

VALOR GOLDEN RETRIEVERS

Phoenix, AZ 85032

(480) 276-7348

valorgoldens@aol.com

Pet Contract

The following sale and agreement is made and entered into by and between:

(Seller) Breeder Bill & Barbara Thornberry

Phoenix, AZ

And

(Buyer) Owner

Co-Owner

Address

Co-Owner Address

Home Phone

Co-Owner Home Phone

Cell Phone

Co-Owner Cell Phone

Email

Co-Owner Email

Terms and Condition of Sale

To be effective on this ___ day of June, 2016

Seller hereby sells for the sum of \$____, and has this ___ day of _____, 2016, delivered to the Buyer a Male/Female Golden Retriever, whelped on the ___ day of _____, 2016.

Sire of Puppy

Dam of Puppy

Puppy Description

FIRST AND FOREMOST: The Golden is represented as Companion Quality, and it is agreed:

1. That said puppy will not be eligible for breeding and will be sold with an AKC limited Registration.
2. Should said Golden Retriever be bred against sellers' wishes, offspring will not be eligible for registration with AKC and guarantee will be void.
3. That said Golden Retriever will be **spayed/neutered AFTER the age of 12 months, and not any sooner.** (Preferably 18 months) If puppy is a female and hasn't gone through a heat cycle by 12 months, owners will wait until she has cycled before spaying even if it's longer than 12 months. All expenses shall be incurred by the buyer. See Study done by UCDavis @ http://news.ucdavis.edu/search/news_detail.lasso?id=10498
4. It is highly encouraged for the buyer to have a **yearly eye exam** done on this puppy to screen for Golden Retriever Uveitis and other eye disorders. Eyes to be checked by a **board certified ophthalmologist** of your choice. (Please use this link to read about a devastating eye disease affecting many Golden Retrievers. **Uveitis** usually has a late onset but not always. This disease is potentially blinding. If caught in the early stages by a yearly eye exam, the disease is very manageable. Please read <http://animaleyecare.net/diseases/grpu/>). All expenses are the buyer's responsibility. Buyer agrees to forward a copy of all exams to the breeder.
5. It is highly encouraged for buyer to do a **onetime health screening of the puppy's heart** when the puppy is 12 months old. The heart must be checked by a **board certified canine cardiologist** of your choice. All expenses are the buyer's responsibility. Buyer agrees to forward a copy of all exams to the breeder.
6. It is highly encouraged for buyer to do a **onetime health screening of the puppy's hips and elbows** when the puppy is 24 months. X-rays can be taken at any Licensed Veterinary Office that routinely does them, and said x-

rays are then submitted **to OFA or Penn Hip** for evaluation. Buyer agrees to forward a copy of all exams to the breeder.

7. The puppy will be feed a premium food for its lifetime. Said food must be on the Whole Dog Journals list of approved foods (see <http://www.whole-dog-journal.com/> and subscribe to this wonderful magazine) or buyer will contact breeder for advice on foods.
8. **This puppy will only be returned to the Breeder and no one else if original buyer can't keep, this is for the lifetime** of the puppy. Owner agrees to **give breeder current address in the event of a move.**
9. To help breeder to continue breeding healthy dogs, **the buyer agrees** to let breeder know the **cause of death** of puppy whether natural or accidental, when the time comes.

THE SELLER REPRESENTS:

That the above puppy is in good health.

Inoculations to date: 1st set

Worming's to date: Multiple

The Breeder will register 1st the litter, and then the individual puppies with AKC. Buyer can choose registered name.

Breeder warrants and agrees that he/she is the lawful owner of the puppy. That the puppy is free from all encumbrances. That he/she has the right to sell the puppy, and that he/she will warrant and defend the title /registration to the dog from all lawful claims and demands.

GUARANTEE:

1. Reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent this puppy from acquiring hereditary disorders such as Hip Dysplasia, SAS and Hereditary Cataracts. However due to unknown hereditary and/or environmental causes of such diseases, it is just impossible to guarantee the puppy will remain free of these disorders. Letting a dog become overweight, early spay and neutering, too much exercise too soon, preservatives, over vaccinating, topical flea products, yard chemicals and genetics could potentially all be contributors to disorders that appear to have a genetic nature. Unfortunately, these disorders are also imbedded in the breed. Seller has done everything that could be **reasonably** expected, to screen for these disorders before this breeding took place. In the event the puppy should develop Hip Dysplasia, Elbow Dysplasia, hereditary eye or heart disorders, or any other hereditary disorder that **affects the puppy's quality of life** before the age of 26 months, an appropriate refund will be given to buyer based on severity. For a maximum of a full refund. This is providing buyer has done the suggested health tests as outlined in this agreement. A verified letter from a licensed Veterinarian is also required. If breeder believes a second opinion is required before refund, buyer will get second opinion of another Veterinarian and/or OFA/Penn Hip. All expenses to be incurred by buyer.
2. **No surgery will be performed on the puppy unless it is a lifesaving emergency, without notifying the breeder and discussing the surgery beforehand. Elective surgery without Breeder agreement voids contract.**
3. Breeder is available for advice and support for as long as the puppy is alive. Breeder will do what is humanly possible to help with the guiding and raising of said puppy for its lifetime.
4. Breeder will take the puppy back if for any reason the seller can't keep the puppy, for the puppy's lifetime.

THE BUYER AGREES:

1. **FIRST AND FOREMOST: The Buyer guarantees Bill and Barbara Thornberry "The first right of refusal".** At any time after the effective date of this agreement, if Buyer wishes to sell, give-away or dispose of said Golden Retriever Puppy, the Seller has first opportunity to take the puppy back. **(THIS MEANS: Before this puppy is placed with anyone, you MUST call me and give me first opportunity to either keep or place the puppy in a proper home. NO EXCEPTIONS!!)**
2. This puppy will be individually registered with AKC by Barbara Thornberry the breeder. Buyer **agrees to pay a registration fee of \$30.00** in addition to the purchase price of the puppy.

3. If buyer wants a **certified** 4 generation pedigree of the puppy from AKC, **a fee of \$16 is due** in addition to the purchase price of the puppy.
4. Buyer will pick a registered name from the list of names provided by breeder. The "call" name of Puppy is up to Buyer.
5. That buyer's licensed veterinarian will examine this puppy within 72 working hours of receipt. If your Veterinarian determines the puppy to be ill, and has acquired this illness before it has left my premises, the Buyer may return the puppy for a full refund providing it is in the same condition as at the time of purchase. If puppy is returned due to illness, a verified letter from your veterinarian is required. This includes death or illness from any health condition deemed present prior to removal from our premises.
6. That said puppy will be given adequate and proper shade and housing and properly and sufficiently fed. The puppy shall not be neglected in any manner and in no manner mistreated.
7. That said puppy **WILL BE** allowed in Buyer's home. The puppy will be treated as an addition to buyer's family and will **NOT** be primarily an outside dog.
8. That said puppy **WILL NOT** be chained or tied as a means of security. Rather, said puppy will be provided with a secured fenced area for safety. That said dog will be provided adequate and proper exercise.
9. That said puppy shall receive adequate and proper Veterinary care throughout his/her lifetime to ensure preventative health care. This shall include, but will not be limited to annual health examination performed by a Licensed Veterinarian.
10. Buyer agrees to research vaccines and to adopt a vaccine protocol that leans towards "less is best". By that I encourage buyer to have a yearly titers check rather than randomly vaccinating. By checking for antibodies with the titers test, there may not be a need to vaccinate that year.
See the World Small Animal Veterinary Association for current protocol
11. That Buyer agrees to notify Seller of any titles completed as determined by the AKC, GRCA or CKC.
12. That this puppy shall not be used for purposes of vivisection and will not be sold by or to a wholesale establishment or any chain store, catalog sales house, pet store, puppy mill or be used as an auction item.
13. That said puppy will be enrolled in a Puppy Kindergarten for socialization and puppy training.
14. That buyer agrees to the prefix "VALOR'S" at the beginning of the dog's registered name.
15. That said puppy will never ride in the back of an open Pick-Up Truck.
16. Buyer will have puppy on a Heartworm Preventative for its lifetime.

The buyer has read and understands the foregoing and agrees that all parts and portions thereof constitute a binding agreement. This contract constitutes the entire agreement of the parties hereto with respect to the sale mentioned above.

Seller

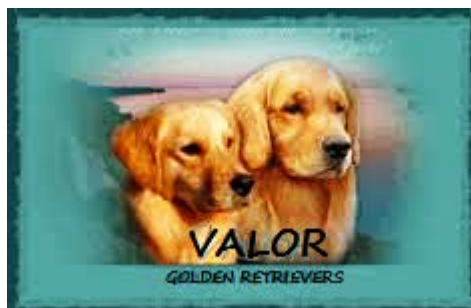
Date

Buyer

Date

Co-Buyer

Date



Golden retriever study suggests neutering affects dog health

February 13, 2013

Neutering, and the age at which a dog is neutered, may affect the animal's risk for developing certain cancers and joint diseases, according to a new study of golden retrievers by a team of researchers at the University of California, Davis.

The study, which examined the health records of 759 golden retrievers, found a surprising doubling of hip dysplasia among male dogs neutered before one year of age. This and other results were published Feb. 13 in the online scientific journal PLOS ONE.

"The study results indicate that dog owners and service-dog trainers should carefully consider when to have their male or female dogs neutered," said lead investigator Benjamin Hart, a distinguished professor emeritus in the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine.

"It is important to remember, however, that because different dog breeds have different vulnerabilities to various diseases, the effects of early and late neutering also may vary from breed to breed," he said.

While results of the new study are revealing, Hart said the relationship between neutering and disease-risk remains a complex issue. For example, the increased incidence of joint diseases among early-neutered dogs is likely a combination of the effect of neutering on the young dog's growth plates as well as the increase in weight on the joints that is commonly seen in neutered dogs.

Dog owners in the United States are overwhelmingly choosing to neuter their dogs, in large part to prevent pet overpopulation or avoid unwanted behaviors. In the U.S., surgical neutering — known as spaying in females — is usually done when the dog is less than one-year-old.

In Europe, however, neutering is generally avoided by owners and trainers and not promoted by animal health authorities, Hart said.

During the past decade, some studies have indicated that neutering can have several adverse health effects for certain dog breeds. Those studies examined individual diseases using data drawn from one breed or pooled from several breeds.

Against that backdrop, Hart and colleagues launched their study, using a single hospital database. The study was designed to examine the effects of neutering on the risks of several diseases in the same breed, distinguishing between males and females and between early or late neutering and non-neutering.

The researchers chose to focus on the golden retriever because it is one of the most popular breeds in the U.S. and Europe and is vulnerable to various cancers and joint disorders. The breed also is favored for work as a service dog.

The research team reviewed the records of female and male golden retrievers, ranging in age from 1 to 8 years that had been examined at UC Davis' William R. Pritchard Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital for two joint disorders and three cancers: hip dysplasia, cranial cruciate ligament tear, lymphosarcoma,

hemangiosarcoma and mast cell tumor. The dogs were classified as intact (not neutered), neutered early (before 12 months' age), or neutered late (at or after 12 months' age).

Joint disorders and cancers are of particular interest because neutering removes the male dog's testes and the female's ovaries, interrupting production of certain hormones that play key roles in important body processes such as closure of bone growth plates, and regulation of the estrous cycle in female dogs.

The study revealed that, for all five diseases analyzed, the disease rates were significantly higher in both males and females that were neutered either early or late compared with intact (non-neutered) dogs.

Specifically, early neutering was associated with an increase in the occurrence of hip dysplasia, cranial cruciate ligament tear and lymphosarcoma in males and of cranial cruciate ligament tear in females. Late neutering was associated with the subsequent occurrence of mast cell tumors and hemangiosarcoma in females.

In most areas, the findings of this study were consistent with earlier studies, suggesting similar increases in disease risks. The new study, however, was the first to specifically report an increased risk of late neutering for mast cell tumors and hemangiosarcoma.

Furthermore, the new study showed a surprising 100 percent increase, or doubling, of the incidence of hip dysplasia among early-neutered males. Earlier studies had reported a 17 percent increase among all neutered dogs compared to all non-neutered dogs, indicating the importance of the new study in making gender and age-of-neutering comparisons.

Other researchers on this UC Davis study were: Gretel Torres de la Riva, Thomas Farver and Lynette Hart, School of Veterinary Medicine; Anita Oberbauer, Department of Animal Science; Locksley Messam, Department of Public Health Sciences; and Neil Willits, Department of Statistics.

About UC Davis

UC Davis is a global community of individuals united to better humanity and our natural world while seeking solutions to some of our most pressing challenges. Located near the California state capital, UC Davis has more than 34,000 students, and the full-time equivalent of 4,100 faculty and other academics and 17,400 staff. The campus has an annual research budget of over \$750 million, a comprehensive health system and about two dozen specialized research centers. The university offers interdisciplinary graduate study and 99 undergraduate majors in four colleges and six professional schools



WSAVA
Global Veterinary Community

**Vaccination
Guidelines
Group**



VACCINATION GUIDELINES FOR NEW PUPPY OWNERS

The World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) has issued guidelines to veterinary surgeons and dog owners which aim to ensure that dogs are protected from infectious disease, while reducing the number of vaccines that are given routinely. Full guidelines are available at this link: <http://www.wsava.org/guidelines/vaccination-guidelines>

The basic principles of these guidelines are:

- 1. We should aim to vaccinate every animal with core vaccines, and to vaccinate each individual less frequently by only giving non-core vaccines that are necessary for that animal.*
- 2. Vaccines should not be given needlessly. Core vaccines are those that are required by every dog in order to protect them from life-threatening infectious diseases that remain prevalent throughout the world. Core vaccines should not be given any more frequently than every three years after the 12-month booster injection following the puppy/kitten series, because the duration of immunity (DOI) is known to be many years and may be up to the lifetime of the pet.*
- 3. The WSAVA has defined non-core vaccines as those that are required by only those animals whose geographical location, local environment or lifestyle places them at risk of contracting specific infections.*
- 4. The WSAVA strongly supports the concept of the 'annual health check' which removes the emphasis from, and client expectation of, annual revaccination and suggests that vaccination (if required) forms only one part of an annual veterinary visit that considers the entire health and wellbeing of the individual dog.*

What this means in practice is that:

Core Vaccines

- 1. The WSAVA recommends that all puppies should have their initial vaccines against the core diseases, which are distemper, parvovirus and hepatitis (also called adenovirus). Note that in countries where canine rabies is endemic, rabies vaccination is also considered core, even when it is not required by law.*
- 2. The WSAVA also states that the last puppy vaccine against the core diseases should be given at 14-16 weeks of age. This is because, before this time, the mother passes immunity to her puppies, and this 'maternal immunity' can prevent the vaccine from working.*

3. *A high percentage (98%) of core puppy vaccines given between 14-16 weeks of age will provide immunity against parvovirus, distemper and adenovirus for many years, and probably for the life of the animal.*
4. *All dogs should receive a first booster for core vaccines 12 months after completion of the primary vaccination course. The 12-month booster will ensure immunity for dogs that may not have adequately responded to the puppy vaccinations.*
5. *The WSAVA states that we should vaccinate against the core diseases no more frequently than every three years. This is often taken to mean that we should vaccinate every three years – but this is not the case. If the dog is already immune to these three core diseases, re-vaccinating will not add any extra immunity.*
6. *The WSAVA supports the use of titre testing. This is where a small sample of blood is taken from the dog and checked for the presence of circulating antibodies. The presence of circulating antibodies indicates that the dog is immune, and revaccination (with core vaccines) is not required. You may decide to titre test before giving the 12-month booster, as this may show that boosting is unnecessary. New In-practice titre-testing kits are now available which will allow your veterinarian to do a titre test very quickly, without sending the blood sample to a laboratory.*
7. *It is important to give as few vaccines as possible, whilst also ensuring that dogs are protected from life-threatening viral and bacterial diseases. The WSAVA seeks to reduce the number of vaccines given as there is always a risk of adverse reactions with any vaccination. The risk of adverse reaction is considered small and the WSAVA asserts that the benefit of protecting your pet from life-threatening infections far outweighs the risk of adverse reaction – although any reaction to a vaccine that is not needed is unacceptable. The WSAVA has listed the types of reactions in its vaccine guidelines (which you can see on the link given above). They range from mild (such as fever, loss of appetite), through to severe (such as epilepsy, arthritis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, and allergic reactions). The most severe adverse effects can be life-threatening.*

Non-core Vaccines

The non-core vaccines commonly used for dogs are for leptospirosis and kennel cough.

Leptospirosis

*Of the leptospirosis vaccine, the WSAVA states: "Vaccination should be restricted to use in geographical areas where a significant risk of exposure has been established or for dogs whose lifestyle places them at significant risk. These dogs should be vaccinated at 12–16 weeks of age, with a second dose 3–4 weeks later, and then at intervals of 9–12 months until the risk has been reduced. This vaccine is the one least likely to provide adequate and prolonged protection, and therefore must be administered annually or more often for animals at high risk. There are many different serovars (strains) of *Leptospira* in the world. Leptospirosis in dogs is most often caused by one of a small number (four to six) of these serovars. The vaccines available today contain the serovars that are most often the cause of canine leptospirosis in a particular geographical area. This product is associated with as many or more adverse reactions than occur for any other vaccine. In particular, veterinarians are advised of reports of acute anaphylaxis in toy breeds following administration of leptospirosis vaccines. Routine vaccination of toy breeds should only be considered in dogs known to have a very high risk of exposure."*

Simply, this means:

- 1. The leptospirosis vaccine provides protection for a maximum of 12 – 18 months.*
- 2. This vaccine can be associated with adverse reactions.*
- 3. This vaccine should only be given if there is a real risk.*

- 4. Leptospirosis may be relatively rare in your geographical area, so it's also worth asking your veterinary surgeon if he/she has recently seen any confirmed cases locally. If not, and your dog does not lead a lifestyle which carries a risk of exposure, you may decide not to vaccinate against leptospirosis.*

- 5. Signs of leptospirosis may include one or more of the following: fever, joint or muscle pain, weakness, vomiting and diarrhea, discharge from the nose and eyes, frequent urination, and yellowing of gums and around the eyes. If you observe these signs in your dog, you should take him to your veterinary surgeon straight away.*

Kennel Cough

- 1. In most dogs, kennel cough is generally a mild illness, similar to humans having a cold or the flu. It is usually treated by keeping the dog quiet and giving throat soothing medications. Occasionally antibiotics can be given to treat bacterial infections.*

- 2. Kennel cough vaccines are generally only required by dogs in close contact with other dogs – for example in boarding kennels. However, you should check with your kennel because some will demand kennel cough vaccines, and others will not accept dogs that have been vaccinated against kennel cough (due to shedding).*

- 3. The kennel cough vaccines that are most effective should contain Bordetella bronchiseptica and Canine Parainfluenza-5 Virus (CPI-5). These vaccines are available to be administered locally (e.g. intranasal or orally) or parenterally. The locally administered combination bacterial and viral products are considered most effective. These vaccines should be administered initially between 3 to 16 weeks and then annually.*