

NATIONAL CAMPDRAFT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

RULES OF CAMPDRAFTING

**CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE
CARE AND TREATMENT OF
CAMPDRAFT LIVESTOCK**

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR COMMITTEES
OPERATING A CAMPDRAFT**

MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

ANTI DOPING POLICY

Updated to December 2011

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MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

ANTI DOPING POLICY FOR CAMPDRAFT COMPETITORS AND OTHERS

NATIONAL CAMPDRAFT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

CAMPDRAFT RULES

With changes to December 2011

INTRODUCTION

The following rules are mandatory to NCCA member Associations. The aim is to have uniformity of Campdraft rules Australia-wide.

Association Rule books should be set out in the same way, i.e. competition rules, status of horse and riders.

The Association wanting to change or alter a rule, must initially write to the NCCA, who will then circulate the proposed changes to member bodies. The NCCA will co-ordinate discussion and bring about a resolution of the proposed changes.

The NCCA recognizes that each Association will have their own rules pertaining to; awarding of points, encouragement draft qualifications, rookie horse, protective headgear, order of entries etc.

JUDGING -GENERAL

- 1.1 When selecting a Campdraft course, the Judges should try to set a course, which will allow competitors to compete in an attacking and attractive manner. Under no circumstances should a Judge attempt to set a hard or difficult course as this practice only produces sub-standard drafting, which is unattractive to spectators and is not in the best interest of promoting the sport.
- 1.2 The Judge should address the competitors prior to the commencement of a draft.
- 1.3 Maximum points are: horse work 70 points; cut out 26 points; course 4 points to give a total of 100 points.
- 1.4 The number of cattle in the camp will be left to the discretion of the Judge, cattle steward and cattle donor. It is recommended that there shall be a minimum of six head of sound stock in the camp at any time.
The exception being the Junior Draft 8-U13 years where there is one (1) head of sound cattle in the camp.
- 1.5 Yard clearing and spelling procedures are to be specified at the beginning of the draft.
- 1.6 A competitor may discuss with the judge:-
 - a) Only course points or
 - b) In a polite manner, aspects of the judges ruling on their run.

THE JUDGES DECISION SHALL BE FINAL

- 1.7 When multiple judges are used, individual scores should be announced prior to the aggregate score.

JUDGING - CUT OUT / CAMP

- 2.1 The Judge should order the removal from the camp of unsound or distressed cattle or cattle that may interfere with the competitor's cutout and immediately replace the same number, with sound cattle.
- 2.2 *The competitor must not "try out" or work a beast until instructed by the judge to commence the cutout.*

27/11/2007

- 2.3 Once a competitor starts to work a head of stock, they accept it as sound.

- 2.4 If a Judge deems it necessary to interrupt a competitor's cut-out, a fresh beast may be selected if so desired; the original beast chosen must first be removed from the camp and replaced with a fresh beast.
- 2.5 Cutout points will be held by the horse whether it scores outside or not,
- 2.6 Disputes over foul-ups at the cutout gate will be settled by the Judge.
- 2.7 In the event of the beast breaking out of the face of the camp before the competitor calls for the gate, they must follow it. If the Judge considers the competitor has been unduly disadvantaged and has not significantly contributed to the breakout, a re-run may be awarded.
- 2.8 In the case of a breakout of cattle from the camp, the number of replacement cattle is to equal the number of breakout cattle.
- 2.9 Where a re-run is awarded in relation to rule 2.7 and 2.8 the competitor shall receive the lesser of the two cutout scores.
- 2.10 In any run-off for cutout prizes, each horse's score must be announced as soon as the individual cutout is completed. A fresh beast must be added after each cutout.
- 2.11 A committee using the two-camp system must clearly state on their program that the system will be used, and also advise any prospective Judge.
- 2.12 *A cutout is not complete until both beast and rider have exited the camp through the front gate.* *3/03/2011*

DISQUALIFICATION

A competitor will be disqualified for:-

- 3.1 Losing a beast twice into the cattle, or, at the discretion of the judge losing control of the beast for the second time.
- 3.2 Unnecessary delay while selecting a beast.
- 3.3 Changing beast after being clear of the cattle.
- 3.4 Calling for the gate with more than one beast in front of the horse and subsequently taking more than one beast out of the camp.

JUDGING- COURSE

- 4.1 The time limit for completion of the course will be 40 seconds, *and the start of a run is when a horse exits the cutout.* *27/11/1007*
- 4.2 The maximum points for the course will be 4 points. Points for the course shall be allocated as follows: 2 points for the first peg; 1 point for the second peg; 1 point for the gate.
- 4.3 The course shall be either left or right hand at the discretion of the judge and should be set to allow attractive campdrafting suited to the particular arena's size and condition.

- 4.4 The competitor is allowed 2 attempts at each peg.
- 4.5 A missed peg must be completed before attempting the next peg.
- 4.6 In the event of a split peg it will be classed as a missed peg and a competitor be allowed a second chance at the peg and, if successful, will be allocated points for the peg.
- 4.7 *The first peg must be completed in order for the competitor to receive horse work points. The first peg is completed when the line between the first and second peg is recrossed. If the first peg is knocked down the run is terminated. However, if the second peg is knocked down by either horse, rider or beast the competitor shall go on to the gate and no course points will not be allocated for the second peg or gate. If a gate peg is knocked down no gate points can be allocated.*

Implementation date 1st February 2012

- 4.8 In the case of a deliberate knockdown peg or deliberate split peg the competitor will be disqualified.

Clarification of a Knocked down peg.

Knock down of a peg that has PVC Pipe over electric fence posts.

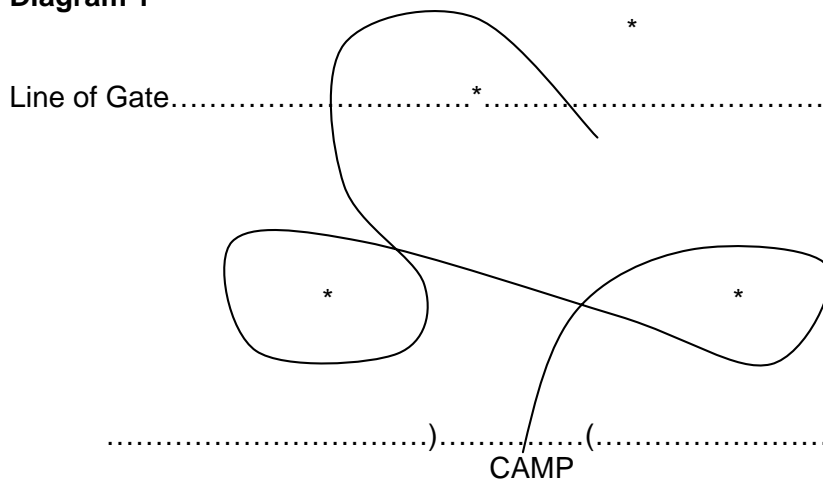
When the PVC pipe is on the ground it is classed as a knock down peg.

17/07/2008

- 4.9 The line of the gate is a line parallel to the front of the camp, which passes through the left hand peg of the gate for a right hand course. At the judges discretion the gate may be offset.

Diagram 1 shows the line of the gate for a right hand course.

Diagram 1



- 4.10 Only one attempt to complete the gate is allowed once the beast and competitor have crossed the line of the gate. If the attempt is unsuccessful the judge shall terminate the round and score the competitor, provided that in the opinion of the judge, the competitor has control of the beast.

- 4.11 If beast and competitor fail to cross the line of the gate, a second attempt to cross the line of the gate is required. On the second attempt, the beast and competitor must cross the line of the gate to be scored (time permitting).
- 4.12 A horse that clips a beast when changing sides shall not be penalized, however a horse that badly hits a beast over the hocks or runs up the rump of a beast will be disqualified.
- 4.13 In liaison with the committee a judge will be allowed to restrict the number of faults a competitor is allowed in competition in the interest of safety, animal welfare or exceptional circumstances due to hold ups or time to complete the program. Any protocols applied in the first round of any draft *may be* applied in the final of that draft.
27/11/2007
- 4.14 Provided the first peg is completed, a competitor in control of his/her beast when time has lapsed regardless of position on course must be scored.
- 4.15 In the event of a beast being distressed or bailing up and attempting to horn a horse, the judge shall terminate the round and score the competitor (providing the first peg has been completed).
- 4.16 Where the judge terminates an outside run due to interference or safety concerns and the competitor is awarded a re- start, the competitor will start again with the lesser of the two cutout scores with the original entitlement of cattle.

DISQUALIFICATION

A competitor will be disqualified for:-

- 5.1 *Knocking down the first peg by either horse, rider or beast*
Implementation date 01/02/2012
- 5.2 Losing control of the beast in the arena.
- 5.3 Running a beast into the arena fence.
- 5.4 Running a beast around the back or past the gate before completing the first and second pegs.
- 5.5 Running a beast outside of the second peg before completing the first peg.
- 5.6 Running a beast through the gate from the front.
- 5.7 Running a beast past the gate on the wrong side.
- 5.8 Failing to have control of the beast after passing behind the gate.

TERMINATION OF ROUND

The competitor shall cease to work the beast when:-

- 6.1 The timekeeper's whistle has blown to terminate the round.
- 6.2 The judge terminates the round.

OTHER DISQUALIFICATIONS

A competitor will be disqualified for:-

- 7.1 Turning tail to the beast. A tail turn is a turn executed by a horse in the opposite direction of the beast's line.
- 7.2 Badly hocking a beast or running up its rump.
- 7.3 A fall of the horse or rider causing loss of control.
- 7.4 Ill-treating either the beast or horse.
- 7.5 Refusal to compete on sound available stock.
- 7.6 Not being present on the third call.
- 7.7 Horse bucking or rearing out of control.
- 7.8 Excessive or harsh use of a bit or spurs. No whip or switch may be used.
- 7.9 Competitor is not considered to be in safe control of their horse.

CLASSES OF HORSES

There will be three classes of horses:-

- 8.1 Maiden Horses
A maiden horse ceases to be a maiden if it has won an event in any class or contest except Junior, Juvenile, Futurity, and Encouragement drafts or Team events.
- 8.2 Novice Horses
A Novice horse is a horse which has won first prize in a Maiden, Novice, Ladies-or restricted Campdraft and remains a Novice until the horse has won a further **three** Novice drafts. A horse that has won an Open Campdraft ceases to be a Novice. A horse can win **four** Novice drafts if it has not won first prize in a Maiden. **All Associations will implement from the start of each Associations points year.**
Once a horse has broken status in their Association that status is carried through to All Associations. **2/03/2011**
- 8.3 Open Horses
An Open horse is a horse, which has won a first prize in an Open Campdraft, or has completed its Novice status.

STATUS OF HORSE

- 9.1 Any event advertised as a Campdraft, either in written or verbal form of advertising, shall change the status of a horse whether the event is affiliated with a recognized Campdraft Association or not.
- 9.2 For a competition to be deemed a campdraft either entry fees are charged or prize money given. Where awards are given and no additional entry fee is charged for any campdraft event, horse status will not be altered.
- 9.3 Restricted Campdrafts
A win in a registered Breed Society campdraft, or invitation campdraft will alter the status of the horse as per the status of the event. If the class is unspecified the status will be determined by the highest status of horse that competes.

- 9.4 The status of a horse winning a *Campdraft* will be determined by the highest class of horse that competes *with the exception of Juniors, Juveniles, Ladies, Old Buffers, Associates and Encouragement campdrafts. The winner attains the status of the highest class of horse participating* (e.g. if one Open horse competes then it is classed as an Open draft.

01/02/2010

- 9.5 *The first round of any Campdraft must be completed before any winner can be decided.* Where two or more horses tie for first place the winner shall be determined by a run-off, however under exceptional circumstances, *a draw will determine the winner of the Campdraft if a run off is not possible, with only the winner breaking status.*

Implementation date 01/02/2010

- 9.6 As a positive response to committees that wish to run a cattle-type contest without damage to a horses' status, the NCCA will accept the following types of contest without any penalty to the winning horse.

(a) Cattle Working Contest - Contest 1

If Cutout and Horse-work points are allocated by the judge of the contest then both the first and second pegs must be removed from the course. The gate is optional to the committee.

(b) Cattle Time Trial - Contest 2

The normal campdraft course may be used so long as the winner is determined on a "time" basis and the judge allocates neither Cutout nor Horse-work points.

9.7 Team Drafts

Team Drafts do not affect the status of any horse.

- 9.8 At campdraft training days no horse's status will be broken.

9.9 Status of Horse's at a Fixture

At a fixture the Horses's status will be as at the beginning of each Draft at that fixture.

COMPETITOR STATUS

10.1 Junior Rider

A junior campdraft competitor shall be aged from 8 years, and under 13 years.

10.2 Juvenile Rider

A juvenile campdraft competitor shall be aged from 13 years, and under 17 years.

10.3 Associate Rider

An associate campdraft competitor shall be aged from 17 years, and under 21 years.

10.4 Encouragement

An Encouragement Campdraft competitor shall be 17 years and over.

An encouragement campdraft competitor is one who has not won an Open age draft (i.e. Maiden, Novice, Open, Ladies, Associates) or a restricted draft as in 9.3 and 9.4

A win will not alter the status of the horse. Competitors cease to be eligible to compete after winning Two (2) Encouragements, or one (1) open age campdraft.

Drafts for Encouragement riders may be further restricted by age, geography (e.g. Shire), status of horse (e.g. Maiden horse) or sex.

GENERAL RULES

- 11.1 Dress & Saddlery**
Campdraft competitors must wear a hat (not cap) or safety helmet, boots, collared full-buttoned long sleeve shirt and long trousers in competition at all times. Competitors must be neat and presentable.
- 11.2** Competitors must be suitably attired and mounted for presentations.
- 11.3** Competitor is allowed to ride in saddlery of his own choice, and horses can be worked in any bits, bosals or hackamores, however the horse must have free use of its head and any type of head tie-down, running reins, head checks etc must not be used. The judge has the right to call on any competitor to inspect his gear and if gear is illegal, competitor is compelled to remove the offending article before competing.
- 11.4** Suitable spurs are allowed but no whip of any kind may be carried or used by a competitor in a campdraft.
- 11.5** All nosebands attached to the bit are to be a minimum of 20mm in width and of leather construction.
- 11.6 Rings with Stops**
Rings with Stops can be used in Junior, Juvenile, Encouragement, Maiden and Ladies drafts.
- 11.7 Illegal Entries**
Persons found guilty of an illegal entry of a horse must return all winnings relating to the offence to the committee where the offence took place and the guilty party, including the horse, may be suspended for a minimum of three calendar months.
- 11.8 Substitution**
Any campdraft that imposes restrictions on rider status cannot have a substitute rider.
Implementation date 01/07/2012
- 11.9 Insufficient Full Scores**
(1) The cumulative score from each round be carried forward into subsequent rounds.
(2) a. Those competitors carried forward from an elimination round on a full score shall have preference in aggregate placings over those carried forward on cutout scores only.
(2) b. In the case of two or more full rounds and a final, those going into the final on a combination of full scores will have preference in aggregate placings. If there are insufficient full scores to fill final placings the committee may use cut out scores only to fill minor placings.

11.10 Placings in an Event

If there are two or more horses on the same score at the conclusion of an event or final of an event, placings will be decided on the run off score.

11.11 *All horses are allowed no more than one first round start per event. Implemented 02/03/2011*

SMALL ARENA CAMPDRAFTING

12.1 Small Arena campdrafting is conducted under the same rules as Large Arena Campdrafting.

The recommended minimum width of the Arena will be 40 metres, and the recommended minimum length will be 70 metres.

Comments

Any work using the arena fence and work taking the beast outside the course proper and returning to commence the course will be penalised and judged accordingly in horse work points. It will be up to the judge to determine when a rider has lost control and end the work.

DRUGS AND WELFARE POLICY FOR HORSES USED IN CAMPDRAFTING

The National Campdraft Council of Australia recognises the importance of sound animal welfare policies, which prevent the use of animals which are not fit for competition. Fitness may be gauged as appropriate physical fitness or lack of suitability for competition due to injury or disease.

The NCCA recognises that animals used in competition must be treated in a humane manner and that the NCCA does not condone the ill treatment or abuse of any animals whilst competing at campdrafts.

1. The following provisions regarding conduct shall apply to any event whether in competition or practice.
 - (a) Inhumane treatment or abuse of a horse in any manner whilst in the arena or on the grounds is prohibited. Inhumane treatment includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Riding of a crippled, injured or lame animal.
 - (ii) Riding of a horse with a health abnormality, which could result in the horse's undue discomfort or distress.
 - (iii) Abuse of an animal which includes excessive jerking, spurring, whipping or any other act intended to cause trauma or injury to the animal.
 - (b) Any act of abuse or intent to abuse an animal whilst in the campdraft arena or on the grounds or the vicinity which could also endanger the safety of other persons or animals will not be tolerated and the persons may be subject to disciplinary action.
2. If the Campdrafting Committee discovers inhumane treatment or abuse of a horse it may immediately bar the responsible party and horse from further participation from the event. This decision should be based on consultation with a veterinary surgeon. In the event that a Veterinary Surgeon is not available then the committee shall consult with the judge(s) of the event before any action is taken under this rule.

3. Administration of a drug or drugs while on the grounds or the vicinity of campdrafting grounds, including the arena, practice area or stables is strictly prohibited with following provisos:
- (i) Any horse winning an event may be swabbed. Other horses will be chosen at random before the running of an event and they will be swabbed at the completion of the event. The number chosen will depend on the number of entries in the event.
 - (ii) All testing will be by blood sample. Entry to any event will be contingent on permission for such blood samples to be obtained. The blood test will be an accurate determination of drug levels in the blood stream (not a screening test). A registered drug-testing laboratory will perform the test. Blood samples will only be taken by veterinarians using tamper proof sample kits supplied by the testing laboratory.
 - (iii) A veterinarian must gazette all drugs that he has prescribed and administered to a horse up to 10 days prior to competition. This information must include a statement that ***the horse is fit for competition, the reason the drug has been given, the drug administered. The dose, the route of administration and the date and time that the last dose of the drug was administered.*** All of these conditions are mandatory. Any horse found to have a positive swab in the absence of a Veterinarian's certificate will be reported to the governing Associations Drug Committee.
 - (iv) The result of drug tests will be reported to the governing Associations Drug Committee who on advice from the testing laboratory will determine whether any offence has been committed and what penalty will be imposed. Drug levels that are not high enough to have influenced the performance of the horse will not attract any penalty. These levels will be taken from internationally published data. All results of negative tests will be destroyed.
 - (v) The cost of these tests will be borne by the governing Associations except where such a test is positive in which case the cost will be borne by the Owner. In the event that a committee discovers or has a complaint made to them regarding inhumane treatment, abuse or any drug administration not in accordance with the above rules, the governing Associations shall be notified and a hearing to consider disciplinary action against the responsible party (s) shall be scheduled.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF CAMPDRAFT LIVESTOCK

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This Code is intended to compliment and support existing legislation. The staging of campdrafts and the conduct of those involved are subject to the relevant legislative requirements in each State.
- 1.2** The rules for the care, treatment and welfare of campdraft livestock are to be observed by all campdraft personnel at each campdraft affiliated with the

N.C.C.A. and their member Associations.

- 1.3 If, for any reason, there is a conflict between the rules of competition and the code for the care and treatment of campdraft livestock then the latter shall prevail, without qualification.
- 1.4 Any competitor failing to comply with the animal welfare rules of the N.C.C.A. including unnecessary roughness to livestock during competition in the opinion of the judges shall be disqualified from the event.

POLICY STATEMENT

- 2.1 It is the policy of the National Campdraft Council of Australia that animals used in campdraft shall be treated humanely and with proper consideration for their health and welfare.
- 2.2 The rules for the conduct of campdraft events shall be consistent with this policy and shall be specifically designed to prevent cruelty and minimize the risk of unintentional injury or mistreatment

The voluntary Code of Conduct shall be binding on the National Campdraft Council of Australia, its officers, members and affiliated campdraft committees.

CAMPDRAFT CATTLE

- 3.1 All cattle used in campdrafting must be a suitable size and in a healthy, strong condition, as dictated by normal circumstances for open range cattle in that particular region.
- 3.2 Female stock, which is in an obvious pregnant condition, must not under any circumstances be used in any campdrafting event.
- 3.3 Assembly of stock must be in stock-proof Yards. All yards and loading ramps must be constructed and maintained to minimize stress and inconvenience.
- 3.4 All cattle presented by the Committee for use in competition must be fed and watered in accordance with normal husbandry methods for cattle in transit by droving or motor transport.
- 3.5 Shelter from heat, wind and cold is not considered necessary for cattle except in extreme conditions of climate.
- 3.6 At the completion of unloading stock a representative of the promoting committee to inspect stock and any injured animals to be treated and placed in a situation to relieve stress as soon as practical.
- 3.7 During each and every event, a representative of the committee will supervise the use of stock to ensure the continued suitability of stock for use during such event.
- 3.8 If available, services of a veterinary surgeon will be procured to provide the humane destruction of any animal, which is deemed to be in a state of distress requiring such treatment. If a veterinary surgeon is not available, any competent paramedic and/or stock contractor may be procured to provide such services.
- 3.9 In campdrafting events, cattle may only be used once at the same venue.

- 3.10 The judge may order the removal from the camp of unsound cattle or distressed cattle.
- 3.11 All horses shall be presented in body condition and soundness satisfactory to the judge of the campdraft. The judge must disqualify from competition any horse not meeting their requirements.
- 3.12 The judge must disqualify any competitor causing unnecessary distress to either horse or beast in any campdraft.

GENERAL ANIMAL WELFARE CONCERNS IN CAMPDRAFTING

- 4.1 Poor preparation of arena surfaces.
- 4.2 Use of unfit and unsuitably trained horses in campdrafting events.
- 4.3 Overworking of cattle following completion of a Campdraft run.
- 4.4 Use of sharpened spurs.
- 4.5 Use of inappropriate bits that cause unreasonable pain and suffering.
- 4.6 Campdrafts being run in excessively hot weather.

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR COMMITTEES OPERATING A CAMPDRAFT

These requirements have been specifically written to address improvement in the Committees of Campdrafts and public liability insurance issue.

This Code of Practice states the requirements for those Associations that seek to upgrade to meet a standard that is acceptable by both.

Risk and prosecution

Following a statutory (legislative) requirement will provide you with a defence in a prosecution for a breach of an obligation (i.e. duty of care).

Following an advisory standard or industry code of practice will also provide you with a defence in a prosecution for breach of an obligation.

If you do not follow an advisory standard or industry code of practice, you must show that you took reasonable precautions and exercised proper diligence in choosing a way to manage exposure to the risk, or that the breach happened as a result of factors over which you had no control.

These requirements are designed to help Committees meet their obligations. Committees may also need to undertake specific risk assessments.

General

These requirements are aimed at reducing or eliminating risks to both participants and spectators in campdrafting events. They do not include special rules that Associations may impose, such as those relating to the running of events, arena size or setup, competition rules, disqualification and so on.

This Code only addresses risks related to the use of horses at campdrafts and the need to control unintended interactions between horses and people. In addition there are a number of other risks that are associated with horses at campdrafts.

These include but are not limited to:-

- Injury due to physical conditions(e.g. slips, trips, falls)
- Environmental injuries(e.g. sunstrokes, insect bites)
- Property damage (e.g. a damaged car).

In order to comply with this code, operators will need to comply with the general requirements and the specific requirements for the activities they undertake.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this code, all Committees have a duty of care to all participants, staff, and spectators. Each individual Committee should review the operations at their campdraft to ensure they meet this requirement.

This code does not specifically address requirements under State and Local Government legislation. Committees are advised to check carefully with the relevant authorities.

General requirements for all campdrafts

Horse and Rider equipment

1. All riders under the age of 18 years must wear, properly fitted helmets (includes use of the chinstrap) that comply with AS/NZS 3838:1998, and are less than five years old from the date of manufacture.
2. Appropriate footwear must be worn at all times when riding. This footwear must enable removal of the foot from the stirrup iron. It must also prevent the foot sliding forward and through the stirrup iron.
When handling horses (i.e. not riding) footwear should be worn that provide strong protection to the top of the foot.
Leather boots are preferred. Open toed sandals and thongs are not to be worn.
3. All Associations should advise participants on footwear and dress requirements.
4. All equipment (e.g. saddles, bridles) used with the horse should be in good repair and correctly fitted.
5. Saddles must be securely attached to the horse in a manner that keeps the saddle properly in place. A saddle must have at least two points of attachment.
suitable attachments are a double buckle girth, girth and surcingle, or double wrapped latego.

Buildings and Grounds

1. Committees should ensure buildings used as part of a campdraft, comply with appropriate state and local government safety regulations. Particularly in relation to fire control systems, food preparation areas and waste disposal.
All buildings that are not used for campdraft activities should be kept secure to prevent unauthorized entry.
2. Where practical, all grounds should have a secure perimeter that reduces the likelihood of horses or cattle escaping. Where fencing is not practical, alternate means should be provided for avoiding uncontrolled stock gaining access to roads.
3. In order to reduce the potential for uncontrolled, and unsafe, interactions between horses, cattle, humans and property (including vehicles), signs should be installed that indicate :-
 - a) Areas the public are permitted and where access is restricted.
 - b) Potential dangers to the safety of both humans and horses.
4. Where campdrafts involve moving stock on public roadways, signs must be installed to adequately warn motorists of the use of the road by horses, riders and cattle.

5. All camp-drafts should have access to a First Aid kit. All officials and staff should be made aware of the location of the kit. At least one clearly identified person must be nominated to provide first aid during all of the events at a campdraft.
6. All premises must have an effective communication link for contacting emergency services. All officials and staff should be aware of the location of the communication link.
7. Committees must, as far as practicable, ensure all areas are free of hazards, particularly slip, trip and fall hazards, that may cause injury to horses, riders, staff and the public.

Staff

1. Staff involved with horses and cattle must be such that they can confidently manage and handle interactions between horses, cattle and humans so that accidents, to themselves, spectators or competitors, are avoided.
2. Staff not involved with stock must be able to carry out their duties both efficiently and safely.
3. Consideration must be given to legal age limits for being in charge of an activity.

Horses

1. Owners of horses are responsible for ensuring the safety of the public is not compromised by horses that show dangerous behaviour. Owners must take all necessary action to isolate, or control such horses.
2. It is the Horse owners responsibility to ensure, as far as possible that horses and riders are matched to each other for the activities being undertaken.
3. Each operation must promote humane conduct of horse use and management, with proper consideration for the horses' health and welfare.

Committees

1. In situations where spectators and members of the public can gain access to horse areas, information must be readily available advising of the potential risks associated with horses and horse activities.
Advice should include any restrictions applying to behaviour, prohibited areas or specific actions that may lead to injuries.
Advice should be readily available in a clear and easy to understand form.
Advice could be in the form of signs, notices, on the backs of tickets or in public address announcements.
2. Operators should provide areas for spectators that are clearly separated from those areas where horse activities take place. Separation would most likely be achieved by fencing, which must act as effective physical deterrent.
3. Where fencing is not practical, alternate means must be provided for avoiding uncontrolled interactions.

4. Uncontrolled interactions can result in severe injuries to horses, riders, staff and spectators.
5. All accidents (physical injuries), or serious incidents where there is no actual physical injury, and incidents which may have the potential for psychological trauma (e.g a horse bolting), that are brought to the attention of staff or that require treatment by staff are to be recorded in an incident report.
6. Incident reports are to be reviewed and actions taken are to be recorded. Incident reports and reviews are to be retained for a minimum of seven years.
7. Insurance advice is that many claims arise three or more years after an accident, and the incident report can provide invaluable evidence of what occurred. Names and addresses of witnesses are also important.
8. Committees should develop a set of processes that address the issue of a participant or member of the public failing to comply with a reasonable direction, the intention of which is to prevent possible injuries or accidents
9. All Committees should endeavour to develop a culture of continuous improvement, through the use of staff and volunteer training, event reviews, activity reviews review of incident report statistics to improve the safety and enjoyment of staff competitors, horses and spectators.

General

1. Since campdrafts can include a range of non-horse related activities that may impinge on the safety of participants and spectators, an additional set of requirements has been included to address these risks.
2. All areas must have their surfaces flat and clear of obstacles, rubbish, potholes and similar dangers.
3. Where steel fencing is used as a barrier, it must be correctly assembled and securely fastened in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
4. Where star droppers or posts are used for temporary fencing they must be capped with plastic caps.
5. Electrical cables, hoses, ropes or similar items must not be laid on the ground in areas accessible to the public, or in walkways used by horses.
6. Walkways and passageways must be free from obstructions and be kept clean. Horse droppings are to be removed from internal walkways as soon as possible.

Horses

1. At all times, horses must be either under control (e.g. being led or ridden) or securely tethered / stabled.
2. All riders, should not engage in, or be knowingly involved in, cruelty to a horse.

Committees

1. Where adverse environmental conditions occur a 'grounds officer' must decide on changes to the program, to ensure activities can continue without significantly increasing the risks of injuries to either horses or riders. Eg. Temperatures over 40°C or below 5°C, Dust storms, Fog or rain sufficiently heavy to cause the surface to become slippery with standing water.
2. Each event must have a judge responsible for control of horses and cattle in the arena and for determining questions or disputes arising from conduct in the arenas or for the condition of the arenas

Other requirements

1. Each event should appoint a risk manager to evaluate the risks to the event and institute appropriate measures to control the risks. (Using the requirements in this Code as a starting point).
2. Each event must appoint a 'security officer' who is responsible for ground, property and personal protection.
3. The organiser is responsible for establishing, promulgating and training staff in procedures for handling unruly or intoxicated persons.
4. Organisers must institute a responsible service of alcoholic beverages and comply with the liquor licensing laws.
5. Organisers are responsible for establishing, promulgating and training staff in procedures related to fire control and evacuation.
6. Dogs must either be excluded from the event, or kept on a leash or securely tied up at all times.
7. All exits from buildings are to be clearly signposted and remain unobstructed.
8. All electrical wiring or installations must be carried out by a licensed electrician and comply with AS/NZS 3000 and AS/NZS 3002.
9. All electrical boxes on poles or posts in arenas and marshalling areas are to be fenced off.

10. Where designated horse washing areas are used, the public must be excluded from the area.
11. For all Campdraft events and associated activities St John Ambulance Officers or similar must be in attendance at all times whilst events are in operation.
12. Free and unobstructed access to the site must be available for emergency vehicles.

NATIONAL CAMPDRAFT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA MEMBER PROTECTION POLICY

1 Policy statement

The National Campdraft Council of Australia is committed to providing a sport and work environment free of harassment. We believe that anyone who works for us or represents us, and everyone with whom we deal, has the right to be treated with respect and dignity. The National Campdraft Council of Australia will not tolerate harassment in our Organisation. We will take all complaints of harassment seriously, and will ensure they are dealt with promptly, seriously, sensitively and confidentially. Disciplinary action can be taken against a person who is found in breach of this policy.

2 Application of

This policy applies to all Campdrafters, Instructors, employees, administrators, officials, volunteers and members of the National Campdraft Council of Australia. This policy applies to behaviour occurring both within and outside the course of the National Campdraft Council of Australia's business, activities and events, when the behaviour involves individuals associated with the National Campdraft Council of Australia and negatively affects relationships within our sport and work environment.

This policy applies to harassment occurring between any participants in the National Campdraft Council of Australia

The Chairman of the National Campdraft Council of Australia accepts that the elimination of harassment leads to a more stable, productive and successful Sport of Campdrafting under The National Campdraft Council of Australia.

3 Confidentiality

The National Campdraft Council of Australia management and officers responsible for implementing this Member Protection Policy will keep confidential the names and details related to abuse, discrimination and/or harassment complaints, unless disclosure is necessary as part of the disciplinary or corrective process.

4 Responsibilities

The National Campdraft Council of Australia is responsible for taking all reasonable steps to prevent harassment in our Sport of Campdrafting and for ensuring our policy is well known throughout all Associations affiliated with the National Campdraft Council of Australia. This means we will take whatever steps necessary to ensure that everyone associated with the National Campdraft Council of Australia knows:

- what harassment means
 - that it is against the law
 - that it will not be tolerated.

While the National Campdraft Council has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the sport of Campdrafting is free of harassment, each Affiliated Campdraft Association will accept day-to-day responsibility for implementing this policy.

Full Policy details are available on request from :

**The Secretary
Southern Campdrafting Association Ltd.
P O Box 266
Cootamundra NSW 2590**

NATIONAL CAMPDRAFT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA ANTI DOPING POLICY FOR CAMPDRAFT COMPETITORS AND OTHER PERSONNEL.

THE N.C.C.A. POSITION ON DOPING

The National Campdraft Council of Australia condemns the Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods in sport. The Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods is contrary to the ethics of sport and potentially harmful to the health of Campdrafters.

The only legitimate Use of Prohibited Substances and Methods is under the supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose.

The National Campdraft Council of Australia aims to stop Doping practices in sport by:

- a. Educating and informing Persons about drugs in sport issues;
- b. Supporting the drug testing programs and education initiatives of ASDA and other Anti-Doping Organisations; and
- c. Imposing effective sanctions on Persons who commit Anti-Doping Rule Violations.

ARTICLE 2 – APPLICATION OF THIS POLICY

This policy applies to:

- a. Members of all affiliated Associations of the N.C.C.A.;
- b. Campdrafting competitors;
- c. Campdrafting Support Personnel;
- d. Directors and Judges ; and
- e. Employees and contractors of The National Campdraft Council of Australia.

ARTICLE 3 - OBLIGATIONS

3.1.1 The policies and minimum standards set forth in the Code of the W.A.D.A. (World Anti Doping Agency and implemented in this Anti-Doping Policy represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport. The persons identified in Article 2 are bound by this Anti-Doping Policy as a condition of their participation and/or involvement in the sport.

Full Policy details are available on request from :

**The Secretary
Southern Campdrafting Association Ltd.
P O Box 266
Cootamundra NSW 2590**