



OCCUPATIONAL 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 86B provides that *“Every rider when riding a horse shall wear footwear approved by the Stewards”*. Similarly, under AR 87, *“Every licensed or registered person or permit holder shall when mounted on a horse wear a properly affixed helmet which conforms to one of the standards that have been approved by the Australian Racing Board..”*

A table detailing 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 Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 (NSW)

The *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* (“OHS Act”) imposes a general duty on employers to provide a safe workplace. While the Rules of Racing require specific safety requirements to be met, the OHS Act imposes a much broader duty on trainers to consider the safety of the entire working environment.

2.1 Trainers’ Duties

The OHS Act provides that employers *“must ensure the health, safety and welfare at work of all the employees of the employer”* and *“ensure that people (other than employees of the employer) are not exposed to risks to their health or safety arising from the conduct of the employer’s undertaking while they are at the employers place of work”*.

Section 8(1) of the OHS Act sets out a number of specific duties which are examples of what is necessary in order to comply with the general duty. That duty extends (without limitation) to the following:

- ensuring that any premises controlled by the employer where the employees work are safe and without risks to health;
- ensuring that any plant or substance provided for use by the employees at work is safe and without risks to health when properly used;
- ensuring that systems of work and the working environment of the employees are safe and without risks to health;
- providing such information, instruction, training and supervision as may be necessary to ensure the employees’ health and safety at work;
- providing adequate facilities for the welfare of the employees at work.



2.2 Employee Representatives

The OHS Act provides a system that allows employees to group together and elect an OHS representative to act on their behalf. An OHS representative has the power to investigate any matter that may be a risk to health and safety at the place of work and attempt to resolve that matter. If they are unable to resolve the matter, the OHS representative can request an investigation by a WorkCover inspector for that purpose.

2.3 Enforcement

WorkCover inspectors appointed under the OHS Act have the power to enter and inspect workplaces, and to conduct investigations to see whether occupational health and safety standards laid down in the legislation and regulations are being complied with.

Inspectors are empowered under the Act to issue written directions to persons in the form of Improvement or Prohibition Notices. The system of Improvement and Prohibition Notices is used by inspectors to issue written directions to employers and other persons requiring action to be taken to bring working conditions into compliance with the law or to stop immediate threats to health and safety.

An employer who fails to comply with an Improvement or Prohibition Notice is guilty of an offence under the Act.

The maximum penalty that may be imposed for contravention of the Act is **\$550,000** (first offence) for a corporation and **\$55,000** (first offence) for an individual. In addition to a monetary fine, a repeat individual offender may face imprisonment of two years. (Refer section 12 of the OHS Act).

2.4 Further Information

Further information about employers' obligations under the OHS Act and advice about making your workplace safer and developing ways to prevent injuries, illness and incidents can be found:

- in the "Health and Safety" section of the WorkCover website:

<http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au>

You may also contact the WorkCover Assistance Service:

by telephone: 13 10 50

by email: contact@workcover.nsw.gov.au,

AND

- on the Racing NSW website:

www.racingnsw.com.au

(go to the Home Page and click on the link for the "Minimum Standards and Occupational Health and Safety" section).



OH&S CHECKLIST

Refer to the “NSW TRB OH&S Form Guide” for more information and go to the Racing NSW website, www.racingnsw.com.au to download Safe Work Method Statements relevant to thoroughbred training / stable operations.

EMPLOYERS’ RESPONSIBILITIES

Employers must:

- Comply with the OH&S Act 2000
- Ensure all employees conform with the OH&S standards
- Make sure that the workplace is a safe and healthy place in which to work
- Provide training, 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
- Keep a check on the health and safety of employees at regular times

EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees must:

- Know their job content and their roles
- Report any unsafe practices or equipment
- Always work safely so that you do not hurt yourself, 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
- Conform with Occupational Health & Safety standards

RISK IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL – A GUIDE

HAZARDS

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

1. 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 OHS 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 hayband • 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



2. 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? (eg: 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.

3. CONTROL THE RISK

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

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

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

- Use equipment appropriately and according to manufacturers specifications
- Wear protecting clothing that conforms to regulations, ie. 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 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 employees? Are these instructions clearly accessible?
- Do you have a safety officer to check all staff are accounted for in the event of an emergency?
- Do you have fire extinguishers, no smoking signs, smoke alarms, fire siren?
- Do employees know where to turn off the power?



SUMMARY OF SAFETY REQUIREMENTS IN THE RULES OF RACING

Australian Rules of Racing

RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 81A	<p>(1) Any rider commits an offence and may be penalised if -</p> <p>(a) a sample taken from him is found upon analysis to contain a substance banned by AR 81B; or</p> <p>(b) he refuses or fails to deliver a sample as directed by the Stewards, or tampers with or in any way hinders the collection of such sample.</p> <p>(2) Any rider may be prevented by the Stewards 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 if in their opinion, based on any information, their own observations or on medical or other competent advice, his faculties may be impaired by any substance banned by AR 81B or by any other cause.</p> <p>(3) In the event of an analysis of a sample taken from a rider pursuant to AR 8(jj) indicating the presence of a substance banned by AR 81B, or if a rider refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so, or tampers with or in any way hinders the collection of such sample, the Stewards may forthwith, pending the determination of any inquiry or other proceeding or the result of any other analysis, stand down such person from riding.</p> <p>(4) In the event of a rider incurring a penalty or being prevented from riding under this rule he shall not resume riding until he delivers a sample, as directed by the Stewards, that is free of any substance banned by AR 81B.</p>
AR 81B	<p>The following substances and/or their metabolites, artifacts and isomers are declared as banned substances in riders when present in a urine sample (unless otherwise stated) at a concentration above the applicable cut-off level:</p> <p>Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0µg/L);</p> <p>All barbiturates (0µg/L);</p> <p>11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (15µg/L);</p> <p>All diuretics (0µg/L);</p> <p>Probenecid: (0µg/L);</p> <p>Alcohol (at a concentration in excess of 0.02% on a breath analyser);</p> <p>All stimulants – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Amphetamine (150µg/L): Methylamphetamine (150µg/L): Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (150µg/L): Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDEA) (150µg/L): Methylethoxyamphetamine (MDMA) (150µg/L): Methylphenidate (0µg/L): Modafinil (0µg/L): Cocaine (100µg/L): Ephedrine (10,000µg/L). Substances in this group excluded are: Levo-amphetamine: Levo-methylamphetamine: Phenylpropanolamine: Pseudoephedrine.</p> <p>All anorectics – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Phentermine (500µg/L): Diethylpropion (0µg/L): Sibutramide (0µg/L).</p> <p>All opiates and opioids – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Morphine (0µg/L), save as specified by AR.81C): Codeine (0µg/L), save as specified in AR.81C): Oxycodone (0µg/L): Fentanyl (0µg/L): Alfentanil (0µg/L): Pethidine (0µg/L): Methadone (0µg/L): Heroin (0µg/L): Monoacetylmorphine (0µg/L): Hydromorphone (0µg/L): Buprenorphine (0µg/L). Substances in this group excluded are: Dihydrocodeine: Dextromethorphan: Pholcodine: Propoxyphene: Tramadol</p> <p>All dissociative anaesthetics and related substances – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to: Ketamine (0µg/L): Phencyclidine (0µg/L): Tiletamine (0µg/L).</p> <p>Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-butanediol: gammabutyrolactone) (10,000µg/L).</p> <p>Benzylpiperazine (500 µg/L) and phenylpiperazine (0µg/L) and their derivatives (0µg/L).</p> <p>Tryptamine derivatives (0µg/L) (e.g. dimethyltryptamine: alphanethyltryptamine: hydroxydimethyltryptamine and related substances)</p> <p>All benzodiazepines – substances in this group include: but are not restricted to: Diazepam (200µg/L): Nordiazepam (200µg/L): Oxazepam (200µg/L): Temazepam (200µg/L): Alprazolam (100µg/L, as alpha-hydroxyalprazolam): Clonazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoclonazepam): Flunitrazepam (100 µg/L, as 7-aminoflunitrazepam): Nitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminonitrazepam): Bromazepam (0µg/L): Clobazam (0µg/L): Flumazenil (0µg/L): Lorazepam (0µg/L): Midazolam ((0µg/L): Triazolam (0µg/L): and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity – benzodiazepine receptor agonists (zalplon: zolpidem: zopiclone).</p>



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 81C	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of AR 81B, when codeine and/or morphine are detected in a sample taken from a rider then the sample shall be deemed not to contain codeine and morphine if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the total codeine and morphine concentration is less than 2000 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. (ii) the rider satisfies the Stewards that there is no illegal use of opiates or opioids by the rider.
AR 81E	<p>Notwithstanding the provisions of AR 81A, a Principal Racing Authority may-permit a rider to receive a specified banned substance, subject to the following conditions:</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; (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; (ii) that no alternative, non-banned substance would serve the same purpose for the illness, condition or ailment concerned; (iii) 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; (d) the rider must if requested submit to medical examination by a specialist medical practitioner appointed by a Principal Racing Authority to advise it on the matters raised in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (c) of this rule. (e) the rider must – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) before riding any horse make application to the Principal Racing Authority for permission to ride with a specifically prescribed banned substance in his system; (ii) adhere strictly to his prescribed medication, and must report to the Stewards immediately he forms the intention to discontinue or in any way vary his prescribed medication; (iii) report to the Stewards immediately he believes that either his illness, condition or ailment or his medication may have some influence on his ability to ride effectively and/or safely (iv) renew his application for exemption on each occasion on which he applies for the renewal of his licence or registration or permit; (f) under no circumstances shall a person be granted retrospective exemption under this rule.



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 81F	<p>(1) (a) No rider shall present himself to ride in any race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork unless he is physically fit to fulfil the requirements of such activity.</p> <p>(b) A rider shall report to the Stewards, as soon as practicable, any injury, sickness, abnormality or condition that may affect or may have affected him in the performance of his riding duties.</p> <p>(2) Any rider may be required by the Stewards to present medical evidence or to undergo a medical or physical examination to prove his fitness to the satisfaction of the Stewards.</p> <p>(3) When a rider fails to fulfil any race riding engagement due to reasons of fitness or health then, unless otherwise permitted by the Stewards, he must gain a satisfactory medical clearance prior to arrival on course for his next race riding engagement and produce proof of such clearance to the Stewards prior to riding. Any rider who fails to do so may be penalised and/or stood down from riding.</p>
AR 81G	<p>(1) A pregnant rider shall 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 relevantly qualified medical practitioner that it is safe for her and the foetus for her to ride in races, official trials, jump-outs and trackwork, and that her pregnancy creates no impairment to her capacity to control a racehorse.</p>
AR 86A	<p>No rider shall in any race, official trial, jump-out or in trackwork, wear any apparel or use any equipment which has not been approved by the stewards.</p>
AR 86B	<p>Every rider when riding a horse shall wear footwear approved by the Stewards.</p>
AR 87	<p>Every licensed or registered person or permit holder shall when mounted on a horse wear a properly affixed helmet which conforms to one of the standards that have been approved by the Australian Racing Board.</p> <p>Note: Pursuant to AR 87 the Australian Racing Board has ordered that -</p> <p>(a) The following standards are approved by the Australian Racing Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) AS/NZS 3838 2003: (ii) United States (US) ASTM F11 63-01; (iii) British Standards (BS) EN 1384/1996 onwards. <p>(b) all <u>helmets</u> must be fitted with a nylon interlocking chinstrap clip attachment.</p> <p>(c) all <u>helmets</u> must be clearly marked with a date of manufacture.</p> <p>(d) the use of <u>helmets</u> is subject to the conditions of Australian Rule of Racing 87AA.</p>
AR 87A	<p>(1) While being ridden every horse shall be properly bridled and saddled and every saddle used in official trials, jump-outs, tests or trackwork shall be equipped with safety irons of a design approved by the Stewards. Provided that in official trials and jump-outs if a rider wears race boots the saddle shall be equipped with race irons.</p> <p>(2) While being led outside the confines of any stable premises every horse shall have a bit in its mouth, which bit shall be attached to a lead.</p> <p>(3) Every person leading or attending a horse shall wear fully enclosed and substantial footwear of a standard approved by the Stewards.</p>



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 87AA	<p>(1) Every rider shall be responsible for the care and condition of his helmet.</p> <p>(2) A helmet is not regarded as serviceable and must be immediately replaced by the rider when –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a period of 5 years has expired since its date of manufacture, or (b) it sustains a severe impact, or (c) the wearer suffers from concussion following a fall. <p>(3) The Stewards may at any time take possession of a helmet for inspection and may at their absolute discretion confiscate any helmet that does not comply with the requirements of this rule and/or the requirements of AR 87.</p>
AR 87AAA	<p>Every licensed or registered person or permit holder shall when mounted on a horse during darkness have affixed to his helmet a safety warning light of a type approved by the Stewards. Provided that this Rule does not apply to any location where Stewards have ruled that sufficient artificial lighting exists.</p>
AR 87B	<p>(1) Every rider shall when mounted on a horse wear a properly fastened safety vest the standard of which has been prescribed by Order of the Board. Provided that every such safety vest shall be in a satisfactory condition and shall have attached to it a manufacturer's label that states that it complies with the relevant standard prescribed by the Board.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Note: Pursuant to AR 87B the Australian Racing Board has ordered that -</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">The following standards are approved by the Australian Racing Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ARB standard (ii) SATRA standard (iii) European standard EN113158 level 1. <p>(2) The Stewards may confiscate or order the satisfactory repair of any safety vest that does not comply with the requirements of subrule (1).</p>
AR 87C	<p>Any rider who has been found guilty of a breach of AR 87 or AR 87B may be penalised. Provided that the master and/or any other person who was in charge of an apprentice jockey at any relevant time may also be penalised unless he satisfies the Stewards that he took all proper care to ensure that the apprentice complied with the rule/s.</p>
AR 87D	<p>Any rider required by these rules to wear a safety vest may be penalised if he wears or has in his possession any safety vest that has been modified in any way.</p>
AR 88	<p>Riders may use spurs provided they are blunt and of a type approved by the Stewards.</p>



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 137A	<p>(1) (a) Only padded whips of a design and specifications approved by a panel appointed by the Australian Racing Board may be carried in races or official trials.</p> <p>(b) Every such whip must be in a satisfactory condition and must not be modified in any way.</p> <p>(c) The Stewards may confiscate any whip which in their opinion is not in a satisfactory condition or has been modified.</p> <p>(d) Any rider who has been found guilty of a breach of this subrule may be penalised. Provided that the master and/or other person who is in charge of an apprentice jockey at the relevant time may also be penalised unless he satisfies the Stewards that he took all proper care to ensure the apprentice complied with the rule.</p> <p>(2) Only whips of a design and specifications approved by a panel appointed by the Australian Racing Board may be carried in trackwork.</p> <p>(3) The Stewards may penalise any rider who in a race, trial or trackwork, or elsewhere uses his whip in an excessive, unnecessary or improper manner.</p> <p>(4) Without affecting the generality of subrule (3) of this rule, the Stewards may penalise any rider who in a race or trial uses his whip -</p> <p>(a) forward of his horse's shoulder or in the vicinity of its head; or</p> <p>(b) using an action that raises his arm above shoulder height; or</p> <p>(c) when his horse is out of contention; or</p> <p>(d) when his horse is showing no response; or</p> <p>(e) after passing the winning post; or</p> <p>(f) causing injury to his horse; or</p> <p>(g) when his horse is clearly winning ; or</p> <p>(h) has no reasonable prospect of improving or losing its position, or</p> <p>(i) in such manner that the seam of the flap is the point of contact with the horse, unless the rider satisfies the Stewards that this was neither deliberate nor reckless.</p> <p>(5) (a) In a race, official trial or jump-out prior to the 100 metre mark;</p> <p>(i) The whip shall not be used in a forehand manner in consecutive strides</p> <p>(ii) The whip shall not be used in a forehand manner more than on 5 occasions</p> <p>(iii) The rider may at his discretion use the whip with a slapping motion down the shoulder, with the whip hand remaining on the reins, or alternatively in a backhand manner.</p> <p>(b) In the final 100 metres of a race, official trial or jump-out a rider may, subject to the other requirements of this rule, use his whip at his discretion. <i>[subrule amended 26.9.09]</i></p> <p>(6) <i>[Rescinded 26.9.09]</i></p> <p>(7) (a) Any trainer, owner or authorised agent must not give instructions to a rider regarding the use of the whip which, if carried out, might result in a breach of this rule.</p> <p>(b) No person may offer inducements to a rider, to use the whip in such a way that, if carried out, might result in a breach of this rule.</p> <p>(8) Any person who fails to comply with any provisions of this rule is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(9) An owner or his authorised representative, trainer, rider or Steward may lodge an objection against the placing of a horse where the rider during the race contravenes AR137A (3) or (5)</p>



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
AR 137B	The Stewards may penalise any rider who in a race, official trial, jump-out or in trackwork, or elsewhere uses his spurs in an unnecessary, excessive or improper manner.
AR 138	<p>(1) In any race approved by a Principal Racing Authority to be conducted outside markers, any rider may be penalised if in the opinion of the Stewards –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) he permits his mount to go inside a marker; (b) he makes insufficient effort to prevent his mount from going inside a marker; (c) he causes either directly or indirectly another runner to go inside a marker; (d) he permits his mount to continue in the race after it goes inside a marker. <p>(2) The markers referred to in subrule (1) shall be of a design and placement as approved by the Principal Racing Authority.</p> <p>(3) Any horse that goes inside a marker shall be disqualified for the race unless such occurrence was, in the opinion of the Stewards, caused by another horse or rider, in which case the horse so interfered with may be declared a non-starter.</p> <p>(4) Any horse that interferes with or in any way causes another runner to go inside a marker may be disqualified for the race. <i>[rule replaced 1.9.09]</i></p>

Local Rules of Racing

RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
LR54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Unless otherwise determined by Racing NSW, every jockey, apprentice jockey and approved rider must have satisfactory and current public liability insurance before being eligible to be licensed or to ride. The conditions for and minimum requirements of such insurance, including a requirement for satisfactory Professional Indemnity Insurance, will be as Racing NSW may from time to time prescribe (b) An application to Racing NSW for the grant or renewal of a jockey's licence, apprentice permit or approved rider licence must, if so requested by Racing NSW, be accompanied by documentary evidence of subsisting insurances that meet the conditions for and minimum requirements of coverage as may be prescribed by Racing NSW under LR 54 (a) (c) A person granted a jockey's licence, apprentice permit or approved rider licence by Racing NSW must, at any time during the period of such licence, permit or permission to ride, if so requested by Racing NSW, provide documentary evidence of subsisting insurances that meet the conditions for and minimum requirements of coverage as may be prescribed by Racing NSW under LR 54(a)



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
LR61	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Where a rider breaches any part of this LR61, the Stewards may:</p> <ul 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. <p>(5) No rider shall enter or use a spa facility on-course or engage in any activity that may reduce his/her body weight without the permission of Stewards between the period the rider has weighted out for a race until the completion of that riding engagement.</p>
LR78	<p>(1) A trainer is at all times responsible for the administration and conduct of his or her stables.</p> <p>(2) A trainer is at all times responsible for the care, control and supervision of the horses in his or her stables.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(5) The person to whom responsibility is delegated does not have the authority to further delegate this responsibility.</p>
LR80	<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>
LR81	<p>(a) Unless otherwise determined by Racing NSW, every licensed Trainer must have satisfactory and current public liability insurance before being eligible to be licensed or to train, barrier trial or race a horse. The conditions for and minimum requirements of such insurance, including a requirement for satisfactory Professional Indemnity Insurance, will be as Racing NSW may from time to time prescribe</p> <p>(b) An application to Racing NSW for the grant or renewal of a Trainer's licence or Permit to Train must, if so requested by Racing NSW, be accompanied by documentary evidence of subsisting insurances that meet the conditions for and minimum requirements of coverage as may be prescribed by Racing NSW under LR 81(a)</p> <p>(c) A person granted a Trainer's licence or Permit to Train by Racing NSW must, at any time during the period of such licence or permit, if so requested by Racing NSW provide documentary evidence of subsisting insurances that meet the conditions of coverage as may be prescribed by Racing NSW under LR 81(a)</p>



RULE	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
LR82A	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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;</p> <ul 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.
LR82B	<p>(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:</p> <ul 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. <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>

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