



IT IS A CONDITION OF YOUR LICENCE THAT YOU READ THIS DOCUMENT & CONFIRM THAT YOU HAVE DONE SO IN THE RELEVANT SECTION OF YOUR LICENCE APPLICATION

WORK HEALTH & SAFETY MEMORANDUM FOR RACEHORSE TRAINERS IN NSW

1. OBLIGATIONS OF TRAINERS UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN RULES OF RACING

The Australian Rules of Racing impose various safety requirements on trainers, jockeys and stablehands. For example, AR 121(2) provides that *“Only clothes, footwear, apparel and equipment approved by Racing Australia, a PRA, or the Stewards may be worn or used by a rider in a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork”*.

A table detailing some of the safety requirements stipulated in the Australian Rules of Racing and the Local Rules of Racing is attached, which you must read.

The safety requirements in the Rules of Racing are enforced by Racing NSW Stewards. Stewards carry out stable inspections to confirm that the Rules are being complied with. The Stewards have the power to impose punishments on trainers, jockeys, apprentices or stablehands for a breach of any of the Rules.

2. OBLIGATIONS OF TRAINERS UNDER THE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT 2011 AND THE WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION 2017

Under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (“**WHS Act**” or “**Act**”) which commenced on 1 January 2012 and the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017* (“**WHS Regulation**” or “**Regulation**”), the term “Employers” is replaced by **Persons Conducting a Business or Undertaking** (“**PCBU**”), and the term “Employees” is replaced by **workers**.

From a racing industry perspective, managers of registered race clubs, self-employed trainers or corporate entities employing licensed trainers would all be classified as a PCBU.

A worker is anyone who carries out work for a PCBU and includes an employee, labour hire staff, volunteer, work experience student, contractor, sub-contractor, apprentice, trainee and outworker. A contractor or sub-contractor is now defined as a worker when carrying out work for a PCBU.

The WHS Act and WHS Regulation impose a general duty on a PCBU (Trainer) to provide a safe workplace.

While the Rules of Racing require specific safety requirements to be met, the WHS Act imposes a much broader duty on a PCBU (Trainer) to consider the safety of the entire working environment.

2.1 Definitions and Trainers’ Duties under the WHS Act

“Primary Duty of Care” (s.19 *WHS Act*) means that:

1. A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health & safety of:
 - (a) Workers engaged, or caused to be engaged by the person; and
 - (b) Workers whose activities in carrying out work are influenced or directed by the person, while the workers are at work in the business or undertaking.



2. A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the health & safety of other persons is not put at risk from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking.
3. Without limiting 1 and 2, a PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable:
 - (a) The provision & maintenance of a work environment without risks to health & safety; and,
 - (b) The provision & maintenance of safe plant & structures; and,
 - (c) The provision & maintenance of safe systems of work; and,
 - (d) The safe use, handling & storage of plant, structures & substances; and,
 - (e) The provision of adequate facilities for the welfare at work of workers in carrying out work for the business or undertaking, including ensuring access to those facilities; and,
 - (f) The provision of any information, training, instruction or supervision that is necessary to protect all persons from risks to their health & safety arising from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking; and,
 - (g) That the health of workers and the conditions at the workplace are monitored for the purpose of preventing illness or injury of workers arising from the conduct of the business or undertaking.
4. If:
 - (a) A worker occupies accommodation that is owned by or under the management or control of the PCBU, and
 - (b) The occupancy is necessary for the purposes of the worker's engagement because other accommodation is not reasonably available,then the PCBU must, so far as is reasonably practicable, maintain the premises so that the worker occupying the premises is not exposed to risks to health & safety.
5. A self-employed person must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, his or her own safety while at work (Note: A self-employed person is also a PCBU).

“Reasonably Practicable” (s.18 *WHS Act*), in relation to a duty to ensure health & safety, means that which is, or was at a particular time, reasonably able to be done in relation to ensuring health & safety, taking into account and weighing-up all relevant matters including:

- (a) The likelihood of the hazard or the risk concerned occurring; and,
- (b) The degree of harm that might result from the hazard or risk; and;
- (c) What the person concerned knows, or ought to reasonably know, about
 - The hazard or the risk; and,
 - Ways of eliminating or mitigating the risk; and,
- (d) The availability and suitability of ways to eliminate or minimise the risk; and,
- (e) After assessing the extent of the risk and the available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk, the cost associated with available ways of eliminating or minimising the risk, including whether the cost is grossly disproportionate to the risk.

An **Officer** (of a PCBU) is a person who makes decisions, or participates in making decisions, that affect the whole, or a substantial part, of a business or undertaking. If a PCBU has a duty or obligation under the Act, an officer of a PCBU must exercise due diligence to ensure that the PCBU complies with that duty or obligation.

The duties of a PCBU under the Act include:

- Reporting notifiable incidents;
- Consulting with workers;
- Ensuring compliance with notices issues under the Act;
- Ensuring provision of training & instruction to workers about health & safety;
- Ensuring that health & safety representatives receive their entitlements to training.

2.2 WORKER REPRESENTATIVES

WHS Laws allow for the election of one or more Health and Safety Representative(s) (“**HSR**”) to represent workers of the PCBU (s.50 *WHS Act*)

A Work Health and Safety Committee shall be established by the PCBU:

- i. within 2 months of being requested to do so by:
 - an HSR for a group of workers carrying out work at that workplace; or
 - five or more workers at the workplace; or
- ii. at the direction of SafeWork NSW.

2.3 ENFORCEMENT

It is a function of SafeWork NSW to monitor and enforce compliance with the *WHS Act* (s. 152(b)). Under the *WHS Act*, there are three categories of offences for breach of health and safety policy:

- **Category 1 offence – Reckless conduct** (s.31 *WHS Act*)

A person commits a Category 1 offence if:

- (a) *The person has a health and safety duty, and*
- (b) *The person, without reasonable excuse, engages in conduct that exposes an individual to whom the duty is owed to a risk of death or serious injury or illness, and*
- (c) *The person is reckless as to the risk to an individual of death or serious injury or illness*

Maximum penalty for offence by a PCBU: \$600,000 or 5 years imprisonment or both.

- **Category 2 offence – Failure to comply with health & safety duty** (s.32 *WHS Act*)

A person commits a Category 2 offence if:

- (a) *The person has a health and safety duty, and*
- (b) *The person fails to comply with that duty, and*
- (c) *The failure exposes an individual to a risk of death or serious injury or illness.*

Maximum penalty for offence by a PCBU: \$300,000.

- **Category 3 offence – failure to comply with health and safety duty** (s.33 *WHS Act*)

A person commits a Category 3 offence if:

- (a) *The person has a health and safety duty, and*
- (b) *The person fails to comply with that duty.*

Maximum penalty for offence by a PCBU: \$100,000.

2.4 HARASSMENT/BULLYING

Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Bullying and Discrimination are unlawful and are not tolerated in the Racing Industry. It is fundamental that the industry and its participants recognise and value the diversity of others and ensure that the workplace and racing environment are free from harassment, sexual harassment, bullying and discrimination. This in turn provides clarity about who we are as an Industry, as employers and our normal expectations of each other. A safe, harmonious, respectful, inclusive environment also contributes significantly to the Industry’s aim to achieve a culture of performance excellence.

Racing NSW wishes to remind all employees and licensed persons of harassment and bullying policies, procedures and practices in the NSW Racing Industry.

Discrimination, harassment, bullying and victimization are unacceptable and unlawful forms of behaviour. Everyone has the right to work in an environment that is free of harassment and victimisation.



Racing NSW, as the regulatory body for racing in NSW, provides support services to promote working environments free of unacceptable conduct. These services include the following:

- ◆ Assistance to employers to develop Harassment/Bullying Policies
- ◆ Contact with Industry Representatives
- ◆ Contact with TAFE counsellors
- ◆ Availability of course material for trainees and apprentice jockeys
- ◆ Contact with independent bodies e.g. SafeWork NSW, Anti-Discrimination Board, Human Rights Commission.

Racing NSW requires all organisations involved in the NSW Thoroughbred Racing Industry to achieve and maintain workplaces that are free from all forms of discrimination and harassment.

The documents linked below provide guidance and more detail regarding harassment and bullying. Available on the Racing NSW website for your information, adoption and use are a copy of each of these documents:

- i) **Harassment** poster – for display in the workplace
- ii) **Notice to NSW Racing Industry – Harassment/Bullying** – 6 page information and summary brochure with contacts – for display/made available to employees in the workplace. Issued by Racing NSW to all new stablehands and printed monthly in the Racing NSW Magazine.
- iii) **'Is Harassment Horsing Around'** – 31 page booklet includes detailed information, example cases, reporting contacts and an example draft harassment policy for each workplace to review and adopt or implement their own policy

See <http://www.racingnsw.com.au/rules-policies-whs/work-health-safety-whs/harassment/>

Trainers should make appropriate use of the documents as described, including organising the prominent display of the poster on your stable notice board or other prominent place visible to all staff.

Further copies of the poster and information are available by contacting Racing NSW or are reproduced in the WHS section and the Forms section of the Racing NSW website at www.racingnsw.com.au

2.5 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about obligations of PCBU's, workers and all other parties under the *WHS Act* and advice about making your workplace safer and developing ways to prevent injuries, illness and incidents can be found:

- in the "Work Health and Safety" section of the SafeWork NSW website: <http://www.safework.nsw.gov.au> ; or
- by contacting the SafeWork Assistance Service on 13 10 50;

AND

- in the ***Work Health Safety and Injury Management Systems Manual*** on the Racing NSW website: <http://www.racingnsw.com.au>

Racing NSW has developed the Manual to assist NSW racing industry employers and participants to understand and meet their WHS obligations and to encourage a consistent approach by the industry.



WHS CHECKLIST

Refer to the “**Work Health, Safety and Injury Management Systems Manual**” on the Racing NSW website <https://www.racingsw.com.au/rules-policies-whs/work-health-safety-whs/whs-systems-approach/> for further information.

Safe Work Method Statements relevant to thoroughbred training/stable operations may also be downloaded at <https://www.racingsw.com.au/rules-policies-whs/work-health-safety-whs/safe-work-method-statements-swms/>

PCBU (EMPLOYER) RESPONSIBILITIES

The PCBU (Employer) must, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- Comply with the WHS Act 2011 and WHS Regulation 2017;
- Ensure the health and safety of all workers;
- Make sure that the work environment is a safe and healthy place in which to work;
- Provide safe plant, structures and systems of work;
- Ensure the safe use, handling and storage of plant, structures and substances;
- Provide training, instruction, supervision and information that help people to work safely;
- Keep health and safety records of all incidents and near misses;
- Make sure that all people working in the stables obey safety rules and standards;
- Make sure that all people working in the stable follow safe ways of working at all times;
- Monitor the health and safety of workers at regular times.

WORKER (EMPLOYEE) RESPONSIBILITIES

Workers (Employees) must, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- Know their job content and their roles;
- Report any unsafe practices or equipment;
- Take reasonable care for their own health and safety;
- Take reasonable care so that their own acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other people or horses;
- Understand how to use safety equipment and clothing provided;
- Not damage the safety equipment on purpose or use it in the wrong way;
- Comply with any reasonable instruction given by the PCBU to allow compliance with the WHS Act and WHS Regulation.
- Co-operate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the PCBU relating to health and safety at the workplace.

The “Due Diligence” approach to work health and safety prescribed by the WHS Act

WHS Laws prescribe a “due diligence” approach to Work Health and Safety which is **precaution-based** (whereas the old OHS Laws prescribed a different **hazard-based** strategy).

“**Due diligence**” includes taking reasonable steps:

- (a) To acquire & keep up-to-date knowledge of work health & safety matters; and
- (b) To gain an understanding of the nature of the operations of the business or undertaking of the PCBU and generally the hazards & risks associated with those operations; and
- (c) To ensure that the PCBU has available for use, and uses, appropriate resources & process to eliminate or minimise risks to health & safety from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking; and
- (d) To ensure that the PCBU has appropriate processes for receiving & considering information regarding incidents, hazards & risks and responding in a timely way to that information; and
- (e) To ensure that the PCBU has, and implements, processes for complying with any duty or obligation of the PCBU under the Act and Regulation; and
- (f) To verify the provision & use of the resources & processes referred to in paragraphs (c) - (e).

With respect to point (d) above and to assist you in identifying hazards and risks for which you can then implement appropriate precautionary control measures under the “due diligence” approach, the following information on risk identification, assessment and control is provided.

HAZARDS

A hazard is something with the potential to harm you, others or the racehorses in the stable.

(i) Identifying Hazards

The first step to having a safe stable is to identify hazards.

The next step is to make sure that something is done to prevent a potential hazard from causing an accident in which people or horses are injured. Hazards for horses can cause WHS issues for the people working around the horses.

Common risks / hazards for people	Common hazards for horses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handling horses incorrectly - Handling horses without appropriate skills - Being tired and not paying attention to what you are doing on the job - Riding without wearing safety gear - Using gear that is unsafe, broken or worn - Lifting heavy loads incorrectly - Inhaling mould & fungal spores from hay & straw - Inhaling dust from dirty straw - Kicks and bites from horses - Spilling medicines / chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pieces of wire or exposed chains - Rough or sharp post tops & protruding bolts or nails - Unused hoses, equipment, buckets lying on stable floors and pathways - Loose pieces of hay-band - Dirty bedding - Wet or muddy ground - Gaps under doors and in lining of walls and floors - Slippery stable floors - Doors, gates not securely shut - Musty feeds

(ii) Assess the Risk

The risk is the potential for the hazard to actually cause harm.

To determine the level (or severity) of risk, you need to consider the following:

- **OUTCOME:** For each hazard, ask what is the worst likely outcome from exposure to the hazard? (e.g. fatality, major injury, minor injury or no injury?)
- **LIKELIHOOD:** What is the likelihood of harm occurring if the person is exposed to the hazard? This could range from inevitable to unlikely.
- **EXPOSURE:** How many people are exposed to the hazard and for how long? This needs to be considered when setting priorities for implementing controls.

(iii) Control the Risk

There are a number of ways of controlling risks in the workplace:

- **ELIMINATE** the hazard;
- **SUBSTITUTE** something with a lesser risk (e.g. manual lifting);
- **ISOLATE** the hazard (e.g. move unruly horse to quieter location);
- Use **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:** i.e. training, supervision.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

- ✓ Use equipment appropriately and according to manufacturer’s specifications;
- ✓ Wear protecting clothing that conforms to regulations, i.e. vest, helmets;
- ✓ Use gear that is safe and in working order;
- ✓ Follow instructions at all times;
- ✓ Do not take shortcuts;
- ✓ Do not fool around playing practical jokes that are potentially dangerous;
- ✓ Report hazards and broken equipment or facilities immediately.

IF SOMEONE IS INJURED IN AN ACCIDENT AT WORK

- Give basic first aid assistance if you are qualified to do so;
- Call for help immediately;
- Stay with the injured person until help arrives.

All accidents and incidents must be reported and recorded including 'near miss events'. It is important to investigate why accidents, injuries or near misses happen. In doing so, you can avoid the same thing happening again.

BASIC CHECKLIST FOR PCBU's (EMPLOYERS)

- What procedures are in place at your stable when an accident occurs?
- Do you have a first aid kit?
- Do you have a designated first aid officer?
- Do you have emergency phone numbers readily accessible?
- Do you have evacuation procedures that are known AND practiced by workers? Are these instructions clearly accessible?
- Do you have a safety officer to check all workers are accounted for in the event of an emergency?
- Do you have fire extinguishers, no smoking signs, smoke alarms, and fire siren?
- Do workers know where to turn off the power?
- Are you familiar with required reporting procedures in the event of an accident?

3. CODE OF PRACTICE – Managing Risks for new or inexperienced riders or handlers

In February 2017, SafeWork NSW released a new Code of Practice for "Managing risks when new or inexperienced riders or handlers interact with horses in the workplace". Codes of Practice are practical guides to assist PCBU's and workers achieving the standards of health, safety and welfare required under the *WHS Act 2011* and the *WHS Regulation 2017*. The Code of Practice has been developed following extensive consultations with various industry stakeholders and provides practical guidance to PCBU's and workers on how to manage the risks likely to be faced by new or inexperienced persons with no or limited knowledge or skill gained from interacting with horses. As a PCBU, Trainers should use this Code of Practice (as appropriate) to assist them in implementing measures to ensure the health and safety of their workers and others. The Code of Practice should be read in conjunction with the processes of hazard identification, risk assessment and control detailed in section 2 above. To view the Code Of Practice please click here <http://www.racingnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/WHS-NSW-Code-of-Practice1.pdf> (or see the Racing NSW Website, WHS section).

To view the SafeWork NSW online resources to assist employers, including videos, [click here](#). (or see the SafeWork NSW Website, *Hazards A-Z*, 'more', *Horse-related injuries*)

4. SITE-SPECIFIC INDUCTIONS FOR TRAINERS/TRACKWORK RIDERS & OTHER WORKERS

(a) Background

Racing NSW has implemented an Online WHS Management System across all NSW Metropolitan, Provincial & Country TAB Clubs to assist them in delivering, maintaining and updating their WHS documentation/systems. Country community (non-TAB) and picnic clubs can elect to use a scaled-down kit form.



In accordance with this initiative, training inductions must be undertaken by all Trainers (PCBU's), track & stable users (workers). The objectives of these inductions are:

- To familiarise all workers with the Club and the racecourse site;
- Ensure all workers understand policies and procedures governing training activity/ trackwork at the Club;
- Promote awareness of the respective roles and responsibilities of the various parties;
- Clarify the incident and accident reporting process in existence at the Club.

(b) General Conditions

- As an essential pre-requisite, all persons participating in training activity i.e. the PCBU (Trainer) must hold an appropriate licence/accreditation issued by Racing NSW. No unlicensed persons will be permitted to undertake or participate in training/trackwork at the Club under any circumstances;
- The PCBU (Trainer) must ensure that all workers (Trackwork Riders/Employees) hold current necessary certification and/or appropriate qualifications/competencies to perform their tasks;
- All clothing and Personal Protective Equipment should be individual and not shared between workers unless hygienically cleaned before re-use.
- In conducting training activity/trackwork at the Club, the PCBU (Trainer) agrees to comply with all relevant policies and procedures of the Club;
- The Club shall inform the PCBU (Trainer) of all relevant policies and procedures and may offer advice as to any hazards or high-risk areas of the site. However, responsibility for performing training activity/trackwork in a safe manner rests with the PCBU (Trainer);
- Additionally, it is a requirement that the PCBU (Trainer) must acquaint all workers (Trackwork Riders/Employees) with the necessary safety requirements, and supervise all activities of the workers (Trackwork Riders/Employees) to ensure adoption of safe work practices and compliance with policies & procedures of the Club;
- The PCBU (Trainer) must not use the Club's equipment without the express permission of the Club. Once authorised, the PCBU (Trainer) must use the equipment in accordance with the standard operating procedure and agrees to hold the Club harmless for any accidents arising from use/misuse of this equipment;
- All tools, plant & equipment used by the PCBU Trainer & their workers must be accompanied by the appropriate certification;
- Any vehicles driven on site must be registered and be covered by (current) insurance.

(c) Stables Safety

- The PCBU (Trainer) must ensure workers are issued with all necessary personal protective equipment ("PPE"), are trained in correct usage/selection of PPE and use PPE where required;
- PPE must comply with relevant Australian Standards where applicable;
- All aspects of the PCBU's (Trainer's) stable operations have been self-audited using the Racing NSW "Stables Inspection Checklist" and are compliant in respect of each category;
- Where non-compliance is recorded, immediate rectification must be implemented by the Trainer;
- In accordance with provisions of the Rules of Racing, Racing NSW Stewards can carry out stables inspections for verification purposes.

(d) Trackwork Guidelines

- Standards have been developed by Clubs to facilitate the implementation of acceptable work practices for the training of thoroughbred horses on licensed racetracks. These will be detailed during the Induction process; however for the avoidance of doubt, the general format is presented below.
- The PCBU (Trainer) and their workers must comply with the Club's Trackwork Guidelines at all times.

- **General**
 - Access & egress to & from training facilities must be via defined, approved location(s) only. Uncontrolled/unauthorised access & egress points must not be used under any circumstances;
 - The day to day use of racecourse facilities is under the control of the Track Supervisor and/or Racecourse Manager;
 - The use of training facilities is strictly prohibited unless the Track Supervisor (or their nominee) or the Gap Attendant is in attendance. For small venues where a Gap Attendant is not present, refer Facility Use below;
 - Only Club-authorized personnel are permitted on the track when trackwork is in progress unless the Gap Attendant or Track Supervisor has given permission for a handler to lead a horse;
 - Any person handling horses on Club grounds (including all training facilities) is subject to and governed by the Racing NSW Rules of Racing, plus any Club rules introduced under the powers of the Club committee, and must be licensed to do so;
 - Prior to entry onto Club grounds, all persons riding horses must wear an approved skull cap, vest and riding boots. Skull caps and vests must be properly fastened at all times. It is preferable that persons handling horses also wear skull caps and vests;
 - All horses must be saddled when ridden;
 - All horses being led on Club grounds must have a bridle with appropriate bit attached;
 - All horses must be led on a one handler, one horse basis.

- **Pre-requisites**
 - A Gap Attendant must be present during designated times for all fast work and at all times on racetracks that cater for more than 1,000 trained starters;
 - The Gap Attendant (and the Track Supervisor where appropriate) must have:
 - a current First Aid Certificate;
 - ready access to a fully maintained first aid kit, and;
 - an effective communication system in place;
 - Under no circumstances will the use of any heavy plant/equipment be permitted whilst trackwork is in progress;
 - Subject to risk assessment, the use of routine maintenance plant and equipment shall be permitted at an acceptable distance away from the training activities.

- **Prior to Trackwork**
 - The track(s) to be used should be physically inspected by the Track Supervisor for any foreign materials;
 - The condition of the running rail, end-caps, entry and exit areas and any other fixtures associated with training activities should be inspected;
 - Markers (witches hats) should be in position and only moved by either the Gap Attendant or the Track Supervisor;
 - Completion of the pre-trackwork inspection should be recorded on the Track Checklist;
 - In determining permissible trackwork arising from the pre-trackwork inspection (given the conditions), a suitably-located sign should indicate the track(s) open for trackwork plus the official opening and closing times.

- **Facility Use**
 - The number of horses permitted to work together on the same track at the same time will be governed by a risk assessment, but will generally be limited to two (2);
 - Grass tracks are to be used only for fast work;
 - Artificial tracks are to be used for both fast and slow work;
 - Only designated entry and exit points are to be used and these points are to be under the direct supervision of the Gap Attendant or Track Supervisor;
 - Horses being worked slowly on any training track must be ridden on the outside of the track;



- Horses being worked half pace or faster must be ridden on the inside of the track near the running rail;
- Horses pulling up must keep to the outside of the track, moving in a single line to the exit;
- When dual track activities are conducted, it is particularly important that adequate staffing is available to supervise the entry and exit procedures plus the interchange between grass and artificial tracks;
- Under no circumstances will clockwise and anticlockwise trackwork be undertaken on the same track at the same time;
- Anticlockwise trackwork will only be allowed in accordance with the Club schedule;
- No trackwork will be permitted outside the schedule of times provided by the Club except for occasions where a special gallop (grass track) has been formally approved by the Club;
- The track shall not be opened for training until such time as satisfactory visible light exists and shall be closed at the official closing time;
- For the purpose of this document, “satisfactory visible light” shall be interpreted as a level of ambient illumination which is adequate to enable clear observation for a distance of not less than 200 metres;
- Horses must only be hosed down in the designated hosing docks;
- Prior to hosing down, the horse must be appropriately secured;
- Handlers must only hose down one horse at a time;
- Only one horse at a time is permitted in the sand roll;
- Gates to the sand roll must be securely closed at all times of use;
- All trackwork is subject to weather conditions and visibility. The Gap Attendant or Track Supervisor is responsible for opening and closing the track for training.
- For those (small) venues where a Gap Attendant or Track Supervisor is not present, training/trackwork must only proceed in appropriate, safe weather/track conditions and if there are a minimum of two (2) persons present. Additionally, there must exist a reliable means by which emergency services can be immediately contacted if necessary.

- **Barrier Trials and Jump Outs (refer Racing NSW Rules of Racing)**

“**Official Barrier trials**” are defined as a trial under the control or supervision of Stewards over not less than 800 metres, conducted on a racecourse, with no less than four (4) horses ridden by licensed jockeys, apprentices or approved riders.

“**Jump outs**” involve a maximum of four (4) horses ridden over distances of less than 800 metres, conducted on a racecourse, by licensed jockeys, apprentices or approved riders.

- Mobile barrier stalls will be used for jump outs and will be conducted on a track able to accommodate up to four horses;
- Jump outs utilising the mobile barriers and grass track facilities must be conducted under the supervision of the Track Supervisor and undertaken in accordance with these guidelines where applicable;
- Alternatively, where only one horse is being trained, jump outs can be conducted from a fixed barrier provided there is a clear run of at least 200 metres and are conducted in accordance with these guidelines where applicable;
- Barrier attendants must conduct jump outs when the mobile barrier is used and at least one handler per horse should be present when fixed barriers are used;
- Barrier trials are to be conducted in accordance with the Racing NSW Rules of Racing;
- Conditions contained in these Guidelines relevant to the Rules of Racing, licensed persons, supervision, first aid, communication, protective equipment and apparel particularly apply for jump outs and barrier trial.

(e) Breaches of Rules

Any PCBU (Trainer) or their workers committing a breach or failing to comply with any of the above regulations may have his/her rights to use the track withdrawn. Action(s) will be as follows:



- i. For the first offence, verbal advice including potential consequences of further breaches;
- ii. For the second offence, written advice and loss of track privileges for a pre-determined interval;
- iii. For a third offence, written advice and loss of track privileges for an extended period;
- iv. Further offences will be referred to the Club committee for action. In this regard, continued flagrant breaches and/or any serious offence may result in an immediate suspension pending an inquiry by the committee/stewards as appropriate.

(f) Reporting of Injury / Incidents

- The Club investigates all incidents/accidents which occur on its site and expects the full co-operation of all PCBUs (Trainers) & their workers to ascertain the true cause to assist in the prevention of a similar incident/accident;
- In the event of an incident/accident, the following procedures should be followed:
 - (a) PCBUs (Trainers) must fill in an **“Employer’s Report of Injury”** form.
This form can be downloaded from the Racing NSW website at:
<http://www.racingnsw.com.au/site/content/document/00000211-source.pdf>

The completed Employers Report of Injury Form must be returned to Racing NSW Workers Compensation Department **within forty eight (48) hours** of the incident/accident occurring.
 - (b) The PCBU’s (Trainer’s) worker must complete an **“Employee’s Report of Injury Form”**, which can be downloaded from the Racing NSW website at:
<http://www.racingnsw.com.au/site/content/document/00000209-source.pdf>

The completed Employee’s Report of Injury Form must be returned to Racing NSW Workers Compensation Department **within forty eight (48) hours** of the incident/accident occurring.
- Concussion symptoms must also be reported to the PCBU; workers must advise if they or another worker may have sustained concussion. More information is provided here:
<https://www.racingnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Concussion.pdf>
- Additionally, all incidents/accidents must be recorded and reported to the Club within twenty four (24) hours of the incident occurring, and a copy of the above “Report of Injury” Form(s) provided to the Club within 48 hours.

IF THE INCIDENT / ACCIDENT RESULTS IN DEATH OR A SERIOUS INJURY OR ILLNESS* OR THE INCIDENT IS A DANGEROUS INCIDENT YOU MUST:**

1. **IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SAFEWORK NSW ON 13 10 50; PLUS**
2. **ALSO NOTIFY RACING NSW ON (02) 9551 7500**

* A **“serious injury or illness”** means an injury or illness requiring the person to have:

- (a) immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; or
- (b) immediate treatment for:
 - (i) the amputation of any part of his or her body, or
 - (ii) a serious head injury, or
 - (iii) a serious eye injury, or
 - (iv) a serious burn, or
 - (v) the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue, or
 - (vi) a spinal injury, or
 - (vii) the loss of a bodily function, or
 - (viii) serious lacerations, or
- (c) medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance.

** A **“dangerous incident”** means an incident in relation to a workplace that exposes a worker or any other person to a serious risk to a person’s health or safety emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to an event such as a substance spill, fire, explosion, escape of gas or steam, electric shock, collapse of a structure, collapse of an excavation (see s.37 WHS Act for the full list of notifiable dangerous incidents).

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS IN THE RULES OF RACING

Following are extracts of specific (provisions of the) Rules. This is an overview and is not an exhaustive list or complete copy. Trainers should familiarise themselves with the full version of the Rules of Racing which can be accessed on the RNSW website here: <https://www.racingnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/NSWRules04052021.pdf>

AUSTRALIAN RULES OF RACING

RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENT
AR 108	If a horse is being led or ridden outside a stable premises on a public road or thoroughfare before sunrise , the trainer of the horse and any person responsible for leading or riding the horse must ensure that the horse wears a rug or other gear with reflective strips and that its rider or attendant wears a reflective vest of a design approved by the Stewards.
AR 139	<p>(1) A rider breaches these Australian Rules if:</p> <p>(a) a banned substance under AR 136(1) is detected in a sample taken from the rider; or</p> <p>(b) the rider refuses or fails to deliver a sample as directed by the Stewards, tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes, or in any way hinders the collection of, a sample or attempts to do any of those things.</p> <p>(2) If, in the opinion of the Stewards and based on information available to them, their own observations, or medical or other competent advice, a rider's faculties are considered to be impaired by any banned substance under AR 136(1) or by any other cause, the Stewards may prevent the rider from mounting or riding a horse in a race, official trial, jump-out, trackwork, or anywhere on a racecourse property, training facility or any other place.</p> <p>(3) The Stewards may immediately, or pending the determination of any inquiry or other proceeding or the result of any other analysis, stand down a rider from riding in each of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(a) if a banned substance under AR 136(1) is detected in a sample taken from the rider;</p> <p>(b) if the rider refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so;</p> <p>(c) if the rider tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes, or in any way hinders the collection of, a sample.</p> <p>(4) If a rider incurs a penalty or is prevented by the Stewards from riding under this rule, the rider cannot resume riding until the period of the penalty has expired and a sample from the rider free of any banned substance under AR 136(1) has been delivered, as directed by the Stewards.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of subrule (4):</p> <p>(a) a urine sample provided by the rider will only be declared free of a banned substance under AR 136(1) if the sample contains a creatinine concentration of 200mg/L or greater; and</p> <p>(b) if the rider provides a urine sample which does not contain the concentration of creatinine referred to in subrule (5)(a), the rider will be required to deliver a further urine sample/s at the direction of the Stewards.</p>
AR 136	<p>(1) Unless otherwise stated in these Australian Rules, the following substances and/or their metabolites, artefacts and isomers are specified as banned substances in riders when detected in a urine sample at a concentration above the respective threshold level:</p> <p>(a) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(b) all barbiturates (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(c) all Cannabinoids, including but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) 11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (15ug/L);</p> <p>(ii) synthetic cannabinoid analogues and/or their metabolites (such as JWH-018, JWH-073 and HU-210).</p> <p>(d) all diuretics (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(e) probenecid (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(f) alcohol (at a blood alcohol concentration in excess of 0.02% (that is, 20 milligrams of alcohol in every 100 millilitres of blood) on a breath analysing instrument);</p> <p>(g) all stimulants, including but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) amphetamine (150 μ g/L);</p> <p>(ii) methylamphetamine (150 μ g/L);</p> <p>(iii) methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (150 μ g/L);</p> <p>(iv) methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) (150 μ g/L);</p> <p>(v) methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) (150 μ g/L);</p> <p>(vi) methylphenidate (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(vii) modafinil (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(viii) cocaine (100 μ g/L);</p> <p>(ix) ephedrine (10,000 μ g/L);</p> <p>(Stimulants which are specifically excluded are: levo-amphetamine; levo-methylamphetamine; phenylpropanolamine; pseudoephedrine.)</p> <p>(h) all anorectics, including but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) phentermine (500 μ g/L);</p> <p>(ii) diethylpropion (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(iii) sibutramine (0 μ g/L).</p> <p>(i) all opiates and opioids, including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) morphine (0 μ g/L, save as specified in subrule (2));</p> <p>(ii) codeine (0 μ g/L, save as specified in subrule (2));</p> <p>(iii) oxycodone (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(iv) fentanyl (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(v) alfentanil (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(vi) pethidine (0 μ g/L);</p> <p>(vii) methadone (0 μ g/L);</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) heroin (0 μ g/L); (ix) monoacetylmorphine (0 μ g/L); (x) hydromorphone (0 μ g/L); (xi) buprenorphine (0 μ g/L). <p>(Opiates and opioids which are specifically excluded are: dihydrocodeine; dextromethorphan; pholcodine; propoxyphene; tramadol.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (j) all dissociative anaesthetics and related substances, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ketamine (0 μ g/L); (ii) phencyclidine (0 μ g/L); (iii) tiletamine (0 μ g/L). (k) gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-butanediol: gammabutyrolactone) (10,000 μ g/L); (l) benzylpiperazine (500 μ g/L) and phenylpiperazine (0 μ g/L) and their derivatives (0 μ g/L); (m) tryptamine derivatives (0 μ g/L), (e.g. dimethyltryptamine; alphamethyltryptamine; hydroxydimethyltryptamine and related substances); (n) all benzodiazepines, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) diazepam (200 μ g/L); (ii) nordiazepam (200 μ g/L); (iii) oxazepam (200 μ g/L); (iv) temazepam (200 μ g/L); (v) alprazolam (100 μ g/L, as alpha-hydroxyalprazolam); (vi) clonazepam (100 μ g/L, as 7-aminoclonazepam); (vii) flunitrazepam (100 μ g/L, as 7-aminoflunitrazepam); (viii) nitrazepam (100 μ g/L, as 7-aminonitrazepam); (ix) bromazepam (0 μ g/L); (x) clobazam (0 μ g/L); (xi) flumazenil (0 μ g/L); (xii) lorazepam (0 μ g/L); (xiii) midazolam (0 μ g/L); (xiv) triazolam (0 μ g/L); and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity – benzodiazepine receptor agonists (zalplon; zolpidem; zopiclone). <p>(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1), when codeine and/or morphine are detected in a sample taken from a rider, the sample is deemed not to constitute a banned substance under these Australian Rules if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the total codeine and morphine concentration is less than 2,000 μ g/L; or (b) the total codeine and morphine concentration achieved in confirmatory testing is in the range 2,000 to 15,000 μ g/L inclusive and at least one of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the codeine to morphine ratio contained in the sample is greater than 1.0; or (ii) the rider satisfies the Stewards that there has been no illegal use of opiates or opioids by the rider.
<p>AR 137</p>	<p>(1) Unless otherwise stated in these Australian Rules, the following substances and/or their metabolites, artefacts and isomers are specified as banned substances in horse handlers when detected in a urine sample at a concentration above the threshold level in brackets immediately next to the identified banned substance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0μg/L); (b) all barbiturates (0μg/L); (c) cannabinoids (11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid) (15μg/L); (d) alcohol (at a blood alcohol concentration in excess of 0.05% (that is, 50 milligrams of alcohol in every 100 millilitres of blood) on a breath analysing instrument); (e) all stimulants, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) amphetamine (150μg/L); (ii) methylamphetamine (150μg/L); (iii) methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (150μg/L); (iv) methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) (150μg/L); (v) methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) (150μg/L); (vi) methylphenidate (0μg/L); (vii) modafinil (0μg/L); (viii) cocaine (100μg/L); (ix) ephedrine (10,000μg/L); <p>(Stimulants which are specifically excluded are: levo-amphetamine; levo-methylamphetamine; phenylpropanolamine; pseudoephedrine.)</p> (f) all opiates and opioids, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) morphine (0μg/L, save as specified in subrule (2) of this rule); (ii) codeine (0μg/L, save as specified in subrule (2) of this rule); (iii) oxycodone (0μg/L);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) fentanyl (0µg/L); (v) alfentanil (0µg/L); (vi) pethidine (0µg/L); (vii) methadone (0µg/L); (viii) heroin (0µg/L); (ix) monoacetylmorphine (0µg/L); (x) hydromorphone (0µg/L); (xi) buprenorphine (0µg/L). <p>(Opiates and opioids which are specifically excluded are: dihydrocodeine; dextromethorphan; pholcodine; propoxyphene; tramadol.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) all dissociative anaesthetics and related substances, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ketamine (0µg/L); (ii) phencyclidine (0µg/L); (iii) tiletamine (0µg/L). (h) all benzodiazepines, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) diazepam (200µg/L); (ii) nordiazepam (200µg/L); (iii) oxazepam (200µg/L); (iv) temazepam (200µg/L); (v) alprazolam (100µg/L, as alpha-hydroxyalprazolam); (vi) clonazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoclonazepam); (vii) flunitrazepam (100 µg/L, as 7-aminoflunitrazepam); (viii) nitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminonitrazepam); (ix) bromazepam (0µg/L); (x) clobazam (0µg/L); (xi) flumazenil (0µg/L); (xii) lorazepam (0µg/L); (xiii) midazolam (0µg/L); (xiv) triazolam (0µg/L); and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity – benzodiazepine receptor agonists (zalplon; zolpidem; zopiclone). <p>(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1), when codeine and/or morphine are detected in a sample taken from a horse handler, the sample is deemed not to constitute a banned substance under these Australian Rules if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the total codeine and morphine concentration is less than 2,000 µg/L; or (b) the total codeine and morphine concentration achieved in confirmatory testing is in the range 2,000 to 15,000µg/L inclusive and at least one of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the codeine to morphine ratio contained in the sample is greater than 1.0; or (ii) the horse handler satisfies the Stewards that there has been no illegal use of opiates or opioids by the horse handler.
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RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENT
AR 142	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of AR 139 and AR 140, a PRA may permit a rider or horse handler to receive a specified banned substance for medicinal purposes, subject to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the medication must be essential treatment for a substantial illness, condition or ailment suffered by the rider or horse handler; (b) the medication must be prescribed by a medical practitioner who is a recognised specialist in the relevant field of medicine; (c) the specialist medical practitioner must certify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the nature of the illness, condition or ailment being suffered by the rider or horse handler; (ii) that no alternative substance that is not a banned substance would serve the same medicinal purpose for the illness, condition or ailment concerned; and (iii) in relation to a rider, that the medication would not affect the rider in a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork to the extent that it could in any way constitute a danger to the rider or other riders; or (iv) in relation to a horse handler, that the medication would not affect the horse handler in carrying out his or her duties to the extent that it could in any way constitute a danger to the horse handler or others;

	<p>(d) the rider or horse handler must, if requested, submit to a medical examination by a specialist medical practitioner employed or engaged by a PRA to advise it on the matters the subject of subrule (c);</p> <p>(e) the rider or horse handler must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) before riding or handling any horse, make application to a PRA for permission to ride or handle a horse with a specifically prescribed banned substance in the person's system; (ii) adhere strictly to his or her prescribed medication, and report to the Stewards immediately if the person intends to discontinue or vary that medication; (iii) report to the Stewards immediately if the person believes that either the person's illness, condition or ailment or medication may have some influence on his or her ability to ride or handle a horse effectively and/or safely; (iv) renew his or her application for exemption on each occasion that the person applies for the renewal of that person's licence, registration, permit or other qualification if the person wishes to continue (on medical grounds) to ride or handle horses with a banned substance in that person's system; and <p>(f) under no circumstances will a person be granted retrospective exemption under this rule.</p>
AR 111	<p>(1) A rider must not present himself or herself to ride in any race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork unless he or she is physically fit to do so.</p> <p>(2) A rider must as soon as practicable report to the Stewards any injury, sickness, abnormality or condition that may affect (or may have affected) that rider's performance.</p> <p>(3) The Stewards may require a rider to present medical evidence or to undergo a medical or physical examination to prove the rider's fitness to the satisfaction of the Stewards.</p> <p>(4) If a rider fails to fulfill any race riding engagement due to reasons of fitness or health, then unless otherwise permitted by the Stewards, the rider must provide to the Stewards a satisfactory medical clearance prior to arriving on course for the rider's next race riding engagement.</p> <p>(5) Any rider who breaches subrule (4) may be stood down from riding.</p>
AR 112	<p>(1) A pregnant rider must not ride in races, official trials, jump-outs or trackwork after the first trimester of her pregnancy.</p> <p>(2) A pregnant rider may ride during the first trimester of her pregnancy provided that, as soon as practicable after becoming aware that she is pregnant, she provides to the Stewards a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner to the effect that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is safe for her and the foetus to ride in races, official trials, jump-outs and trackwork; and (b) her pregnancy creates no impairment to her capacity to control a racehorse.
AR 121	<p>(1) Riders must wear clothes which are clean and appropriate for riding.</p> <p>(2) Only clothes, footwear, apparel and equipment approved by Racing Australia, a PRA, or the Stewards may be worn or used by a rider in a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork.</p>
AR 122	<p>(1) When mounted on a horse, every licensed person or registered person or permit holder must wear a properly affixed helmet which meets standards that are approved by Racing Australia.</p> <p>(2) Every rider is responsible for the care and condition of the rider's helmet.</p> <p>(3) A helmet will be deemed not serviceable and must be immediately replaced by a rider if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 5 years have expired since its date of manufacture; or (b) it sustains a severe impact; or (c) the wearer suffers from concussion following a fall. <p>(4) The Stewards may at any time seize a helmet for inspection and may at their absolute discretion confiscate any helmet that does not comply with the requirements of this rule.</p> <p>(5) When mounted on a horse during darkness, every licensed person or registered person or permit holder must affix to his or her helmet a safety warning light of a type approved by Racing Australia, a PRA or the Stewards (except that this rule does not apply to any location where the Stewards have ruled that sufficient artificial lighting exists).</p> <p>(6) If an apprentice jockey breaches subrule (1), the apprentice jockey's master and/or any other person who was in charge of the apprentice jockey at any relevant time may also be penalised unless that person satisfies the Stewards that he or she took all proper care to ensure that the apprentice jockey complied with that subrule.</p> <p>Note: Pursuant to this rule Racing Australia has ordered that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The following helmet standards are approved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) AS/NZS 3838 2006; (ii) EN 1384:2012 or EN 1384:2017; (iii) ASTM F116 3-04a (2011), ASTM F1163-13 or ASTM F1163-15; (iv) PAS 015:2011; (v) VG1 01.040, Recommendation for Use, 12/12/2004. (b) All helmets must be fitted with a nylon interlocking chinstrap clip attachment. (c) All helmets must be clearly marked with a date of manufacture.
AR 124	<p>(1) Every horse must be properly bridled and saddled while being ridden, and every saddle used in official trials, jump-outs, tests or trackwork must, subject to subrule (2), be equipped with safety irons of a design approved by Racing Australia, a PRA, or the Stewards.</p>

	<p>(2) If a rider wears race boots in official trials or jump-outs, the saddle must be equipped with race irons.</p> <p>(3) While being led outside of a stable premises, every horse must have a bit in its mouth, and that bit must be attached to a lead or a stallion chain.</p> <p>(4) Every person leading or attending a horse must wear fully enclosed and substantial footwear of a standard approved by a PRA or the Stewards.</p>
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RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENT
AR 123	<p>(1) When mounted on a horse, every rider must wear a properly fastened safety vest of a standard prescribed by Racing Australia, and every safety vest must be in a satisfactory condition, not have been modified in any way, and have attached to it a manufacturer's label that states that it complies with a relevant standard prescribed or approved by Racing Australia.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding compliance with subrule (1), every rider must wear an approved safety vest in a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork. Approved Level 1 safety vests are: Hows Racesafe, Ozvest, Racelite Pro, Vipa, Vipa 1 and USG Flexi Race and Airowear Swift.</p> <p>(3) A rider required by these Australian Rules to wear a safety vest must not have in his or her possession a safety vest that does not conform to these Australian Rules or a standard prescribed by Racing Australia, or which has been modified in any way.</p> <p>(4) The Stewards may confiscate or order the satisfactory repair of any safety vest that does not comply with the requirements of subrules (1), (2) and/or (3).</p> <p>(5) If an apprentice jockey breaches subrule (1), the apprentice jockey's master and/or any other person who was in charge of the apprentice jockey at any relevant time may also be penalised unless that person satisfies the Stewards that he or she took all proper care to ensure that the apprentice jockey complied with that subrule.</p> <p>Note: Pursuant to this rule, Racing Australia has ordered that the following standards of safety vests are prescribed: ARB Standard 1.1998 and European Standard EN 13158.</p>
AR 125	Riders may use spurs provided they are blunt and of a type approved by Racing Australia, a PRA, or the Stewards.
AR 188	<p>A rider must not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manipulate or attempt to manipulate the wearing of a safety vest to gain an unfair weight advantage in a race; (b) weigh-out or attempt to weigh-out for a race or ride in any race while wearing an approved safety vest that has been modified in any way; or (c) weigh-out or attempt to weigh-out for a race or ride in any race unless the rider is wearing an approved safety vest.
AR 131	<p>A rider must not, in the opinion of the Stewards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) engage in careless, reckless, improper, incompetent or foul riding; (b) fail to ride his or her horse out to the end of the race and/or approaching the end of the race; (c) make any celebratory gesture prior to his or her horse passing the winning post; (d) excessively slow, reduce or check the speed of the rider's horse and in doing so cause direct or indirect interference to any other horse in the race.
AR 105	<p>(1) The trainer of a horse, or any person that is in control of a horse, that is nominated for a race must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensure that the horse is fit and properly conditioned to race; (b) by nomination time, report to the Stewards any occurrence, condition, surgery or treatment that may affect the horse's performance in the race where the occurrence takes place, condition is present, surgery is performed or treatment is administered before nomination time; (c) as soon as is practicable after nomination time and before acceptance time, report to the Stewards any occurrence, condition, surgery, or treatment that may affect the horse's performance in the race where the occurrence takes place, condition is present, surgery is performed or treatment is administered after nomination time and before acceptance time; (d) if the horse is accepted for the race – as soon as is practicable, report to the Stewards any occurrence, condition, surgery or treatment that may affect the horse's performance in a race where the occurrence takes place, condition is present, surgery is performed or treatment is administered after acceptance time. <p>(2) The owner and/or trainer of a horse must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) as soon as practicable after a race, report to the Stewards anything which might have affected the running of their horse in a race; and (b) immediately after a race, report to the Stewards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any loss or breakage of gear which occurred during the race; or (ii) any unusual happening in connection with the race.

	(3) Further to subrule (2), if a trainer becomes aware of any condition or injury which may have affected the horse's performance in the race, the trainer must report the condition or injury to the Stewards as soon as practicable and no later than acceptance time for its next race engagement.
AR 114	<p>(1) The rider of a horse must report any pre-race occurrence or incident involving or affecting the rider's horse which takes place after an order to mount which may affect the running or performance of the horse in the race. That report must be made prior to the start of the race to the Stewards or, in their absence, to the Starter.</p> <p>(2) The rider of a horse must:</p> <p>(a) as soon as practicable after a race, report to the Stewards anything which might have affected the running of the rider's horse in the race; and</p> <p>(b) immediately after a race report to the Stewards:</p> <p>(i) any loss or breakage of gear which occurred during the race; or</p> <p>(ii) any unusual happening in connection with the race.</p>
AR 106	<p>(1) The trainer of a horse is at all times responsible for the proper saddling and application and fitting of all gear to a horse presented for a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1), a person must properly saddle or fit or correctly apply required gear to a horse presented for a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork.</p>
AR 206	<p>(1) Except for other gear approved by the Stewards for trackwork, for a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork all gear to be used on a horse must be approved by the Chairmen of Stewards and listed in the National Equipment Register – Horses and Riders.</p> <p>(2) Permission must be obtained from the Stewards prior to acceptance time for a race in order for a horse to race in any approved gear (including racing plates) listed in the National Equipment Register – Horses and Riders.</p> <p>(3) If permission is obtained under subrule (2), then, unless approval from or instruction by the Stewards is provided prior to acceptance time for a subsequent race, that gear is to be used without variation in subsequent races in which the horse participates.</p>

LOCAL RULES OF RACING

RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENT
LR 61	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) No rider shall enter or use a sauna located on course unless: (a) the rider's name has been recorded in the register of riders authorised by the Board to enter or use a sauna located on course; and (b) the rider has first obtained the permission of the person authorised by the Steward to supervise the use of the sauna on the day of the race meeting. (2) No rider's name shall be recorded in the register of riders authorised by the Board to enter or use a sauna located on-course unless the rider satisfies, and continues to satisfy, the admission criteria as may be required by the Board from time to time. (3) Every rider admitted to use a sauna located on-course must: (a) comply with the procedures and guidelines on the use of saunas notified by the Board from time to time; and (b) comply with the directions of the Stewards and persons authorised by the Stewards to supervise the use of the saunas on the day of the race meeting. (4) Where a rider breaches any part of this LR 61, the Stewards may: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) suspend the rider's privilege to use on-course saunas for such periods of time as the Stewards think fit; and/or (b) stand down the rider from riding on the day that the breach occurred; and/or (c) remove the rider's name from the register of riders authorised to enter or use saunas located on-course; and/or (d) punish the rider as otherwise provided under the Rules.
LR 78	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A trainer is at all times responsible for the administration and conduct of his or her stables. (2) A trainer is at all times responsible for the care, control and supervision of the horses in his or her stables. (3) If a trainer is to be absent from his or her stables, for a period longer than 48 hours, he or she must, with the Stewards permission and approval, deputise a licensed or registered person to be in charge of such stables during his or her absence. (4) Such deputation does not relieve the trainer in any way from his or her responsibilities for the care, control and supervision of his or her horses and the conduct of his or her stables. (5) The person to whom responsibility is delegated does not have the authority to further delegate this responsibility.
LR 80	<p>A trainer must ensure that every horse in his care that is being led or ridden outside his/her stable premises on a public roadway or thoroughfare prior to sunrise wears a rug or other gear with reflective strips and that its rider or attendant wears a reflective vest of a design approved by the Stewards.</p>
LR 82A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To assist in the supervision of training track operations, a Race Club may appoint a Track Supervisor to supervise the conduct of trackwork and related activities on race club grounds. (2) The Track Supervisor shall have authority to control track operations and personnel including trackwork riders, stablehands and trainers. His powers shall include, but not be limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determine track availability, including cancellation or limitation of trackwork sessions on any track or tracks; (b) supervise the conduct of licensed persons to ensure adherence to track regulations and safety requirements; (c) monitor both horse and rider's gear, including but not limited to protective vests, skull caps, safety irons, safety lights and reflective gear, and ensure that a track rider, whilst mounted on a horse, does not carry, wear or use any object, appliance, or gear during track work that is not approved by the Stewards; (d) supervise all horses using racecourse facilities, with the authority to order away from any facility any horse that presents a safety concern or any horse which is not entitled to use such facility; (e) with the approval of the Stewards, assess the competency of stablehand riders engaged to ride trackwork and to ensure only approved stablehand riders ride on club training grounds. (f) monitor and report to the race club any incidents, accidents or safety concerns relating to horses and personnel, and take the necessary action to ensure accident warning devices are appropriately activated; and (g) refer to the Stewards any misconduct involving licensed persons' usage of race club facilities or non-adherence to the Rules of Racing, club regulations, by-laws or conditions set down by the race club for the conduct of such facility.
LR 82B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Any person employed by or assisting a trainer in the training, care or superintendence of a racehorse upon any racecourse, training centre or registered stable commits an offence and may be penalised if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a sample taken from him/her is found upon analysis to contain the presence of a substance banned by AR81B; or (b) he/she refuses or fails to deliver a sample as directed. (2) In the event of an analysis or preliminary analysis of a sample indicating the presence of a substance banned by AR81B, or if, pursuant to this rule, a person refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so, the Stewards may forthwith, pending the determination of any inquiry or other proceedings, stand down such person. (3) In the event of a person incurring a penalty under this rule, he/she shall not resume duties until he/she delivers a sample as directed by the Stewards that is free of any substance banned by AR81B. (4) Further, provided that the provisions of AR81A(5) as they apply to a rider shall apply mutatis mutandis to any person under this rule.
LR 111(14)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any licensed person suffering an injury upon any racecourse or training ground owned or occupied by any racing club or racing association must within the period of that same day report such injury to a Steward or official appointed for that purpose by the relevant club or association. (b) Should such injured person not be able to fulfil the requirements of this rule due to the degree of incapacitation caused by the injury, then it shall be the responsibility of the trainer or person in charge of the horse concerned to make the injury report on behalf of the injured person to the nominated officials by the appointed time. (c) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this rule may be punished and may also be subject to penalties under the relevant workers compensation legislation.

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