhibition.....	10
Clause 10 – Supervision and safety	12
Clause 11 – Education	12
Clause 12 – Demonstration of education benefit	13
Clause 13 – Zoonoses.....	14
Clause 14 – Exhibition during transit as part of an acquisition or disposal	14
Part 6 – Animal Welfare	15
Clause 15 – Return of animals to the off-display establishment.....	15
Part 7 – Film and Television.....	15
Clause 16 – Code of practice for film and television	15
Appendix 1 – Referee Report Proforma	16

Definitions

Words and expressions that occur in these Standards have the same meaning as they have in the Act, unless otherwise specified in these Standards.

In these Standards:

approved means approved in writing by the Secretary.

attendant means a volunteer who has been suitably trained to handle or care for animals for exhibit purposes and who is taking direction from an employee or mobile exhibitor.

authority means a licence, approval or permit.

crush resistant container means an animal transport container that resists squashing in the event that a weight is placed upon it or breaking in the event of an accident.

Department means the Department of Industry.

employee means a person working for a mobile exhibitor for pay.

enclosure includes a cage or other structure in which an exhibited animal is kept or is treated for illness or injury.

fixed establishment means an animal display establishment comprising premises used, on an ongoing basis, for the display, and the keeping for display, of animals, not being the following:

- a) a mobile establishment,
- b) an off-display establishment.

handle means to remove or restrain an animal using one or more hands, or hand held instrument, for example, a snake hook.

mobile establishment means an animal display establishment comprising premises used, on a temporary basis, for the display of the following animals, but only while the animals are displayed or kept for display at the premises:

- a) animals that are the subject of an approval under section 22 of the Act, or
- b) animals that are the subject of a permit,

but does not include premises used for the purposes of a circus.

mobile exhibition means the exhibition of an animal at a mobile establishment.

mobile exhibitor means an approval or a permit holder authorised to exhibit animals at a mobile establishment.

NSW DPI means the NSW Department of Primary Industries, being a departmental office within the Department.

off-display establishment means an animal display establishment comprising premises used for the keeping for display of animals, but not the display of animals, that are:

- a) the subject of an approval under section 22 of the Act, or
 - b) the subject of a permit, or
 - c) ordinarily exhibited at a fixed establishment,
- and includes the land, buildings, enclosures and facilities used for that purpose.

prescribed standards means standards prescribed under the Act.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Department.

staff means employees of a mobile exhibitor.

stress means a disturbing physiological or psychological influence which produces a state of severe tension in an animal.

the **Act** means the *Exhibited Animals Protection Act 1986*.

the **EAP Regulations** means regulations made under the Act.

these Standards means the Standards for Exhibiting Animals at Mobile Establishments in New South Wales.

Notes

Notes that occur in these Standards are for information only and do not form part of these Standards.

Part 1 – General

Clause 1 - Scope of standards

1. These Standards apply to the exhibition of animals at mobile establishments (other than those used for the purposes of a circus) by mobile exhibitors.
Note. *These Standards do not apply to the exhibition of circus animals as these are covered by the Standards for Exhibiting Circus Animals in New South Wales.*
2. These Standards must be used in conjunction with all other relevant prescribed standards and policies of the Department (including NSW DPI), where appropriate.
Note. *Current versions of the prescribed standards and Departmental policies can be obtained at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/animal-welfare/exhibit or from Licensing and Accreditation Services on (02) 6391 3725.*
3. An applicant may seek the Secretary's approval to any variation of the application of these Standards. An applicant would be required to satisfy the Secretary that the proposed variation is appropriate for the particular species to be used in a mobile exhibition. The Secretary if so satisfied may approve a variation in the particular circumstances.

Clause 2 – Purpose of standards

These Standards have been primarily developed to ensure the welfare of animals exhibited at mobile establishments but cover a range of areas including:

- a) psychological and physical animal welfare;
- b) educational value of exhibits;
- c) public safety; and
- d) requirements for new or existing mobile exhibitions.

Part 2 – Staff

Clause 3 – Staff

1. A mobile exhibitor must ensure that a suitably qualified person is in charge of each mobile exhibition who is able to:
 - a) handle and restrain the species used in the mobile exhibition;
 - b) ensure members of the public are not placed at risk;
 - c) recognise signs of behavioural and physical stress in the species used in the mobile exhibition and take actions to reduce this stress;
 - d) identify biological, behavioural and husbandry requirements of the species used in the mobile exhibition;
 - e) maintain hygiene to minimise disease risk; and
 - f) answer questions from the public regarding the husbandry and welfare of the animals used in the mobile exhibition.

Note. *The Secretary may ask the mobile exhibitor for references or other evidence to confirm the competencies of a proposed person in charge of a mobile exhibition. The Secretary may also refer to industry to assist in assessing such a person's competencies.*

2. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the person in charge of the mobile exhibition of a mobile exhibitor's animal is:
 - a) the mobile exhibitor (if that is a person); or
 - b) an employee.
3. When the mobile exhibitor is not present at a mobile exhibition of the mobile exhibitor's animals, the mobile exhibitor must ensure:
 - a) an employee who possesses the qualifications listed under subclause 1. is present at the mobile exhibition and is in charge of the mobile exhibitor's animals;
 - b) the employee is listed on the mobile exhibitor's approval or permit certificate as an employee who may exhibit animals on behalf of the mobile exhibitor;

***Note.** An employee will not be listed on an approval or permit unless the mobile exhibitor has provided a resume that satisfies the Secretary that the employee possesses the minimum qualifications listed in clause 3(1).*
 - c) the employee is supervised by the mobile exhibitor so as to ensure the mobile exhibition complies with these Standards and all other relevant prescribed standards;
 - d) the employee is able to immediately contact the mobile exhibitor via phone or radio at all times while the employee is in possession of the mobile exhibitor's animals; and
 - e) the animals that are being used on behalf of the mobile exhibitor are returned to the mobile exhibitor's off-display establishment when not being used in a mobile exhibition. That is, such an animal cannot be held at the premises of an employee.
 - f) that only the mobile exhibitor's animals are used. That is, if an animal is held by an employee under a separate licence, approval or permit, the mobile exhibitor cannot use such an animal in a mobile exhibition.

Part 3 – Animal suitability

Clause 4 – Suitability of animals

***Note.** It is imperative that mobile exhibitors understand the nature of their animals and be aware of the stresses that can be imposed on them by removing them from their normal environment and subjecting them to closer than normal interaction with crowds of people. At all times consideration must be given to the differing temperaments and tolerances to stress between and within species.*

1. Subject to subclause 2, a mobile exhibitor must ensure that only animals that are conditioned or habituated to a high degree of human contact are normally used in a mobile exhibition.
2. Other animals may only be used in a mobile exhibition after the mobile exhibitor has carefully considered how risks to the animals' welfare can be both justified and minimised.

***Note.** Animals that are only infrequently removed from their normal enclosure tend to react more adversely to being displayed than those that are regularly removed and have become conditioned to particular exhibit facilities while on temporary display. The inference from this situation is that mobile exhibitors who wish to regularly display animals should establish a routine to be followed in a consistent way so the stress to animals is minimised. However there are some instances where a natural response is desired for educational purposes (where an animal can be trained or conditioned) such as expanding the frill of a frilled lizard, eliciting the rattle of a rattlesnake and raising the crest of a cockatoo.*

3. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the animals being used in a mobile exhibition are in good health before and after each mobile exhibition.
Note. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the person in charge complies with this and any other requirements on behalf of the mobile exhibitor.
4. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the suitability of individual animals before each mobile exhibition, for example, by assessing the normal weight range, condition or behaviour.
Note. Known pregnant animals (especially in the last trimester and obviously pregnant) should not normally be used for a mobile exhibition.
5. Subject to subclause 6, exotic reptiles and amphibians are not permitted to be used in a mobile exhibition.
6. A male cane toad may only be used in a mobile exhibition if a standard operating procedure is provided by the mobile exhibitor and approved. The mobile exhibition of a male cane toad will only be permitted on the condition that no breeding or trading occurs and it is displayed with a message that discusses its role as a feral pest.
7. A mobile exhibitor must ensure that a snake is not removed from its enclosure for demonstration purposes if there is potential for it to regurgitate.
Note. Experienced snake demonstrators usually wait at least 1-2 days following feeding but it may be necessary to wait longer.
8. A crocodylian may only be kept and used in a mobile exhibition under the following conditions:
 - a) the crocodylian (other than a Freshwater Crocodile) must be less than 1.2 metres in total length;
 - b) a Freshwater Crocodile must be less than 1.0 metre in total length;
 - c) the mobile exhibitor must have written confirmation from an Australian institution legally able to hold crocodylians longer than the maximum size limits specified in this clause agreeing to accept the animal when it reaches the maximum allowable size;
 - d) a person in charge of the mobile exhibition may utilise mouth restraints on a crocodylian when it is used for hands-on interaction with a member of the public. Mouth restraints must be made of a soft material that does not rub on the animal's snout and must be placed on the animal immediately prior to, and removed immediately after, each individual demonstration with the animal.
Note. The investment of time in assessing an individual crocodylian's temperament to allow an experienced person in charge to display them without a mouth restraint is considered preferable to the message implied by the use of a mouth restraint for hands-on contact sessions.
9. A monitor lizard greater than 1.2 metres in total length cannot be kept or used in a mobile exhibition by a mobile exhibitor.
10. A bird may only be used in a mobile exhibition if it is:
 - a) not feather trimmed or pinioned to inhibit its flying ability for the purpose of the bird being used in a mobile exhibition; and
 - b) displayed in one of the following ways:
 - i. within a fully enclosed area which, for flighted birds, must have a maximum roof height that is sufficiently low to permit the recovery of the bird; or
Note. The height of the roof should ideally not exceed five metres in height to allow easy recovery.
 - ii. within an unroofed enclosed area, if the bird is of a flightless species or cannot fly due to accidental injury or has been previously pinioned or feather trimmed for other husbandry reasons; or

Note. *The Secretary may require evidence of the reasons for pinioning or feather trimming.*

- iii. outside an enclosed area if the bird is:
 - o a homing pigeon; or
 - o a tawny frogmouth displayed on a perch during daylight hours; or
 - o a bird of prey that is prevented from flying away by a handler holding on to jesses fitted to the bird; or
 - o free flown as part of a free flight display, or during conditioning for a free flight display, operated in accordance with an approved standard operating procedure. This will require the birds to be adequately conditioned to minimise the risk of escape. Raptors are to be fitted with a working transmitter that the person in charge can use to track the bird if required; or
 - o adequately conditioned to minimise the risk of escape. For example, hand-reared birds;
 - o a flightless waterbird on an open body of water.
11. A deer may only be used in a mobile exhibition under the following conditions:
- a) the only species of deer to be used in a mobile exhibition are Fallow Deer, Red Deer and Rusa Deer. Adult male Rusa Deer are not to be used;
 - b) an entire adult male deer (stag) must not be used in a mobile exhibition to the public during the months of February through September unless the mobile exhibition is undertaken in accordance with an approved standard operating procedure.
12. Pigs at a mobile establishment must not be held in an enclosure containing any other species.
- Note.** *A person must not feed stock food to a pig if the stock food contains a mammal product unless the feeding of the mammal product to the pig is authorised under clause 37 (Prohibited Pig Feed) of the Biosecurity Regulation 2017.*
13. A mobile exhibitor must not use a primate or carnivore of the Order Carnivora (except a domestic dog or cat) in a mobile exhibition, except where:
- a) the mobile exhibitor can demonstrate the mobile exhibition will comply with the security, display and enclosure requirements of the Standards for Exhibiting Circus Animals in New South Wales;
 - b) the mobile exhibition is undertaken in accordance with an approved standard operating procedure.
14. During a mobile exhibition of a carnivore of the Order Carnivora (except a domestic dog, dingo or cat), the mobile exhibitor must ensure the carnivore is not handled in public, that is, without being in a cage environment, unless it weighs less than 20kg and is at a stage of development and conditioning that presents no risk of serious injury to people (for example, by biting or scratching).
15. A primate may be used in a mobile exhibition if the primate:
- a) is being hand reared; and
 - b) weighs less than 20kg or is at a stage of development and conditioning that presents no risk of serious injury to people (for example, by biting or scratching).

Part 4 – Authorisation

Clause 5 – Prior preparation

1. Except as provided in subclause 3., a mobile exhibitor must provide the Department with an itinerary of each planned mobile exhibition at least seven (7) days prior to the mobile exhibition or, by agreement with the Secretary, at a later time (see Form 'Monthly itinerary

- for Mobile Exhibitors’). If this is provided satisfactorily an “Application to Remove an Animal from Authorised Premises” will not normally be required.
2. In the event that a mobile exhibitor shows a poor record of providing itineraries with adequate notice, or undertakes mobile exhibitions contrary to these Standards or other relevant prescribed standards, the mobile exhibitor may be required to apply at least seven (7) days before each proposed mobile exhibition for permission to remove animals from the mobile exhibitor’s off-display establishment recorded on the approval or permit using the “Application to Remove an Animal from Authorised Premises”.
 3. A mobile exhibitor is required to lodge a completed “Application to Remove an Exhibited Animal from Authorised Premises” at least seven (7) days before a proposed mobile exhibition at a “**bar area**” (as defined in the *Liquor Act 2007*). The application must be approved before the animal is taken to the **bar area**.
 4. The itinerary for each planned mobile exhibition must clearly outline the:
 - a) proposed date(s) of departure from and return to the off-display establishment;
 - b) proposed date(s) and duration of each mobile exhibition;
 - c) number of each species of animal, indicating any that are not adult;
 - d) destination – the name and address of each mobile establishment where the animals are to be exhibited; and
 - e) type of event:
 - i. educational institution;
 - ii. party entertainment ;
 - iii. shopping centre;
 - iv. fair;
 - v. agricultural show or field days;
 - vi. filming;
 - vii. radio;
 - viii. television;
 - ix. photo shoot;
 - x. promotion;
 - xi. trained performance;
 - xii. other (provide description).
 5. A mobile exhibitor must retain, for a period of at least one year, a record of each mobile exhibition carried out including a copy of each itinerary.

Part 5 - Transport and Exhibition

Clause 6 – Requirements for animal containers and vehicles

1. An animal to be used in a mobile exhibition must be transported to and from a mobile establishment in accordance with the requirements set out in this clause.
2. An animal must be transported in a manner that protects the animal from being injured or exposed to unsuitable or stressful climatic or environmental conditions. The animal must not be transported in an uncovered section of a vehicle or trailer.

***Note.** Adequate ventilation can be provided in the form of an air intake device or air conditioning. The space in which the animals are being transported may require modifications to ensure transport conditions are maintained at an appropriate ambient temperature (whether heating or cooling).*
3. An animal must be transported within a container that:

- a) is structurally sound so that it is crush proof and escape proof; and
- b) is constructed in such a way that it will not injure any enclosed animal; and
- c) can be easily loaded and unloaded; and
- d) provides suitable barriers between the enclosed animals where there is risk of an animal injuring another; and

Note. *It is recommended that individual animals are transported in separate containers so they can be more easily monitored. This makes it easier to determine which animal is the source of any faeces, urine or blood that may be of concern.*

- e) for terrestrial animals, has a non-slip floor and allows freedom of movement for the enclosed animals to stand, sit, lie down, turn around and stretch out their full length, with the following exceptions: equids must not be allowed room to turn around due to injury concerns; snakes and lizards may be transported in containers that do not allow them to stretch out their full length; and
 - f) allows frequent visual or environment (for example, monitoring of ambient temperature) inspections to be undertaken; and
 - g) includes an appropriate warning sign if it contains venomous or dangerous species; and
 - h) is designed to allow ease of cleaning and disinfection.
4. An animal transport vehicle must incorporate:
- a) facilities to securely fasten animal transport containers to prevent them moving within the vehicle; and
 - b) a vehicle exhaust system that does not pollute the air inside the animal transport container; and
 - c) a barrier between the animal transport container and the driver's compartment strong enough to hold the weight of animals and their containers in the event of an accident.
5. A compartment within which animal containers are transported must:
- a) allow handling of transport containers without risk to the handlers; and
 - b) be designed to control spillage of faeces and be disinfected after each use.

Note. *Animals are susceptible to injury or the exacerbation of sub-clinical infection during loading, handling and transportation. These problems often arise due to cumulative stresses. Common stressors include:*

- *unusual yarding and handling;*
- *deprivation of food and water;*
- *changes in climatic conditions;*
- *overcrowding or isolation, unfamiliar surroundings, noises and sensations;*
- *inappropriate care during road transportation; and*
- *physiological responses associated with pregnancy and lactation.*

The greater the number of stressful experiences that can be removed, the better the chances of the animal arriving at its destination in the same condition as it departed.

Clause 7 - Transportation

1. A mobile exhibitor must ensure that a sufficient number of experienced staff accompany animals transported to and from a mobile establishment, to ensure compliance with these Standards.
2. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the person in charge of a mobile exhibition of the mobile exhibitor's animal(s) has a documented contingency plan detailing how the person in charge is to manage the animals in the event of an accident, breakdown or escape of animals while transporting the animals.

Note. For many animals it is recommended that inspection of animals be carried out by the person in charge, not more than two hours after the commencement of a journey, and thereafter at maximum intervals of two hours. During these inspections clean fresh water should be offered to all animals.

Temperature probes can be installed into boxes or the compartment carrying animals and temperature readers can be fixed to the dashboard of the car to allow constant monitoring. Additional food and water, and ideally a generator to allow air flow, in the event of a vehicle breakdown should be carried by the transportation vehicle.

3. Veterinary assistance must be sought as soon as possible for any animal seriously injured during transportation to or from a mobile establishment.
4. Each animal must be checked as soon as possible upon arrival at a mobile establishment by the mobile exhibitor or his or her delegate.
5. Where an animal is to be displayed within an enclosure at a mobile establishment, it must, where possible, be released directly into the display enclosure from the transport vehicle or container. If the animal must be walked from the transport vehicle to the display enclosure the mobile exhibitor must ensure appropriate crowd control is in place and that the animal does not walk on unsuitable substrate; that is, slippery floors.

Clause 8 – Requirements at a mobile establishment

1. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the person in charge of a mobile exhibition has a copy of the relevant approval or permit, which must be prominently displayed at the mobile establishment during the entire mobile exhibition period.
2. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the mobile exhibition is conducted in accordance with any applicable approved standard operating procedure.
3. All staff must be clearly marked as representatives of the mobile exhibitor during the entire mobile exhibition period. That is, the staff must wear a uniform with appropriate patches or badges that identify the mobile exhibitor (except during private functions where the staff are wearing a themed costume).
4. A mobile exhibitor must ensure there are sufficient staff and appropriate use of barriers to safely handle and control the animals used in a mobile exhibition, and to safely control the public interactions with and access to the animals used in the mobile exhibition.

Note. It is important to brief the security staff at the mobile establishment that their assistance would be appreciated if crowd behaviour is unacceptable.

Use of barriers, or assistants, may be unnecessary where the ratio of mobile exhibitor and staff to visitors or onlookers does not exceed 1: 15, however barriers must always be available so that appropriate visitor control can be achieved if more visitors or onlookers arrive than are expected. To avoid any such problems arising, it is recommended that a rule be enforced that the visitors can only touch tame animals.

5. A mobile exhibitor and staff must prevent members of the public from coming in contact with dangerous or venomous animals.
6. Appropriate facilities must be available at a mobile establishment to allow animals that are not being displayed to be held in an area that:
 - a) is secure from members of the public;
 - b) is secure so the animals cannot escape; and
 - c) provides suitable stable environmental conditions for the animals.
7. A mobile exhibitor must ensure that no visitor contact with an animal occurs at a mobile establishment unless the person in charge is present and can recognise the behavioural characteristics indicative of an animal of that species objecting to being touched and:

- a) the animal can withdraw from the contact if it wishes by moving away from the enclosure fence or, in walk-in exhibits, into a suitably identified refuge area that excludes visitors and onlookers. In the case of small animals such as rabbits, guinea pigs and birds such as chickens and ducks, the animals must be able to withdraw into a hutch or enclosure that is accessible by the mobile exhibitor and staff but not by visitors and onlookers; or
- b) the period of contact is sufficiently short for an animal that is not able to withdraw, for example, a hand held python, or a goat being walked on a leash, to ensure the animal does not display behaviours indicative of stress.

Unacceptable practices include carrying or leading non-tame animals through crowds at mobile establishments such as sports events and shopping centres.

Note. *It must be recognised that not all species show obvious behaviours indicative of stress.*

8. An enclosure used at a mobile establishment must provide:

- a) shelter from rain, wind, extreme temperatures and loud noise;
- b) adequate space for the enclosed animals to move in all directions; and
- c) a supply of adequate amounts of fresh food and water for the enclosed animals; and
- d) where appropriate, sight barriers from the viewing public so that the enclosed animal can screen the public from its view; and

Note. *Exhibit furniture can be used as sight barriers from the viewing public so that the animal can screen the public from its view.*

- e) the opportunity for the enclosed animals to avoid being touched by visitors;
- f) external radiant heating where the ambient temperature is below 30oC, in the case of newly hatched birds, less than five weeks of age.

9. Any animal whose fight-or-flight reaction, signs of stress or aggression do not subside after a short exposure to an audience must be removed from display to an area that complies with subclause 6. (above). If this is in an area where the public could stress the animal then the mobile exhibitor or staff must stay with the animal to ensure that the animal will not be harassed.

Clause 9 – Exhibition

1. The mobile exhibition facilities for the animals must be designed so that the animals cannot escape.
2. The construction of any mobile exhibition facilities must be safe for the animals, staff and the public.
3. A mobile exhibitor must ensure an animal's enclosure temperature is monitored and ensure that it is kept within an appropriate temperature range for the animals held in the enclosure.
4. Subject to subclause 5, only the mobile exhibitor or an employee is permitted to handle an animal used in a mobile exhibition and they must be in control of the animal at all times.
5. A mobile exhibitor may permit a third party to handle such an animal if the mobile exhibitor or an employee is in the immediate vicinity of the animal and is able to ensure its welfare in circumstances where other relevant prescribed standards allow such an animal to be hand held.

Note. *For example, a mobile exhibitor or employee may use a teacher, student or member of the audience to hold an animal while the mobile exhibitor or employee gives a talk or takes a photo.*

6. Where visitors are permitted to enter an enclosure at a mobile establishment containing animals:
 - a) the enclosure must have a double gate through which the public can enter;
 - b) the enclosure must include a designated area where animals can retreat from visitors without being touched. The retreat area must include adequate bedding and be large enough to allow at least half the animals on display to rest there at any one time;
 - c) the person in charge must ensure suitable supervision is provided to ensure the welfare of the animals.
7. Where deer are displayed within an enclosure at a mobile establishment, the mobile exhibitor must not permit members of the public to enter the enclosure unless the deer are juvenile or tame adult female Fallow Deer. In this situation the exhibit must include a designated area where the deer may retreat from visitors.

Note. *Hard-hoofed animals like deer can easily slip and hurt themselves on smooth surfaces such as tiles or floorboards.*
8. To prevent injuries, juveniles of small sized species (for example, rabbits, chickens, guinea pigs, duck etc.) must be exhibited separately from larger animals, such as juvenile or adult sheep or cattle, unless approved.

Note. *Approval may be granted by the Secretary if animals within the mixed exhibit are within a similar weight range.*
9. An animal must not be tethered while on display, except in the case of:
 - a) a working dog or domestic hoof stock, where they have access to shelter and clean water while tethered;
 - b) an adult female goat or cow, where they are being used for a milking demonstration.
10. Deer may only be walked through public areas at a mobile establishment if:
 - a) each deer is tame and controlled by a handler via the use of headstall and rope;
 - b) subject to subclause c), deer handlers are at least 16 years old;
 - c) deer handlers less than 16 years old may be used to control deer that are less than one year old;
 - d) all persons, other than the mobile exhibitor's deer handlers, are kept at least one metre from the deer while they are in motion in public areas;
 - e) the deer are never placed or walked on escalators or moving walkways;
 - f) subject to subclause g), any adult male deer being walked has been castrated before its first rut, and individually identified by microchip. Evidence of castration before first rut must be supportable by a veterinary certificate which also states the microchip number given to the animal;
 - g) an entire adult male deer (stag) may be walked through public areas if the mobile exhibitor's permit contains a condition specifically authorising this use.

Note. *Approval is usually conditional upon applicants demonstrating to the Secretary's satisfaction their knowledge and experience with handling entire stags.*
11. The maximum length of time an animal may be exhibited at any one mobile establishment on a continuous basis is 14 days. This allows for exhibits at agricultural shows including the Royal Easter Show. If animals are to be exhibited at the same mobile establishment for more than 14 days, all animals and exhibit structures such as pits or enclosures must be removed daily and returned the following day. Mobile exhibitions exceeding 14 days in length at the same mobile establishment must be approved.

Clause 10 – Supervision and safety

1. A mobile exhibitor must ensure any person in charge of a mobile exhibition is supervised so as to ensure the mobile exhibition complies with relevant prescribed standards.
2. A mobile exhibitor must ensure there is a person adequately trained in First Aid available at a mobile establishment, and that this person has access to a First Aid kit adequately equipped for accidents or incidents.
3. A venomous snake being used in a mobile exhibition must be exhibited at a safe distance from members of the audience or film crew or enclosed within an approved safety barrier, such as a walled pit, designed to protect all members of the audience from being bitten by the snake unless the mobile exhibition is undertaken in accordance with an approved standard operating procedure.
4. A mobile exhibitor must ensure that any person handling one of the mobile exhibitor's venomous reptiles:
 - a) uses the appropriate safety equipment such as hooks and hoop bags;
 - b) handles only one reptile at a time and ensures that no other animals are loose within the mobile exhibition enclosure;
 - c) uses a hook to assist with handling the reptile, except during venom extraction carried out as part of a recognised program;
 - d) does not cause the reptile to be physically touched to promote striking behaviour;
 - e) situates lockable transport boxes in a secure location within the confines of the exhibit enclosure or pit;
 - f) has a mobile phone immediately available to call for an ambulance if required; and
 - g) never uses a reptile that has had its venom glands removed.

Note. *The escape of a permit animal (species listed in Schedule 2 of the EAP Regulations), and the recapture of the animal, must be notified to the Secretary within the timeframes stipulated in the EAP Regulations.*

The EAP Regulations require a mobile exhibitor to immediately report to the Secretary any incident involving the death of a person or injury to a person that requires medical treatment caused by an animal to which the approval or permit relates.

5. A mobile exhibition must not be left unsupervised by the person in charge while members of the public have the potential to access the animals.
6. Promotion of direct contact between reptiles and members of the public must only take place if the reptile is a non-venomous species, and if the person in charge can recognise the behavioural characteristics that indicate that the reptile is objecting to being handled.
7. During the mobile exhibition of any species of bat the mobile exhibitor must ensure the bat cannot be reached by members of the public due to the potential for infection with Australian Bat Lyssavirus. The mobile exhibitor, any staff and any attendants involved in the mobile exhibition of a bat must be vaccinated against the Australian Bat Lyssavirus.

Clause 11 – Education

1. A mobile exhibition must provide educational value (except for displays for film and television advertisements) and promote appreciation of and respect for the animals and their environment.
2. An animal must not be used in a degrading way in a mobile exhibition. Degrading uses include practices that promote an audience to laugh at the degradation of an animal or involve dressing up animals.

Note. It should be understood that most people requesting mobile exhibitors to display animals are doing so because they see the presence of the animals as an attraction for their event/promotion/ business. Therefore mobile exhibitors should promote their exhibition business, in order to create an awareness and respect for animals and interest in their conservation.

3. If an animal is to be used in a mobile exhibition through presentation by a handler, educational information must be given verbally to the audience. The information must be sufficient that it would comply with the information requirements for signs under clause 6 of the 'General Standards for Exhibiting Animals in New South Wales'.
4. If an animal is to be exhibited in an enclosure at a mobile establishment, the enclosure must:
 - a) provide a naturalistic setting which resembles the animal's habitat and provides for its behavioural and physical well-being as required by clause 19 of the 'General Standards for Exhibiting Animals in New South Wales'; and
 - b) subject to subclause c), provide animal information signs for each animal species contained within the enclosure, in accordance with clause 6 of the 'General Standards for Exhibiting Animals in New South Wales';
 - c) it is not necessary for an exhibit enclosure to meet the requirements of subclause b) while a presenter is verbally providing the audience with educational information about the animal.
5. When handling dangerous or venomous species, a presenter must explain to the audience that he or she is an experienced handler, and that it would be unsafe for a member of the public to copy the actions of the presenter.

Clause 12 – Demonstration of education benefit

Note. Approvals and permits authorising mobile displays are issued on the basis that the animals will be used for that purpose and not as a means of holding a private collection of animals. Therefore mobile exhibitors are required to demonstrate that they are legitimate exhibitors by completing a minimum number of displays per year.

1. The Secretary must be satisfied that a mobile exhibitor is a bone fide exhibitor and that sufficient public benefit, especially educational benefit, arises from the mobile exhibitor continuing to hold the authority. In forming such an opinion the Secretary may request and consider the following:
 - a) references from recipients of displays;
 - b) contact details of display locations;
 - c) size of the audience at each location or display;
 - d) details of displays at educational environments such as schools and kindergartens; and
 - e) frequency of display (number of displays and days) over the last 12 months. As a guide the Secretary will expect a minimum number of displays to be conducted each year. These include:
 - i. 24 displays - Year 1 after issue of authority
 - ii. 48 displays - Year 2 after issue of authority
 - iii. 100 displays - Year 3 after issue of authority onwards

Multiple displays at the same mobile establishment, on the same day, will each be counted as a display up to a maximum of six.

2. In this clause, “**display**” means an exhibition of animals in one or more enclosures or a verbal presentation to a group of people (10 or more) of information relating to live animals exhibited in proximity to the presenter.

Clause 13 – Zoonoses

Note. *Zoonoses are diseases that are transmissible from animals to humans and include Australian bat lyssavirus, chlamydia, cryptosporidiosis, hydatids, leptospirosis, psittacosis, ringworm, salmonella, tetanus, toxoplasmosis and toxocarasis.*

1. Due to the risk to members of the public of contracting zoonotic diseases, a mobile exhibitor must ensure that members of the public who have contact with their animals are discouraged from:
 - a) sucking or licking fingers or other objects that the animals may have contacted or soiled;
 - b) touching their mouth with their hands;
 - c) kissing the animals;
 - d) eating food intended for animals;
 - e) eating food of any type until their hands are thoroughly cleaned;
 - f) wiping hands on clothing; and
 - g) touching animal faeces, soil or other substrate used by the animals.
2. Subject to subclause 3, where members of the public are allowed to contact animals, proper hand washing facilities must be provided at the mobile establishment and the members of the public must be encouraged to thoroughly wash their hands after touching any animal.
3. If proper hand washing facilities cannot be made readily available, a mobile exhibitor must ensure that members of the public who touch an animal can clean their hands with anti-bacterial gel or wipes provided and are encouraged by the mobile exhibitor to use them.

Note. *Unless hands are thoroughly cleaned the bacteria and other pathogens associated with reptiles and other animals are likely to be ingested after contact, either directly from the hands or via food that is consumed. Though any person is potentially susceptible to disease as a result of such exposure, it has a higher potential to cause disease in individuals with weak immune systems.*

Note. *Proper hand washing means:*

- *using soap and running water, warm to hot water is best.*
- *wetting hands thoroughly and lathering with soap.*
- *rubbing hands vigorously for at least 10-15 seconds as you wash them.*
- *paying attention to back of hands, wrists, between fingers and under fingernails.*
- *rinsing hands well under running water.*
- *drying hands with disposable paper towel, clean towel or air drier.*
- *turning off the tap with the used paper towel, if applicable.*

Ideally a sign should be displayed that outlines this information.

Clause 14 – Exhibition during transit as part of an acquisition or disposal

Unless specifically approved, a mobile exhibitor must ensure there are no unnecessary delays or diversions during the transportation of an animal to effect its acquisition or disposal. Stopping for media or other displays is prohibited once the animal has left the off-display establishment of the mobile exhibitor during a transaction process. The filming of animals while in the transport

container during the transport process (such as being loaded or unloaded onto or off a vehicle or aeroplane) is acceptable.

Part 6 – Animal Welfare

Clause 15 – Return of animals to the off-display establishment

1. An animal used in a mobile exhibition must ordinarily be returned to its enclosure at the mobile exhibitor's off-display establishment at the end of each day, except in approved circumstances.
 - Note.** *The Secretary is unlikely to make an exception unless the mobile exhibitor has demonstrated that the mobile exhibitor can provide facilities to manage the animals for extended periods away from the off-display establishment.*
 - Note.** *Diurnal species should not be returned to their enclosure at the off-display establishment less than one hour prior to sunset. They would be safer to be held in their transport container until one hour after sunrise.*
2. A mobile exhibitor must ensure the mobile exhibitor's animals are not held at the residence of an employee or attendant.
3. Where an animal to be exhibited at a mobile establishment stays away from the off-display establishment overnight, the animal must be placed in an enclosure that provides the animal with:
 - a) adequate space to move in all directions;
 - b) shelter from rain, wind and extremes of temperature;
 - c) a supply of adequate amounts of fresh food and water;
 - d) an environment that prevents escape, injury to, and theft of, the animal;
 - e) a suitable substrate that allows the animal to comfortably sit or lie down. An animal must be provided with suitable bedding to allow it to stay warm;
 - f) a refuge or hide area depending on the species;
 - g) an appropriate temperature gradient in the case of reptiles; and
 - h) an area away from lights and loud noises.

Part 7 – Film and Television

Clause 16 – Code of practice for film and television

A mobile exhibition for film and theatrical performances must comply with the “Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals in Films and Theatrical Performances”, under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2012*.

Note. *The Code sets out a standard of practice that establishes clear guidelines for the use of animals in the film and television industry, corporate and educational functions, stage performances, and commercial photography for advertising or promotion. A copy of the Code and application forms can be obtained from the Department.*

Appendix 1 – Referee Report Proforma

(To be used to assist in demonstrating the competencies of a proposed person in charge: Clause 3 Note Box.)

Name of person reference refers to (applicant):

Name of referee:

Address of referee:

Phone number of referee:

Length of time referee has known the applicant:

Amount of time the applicant has held the species applied for (list species):

Referee's familiarity with applicant's animal husbandry skills.

Referee's familiarity with applicant's presentation skills.

The amount of time the applicant has given presentations while assisting or employed by referee:

- Type of presentations given:
- Types of audience:
- Length of presentations (approx. time in minutes):
- Number of presentations given per year / total:

The amount of time since the applicant has worked with the referee:

General comments about the applicant's experience and general character: