



RACING AND WAGERING WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Rules Applicable to Trackwork Riders

Key:

AR - indicates Australian Rule of Racing

LR - indicates Local Rule of Racing

AR 20 General powers

The Stewards have the following powers:

- (a) to regulate and control, investigate, inquire into, hear and determine matters relating to the conduct of all officials, licensed persons or registered persons, persons connected with a horse, persons attending a racecourse, and any other person connected with racing;
- (b) to make or vary any of the arrangements for the conduct of a race meeting under their control;
- (c) to take (or cause the taking of) a sample from a horse and to make (or cause to be made) any testing or analysis to determine whether any prohibited substance is present in the system of the horse;
- (d) to prohibit any horse from starting in a race;
- (e) to refuse or reject the nomination of any horse at any time for any period and/or until that horse has satisfactorily participated in an official trial or a jump-out, or passed any required veterinary examination;
- (f) to enter upon and control all lands, buildings and other structures or places used for the purposes of a race meeting, and to expel or exclude any person from the same;
- (g) to order the removal of any shoes, racing plates, equipment or gear from a horse which are not approved or are in their opinion unsuitable, unsafe or ineffective;
- (h) to inquire at any time into the running of any horse within the jurisdiction of the same PRA;
- (i) to hear and determine any claim by a rider that a nominator or trainer of a horse refused to honour a riding engagement, and to make an order regarding that, including in relation to any compensation they think fit in the circumstances; and
- (j) to exercise any powers or perform any functions conferred on them by the relevant PRA and/or through any valid government statute or legislative instrument which confers powers or functions on them (as applicable).

AR 21 Race days, official trials and jump-outs

Without limiting any other Stewards' powers, the Stewards have the following powers in relation to race days, official trials and jump-outs:

- (a) to determine all questions and/or protests in relation to racing;
- (b) to disqualify any horse entered for a race which, contrary to the orders of the Stewards, is removed from the course at the race meeting, or not produced on request;
- (c) to require any nominator to satisfy the Stewards that the nominator and/or any horse nominated by that person is not subject to any penalty or restriction under the Rules;
- (d) to order down from riding any rider without giving any reason, and to order the substitution of one rider with another if they think fit;
- (e) to order any rider to alter the length of the rider's stirrups;
- (f) for any reason related to conditions on a race day, including with reference to safety:
 - (i) to postpone any race/s, whether before or after the commencement of the race meeting, either to later that day or another day (subject to the approval of the relevant PRA); and/or
 - (ii) to alter the distance of any race;
- (g) in exceptional circumstances, to extend the time allowed for weighing-out, declaring weight, starting, or for any other thing required by the Rules or related to the conditions of a race;
- (h) at any time during the hours of racing, to remove and/or replace the Judge, Starter, Clerk of the Scales, Clerk of the Course, timekeeper, or other official;
- (i) to engage any official or assistant necessary for the conduct of a race meeting; and
- (j) to order the scratching of a horse from a race at any time before the start of a race if, in the opinion of the Stewards, it is either unfit to run or unable to start without unreasonable delay.

AR 22 Investigations and inquiries

- (1) Without limiting any other Stewards' powers, the Stewards have the following powers in relation to investigations and inquiries:
- (a) to investigate and/or inquire into any matter in connection with racing, including without limitation:
 - (i) any matter in connection with any race meeting; and
 - (ii) any incident or occurrence in connection with any official trial, jump-out, trackwork, or training facility.
 - (b) to hear and make a determination in relation to any matter in connection with racing, including without limitation:
 - (i) any matter in connection with any race meeting; and
 - (ii) any incident or occurrence in connection with any official trial, jump-out, trackwork, or training facility;
 - (c) to take any action the Stewards deem necessary in respect of any horse involved in any investigation or inquiry conducted under subrule (1)(a) or (b);
 - (d) to require production and take possession of and examine (by any means) any mobile phones, computers, tablets, other electronic devices, books, documents and records (including telephone or financial records) in relation to any race meeting and/or any investigation, inquiry, hearing or proceeding;
 - (e) to order the examination of any horse, including to determine its age or identity;
 - (f) to take possession of any horse, whether dead or alive, in order to conduct whatever tests and/or examinations the Stewards consider necessary;
 - (g) to take (or cause to be taken) any sample from any horse and perform (or require to be performed) any testing or analysis of that sample to determine whether any prohibited substance is in the system of the horse;
 - (h) to take (or cause to be taken) any sample from any rider before or after any race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork;
 - (i) to take (or cause to be taken) any sample from any horse handler before or after handling any horse at any race meeting, official trial, jump-out or trackwork, where a Steward reasonably suspects that the horse handler is affected by a banned substance under AR 137(1).
 - (j) to arrange or facilitate any test to determine whether any prohibited substance or banned substance is in a sample;
 - (k) to search any licensed person or any gear or equipment and to take possession of anything the Stewards believe could provide evidence of a breach of the Rules;
 - (l) at any time to enter the premises occupied by or under the control of a licensed person and used in any manner relating to any licence to:
 - (i) inspect and search the premises;
 - (ii) search any licensed person or registered person on the premises;
 - (iii) examine any horse, take possession of it and cause that horse to be:
 - (A) removed from the premises and be detained; or
 - (B) detained at or within the premises, for a period and on terms the Stewards consider necessary; and
 - (iv) examine and/or take possession of anything located on or in the premises and retain it for a period the Stewards consider necessary.
- (2) Stewards who enter premises under powers in these Australian Rules may bring with them persons or items they consider necessary to assist in the exercise of their powers, performance of their functions or carrying out of their duties.
- (3) In relation to the powers of entry of premises under these Australian Rules, the onus of proving that the premises are not being used in any manner relating to any licence is on the licensed person who has the occupation or control of the premises, and the use of them.

AR 24 Disciplinary action

Without limiting any other Stewards' powers, the Stewards have the following powers in relation to disciplining and/or penalising:

- (a) to penalise any person who breaches the Rules; and
- (b) to publish any penalty or restriction imposed or any decision made in the exercise of their powers, performance of their functions or carrying out of their duties.

AR 232 Failure to observe processes and directions of PRAs or Stewards

A person must not:

- (a) obstruct or interfere with, or attempt to obstruct or interfere with, the conduct of a race meeting, race, official trial or jump-out;
- (b) fail or refuse to comply with an order, direction or requirement of the Stewards or an official;
- (c) while the Stewards are exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties:
 - (i) refuse to obey a reasonable direction of the Stewards;
 - (ii) obstruct, hinder or delay the Stewards in exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties; or
 - (iii) incite any other person/s to obstruct, hinder or delay the Stewards from exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties, or fail to prevent any other person/s on premises the Stewards have entered under AR 22(1)(l) from doing so.
- (d) while any investigator appointed by a PRA under AR 15(c) is exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties:
 - (i) refuse to obey a reasonable direction of the investigator;

- (ii) obstruct, hinder or delay the investigator in exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties; or
- (iii) incite any other person/s to obstruct, hinder or delay the investigator from exercising their powers, performing their functions or carrying out their duties.
- (e) if the person is a nominator, trainer or person in charge of a horse – contrary to the orders of the Stewards, fail or refuse on request to produce a horse entered for a race at a meeting or remove that horse from the racecourse;
- (f) use on a horse any shoes, racing plates, equipment or gear which has not been approved, or which in the opinion of the Stewards is unsuitable or unsafe;
- (g) tamper or attempt to tamper with any means of identification of a horse as referred to in the Rules;
- (h) refuse or fail to attend or give evidence at an interview, investigation, inquiry, hearing or appeal when directed or requested to do so by a PRA, the Stewards or a person authorised by a PRA or the Stewards; and
- (i) give any evidence at an interview, investigation, inquiry, hearing and/or appeal which is false or misleading.

LR 19

- (a) *The Principal Racing Authority may from time to time appoint Stewards of such categories as it shall think fit.*
- (b) *The Chairman of any panel of Stewards shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote*
- (c) *The Principal Racing Authority may upon request by the Stewards, appoint persons to act*
- (d) *Stewards and Deputy Stewards appointed under this Rule shall have and may exercise all duties and authorities conferred upon the Stewards by the Rules.*
- (e) *A sole Steward or Deputy Steward at a meeting or organised trial shall have and may exercise all the powers vested in the Stewards under the Rules.*

LR 19A *Any investigator or investigators appointed by the Principal Racing Authority shall have the powers mutatis mutandis as are given to the Stewards under AR20(c),(f) and (j) and AR22(1)(a),(d),(e),(f),(g),(h),(i),(j),(k) and (l) and AR22(2) and (3).*

LR 110C *Any person riding work under poor visibility conditions must wear a distinguishing light of approved design attached to his or her skull cap. This light must be switched on prior to proceeding on to the track.*

LR 110E *Any person other than a licensed jockey, apprentice, licensed trainer or permit to train holder who rides on a race course or any recognised training track must have a permit to do so.*

AR 139 Offences where riders use banned substances

- (1) A rider breaches these Australian Rules if:
 - (a) a banned substance under AR 136(1) is detected in a sample taken from the rider; or
 - (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.
- (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.
- (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:
 - (a) if a banned substance under AR 136(1) is detected in a sample taken from the rider;
 - (b) if the rider refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so;
 - (c) if the rider tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes, or in any way hinders the collection of, a sample.
- (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.
- (5) For the purposes of subrule (4):
 - (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
 - (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.

LR 110F

- (1) *The Stewards may at any time require any licensed jockey, or any person granted permission to ride in races or track work, to undergo a physical and/or medical assessment by a qualified medical practitioner at the satisfaction of the Stewards.*
- (2) *If in the opinion of the Stewards any such assessment is unsatisfactory, insofar as race riding or track riding is concerned, they may suspend the licence or permit of such jockey or permit holder.*
- (3) *Any rider who fails or refuses to submit to any such fitness or medical assessment procedure when required to do so may be penalised by the Stewards.*

AR 111 Physical fitness to ride

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (5) Any rider who breaches subrule (4) may be stood down from riding.

AR 112 Limitations on pregnant riders being able to ride

- (1) A pregnant rider must not ride in races, official trials, jump-outs or trackwork after the first trimester of her pregnancy.
- (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:
 - (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 141 Stewards may impose a stay on a banned substance offence penalty

- (1) The Stewards may stay the operation of any penalty imposed for a breach of AR 136(1) or AR 137(1) in whole or in part, and for a period of time and under the terms and conditions they think fit.
- (2) If a rider or horse handler does not comply with any of the terms and conditions of a stay imposed under subrule (1), the Stewards may order that the stayed penalty take effect.

AR 121 Clothes, footwear and equipment

- (1) Riders must wear clothes which are clean and appropriate for riding.
- (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.
- (3) The Stewards may confiscate any clothes, footwear, apparel and equipment worn or used by a rider that has not been approved in accordance with subrule (2). (*added 1/06/19*)

AR 122 Helmets

- (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.
- (2) Every rider is responsible for the care and condition of the rider's helmet.
- (3) A helmet will be deemed not serviceable and must be immediately replaced by a rider if:
 - (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.
- (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.
- (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).
- (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.

Note: Pursuant to this rule Racing Australia has ordered that:

- (a) The following helmet standards are approved:
 - (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, 12/12/2014.
- (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 Proper bridle and saddle for horses

- (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.
- (2) If a rider wears race boots in official trials or jump-outs, the saddle must be equipped with race irons.
 - (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.
 - (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.

LR 124

- (1) *The practice of leading two or more riderless horses at the same time is prohibited.*
- (2) *The Stewards may penalise any person breaching this rule or found responsible for a breach of this rule.*

AR 123 Safety vests (deleted and replaced 1/4/20)

- (1) When mounted on a horse, including but not limited to in a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork, a rider must wear a properly fastened safety vest which:
 - (a) complies with a standard prescribed by Racing Australia;
 - (b) has been approved by Racing Australia;
 - (c) is in a satisfactory condition;
 - (d) has not been modified in any way; and
 - (e) has attached to it a manufacturer's label that states that it complies with a standard prescribed by Racing Australia.
- (2) 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 comply with the requirements in subrule (1).
- (3) The Stewards may confiscate or order the satisfactory repair of any safety vest that does not comply with the requirements in subrule (1).
- (4) 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.

Note: Pursuant to this rule, Racing Australia has ordered that:

- (a) *the following standards of safety vests are prescribed:*
 - (i) *ARB Standard 1.1998; and*
 - (ii) *European Standard EN 13158;*
- (b) *the following Level 1 safety vests are approved:*
 - (i) *Hows Racesafe;*
 - (ii) *Ozvest;*
 - (iii) *Racelite Pro;*
 - (iv) *Vipa;*
 - (v) *Vipa I;*
 - (vi) *USG Flexi Race; and*
 - (vii) *Airowear Swift;*
- (c) *the following Level 2 safety vests are approved:*
 - (i) *Vipa II.*

AR 125 Riders permitted to use blunt and approved spurs

Riders may use spurs provided they are blunt and of a type approved by Racing Australia, a PRA, or the Stewards.

LR 125

- (a) *In accordance with AR 125 a rider may only use ball type spurs with a minimum ball diameter of 10mm.*
- (b) *Any rider using spurs of a type other than specified in part (a) of this rule commits an offence and may be penalised.*

AR 132 Limits on the use of a whip by a rider

- (1) A rider may only carry in races, official trials, jump-outs, or trackwork a padded whip of a design and specification approved by Racing Australia ("approved whip") which is in a satisfactory condition and has not been modified in any way.
- (2) A person must not have in his or her possession:
 - (a) a whip which is not an approved whip; or
 - (b) an approved whip which has been modified in any way.
- (3) The Stewards may confiscate any whip which:
 - (a) is not an approved whip; or
 - (b) is an approved whip which, in their opinion, is not in a satisfactory condition or has been modified in any way.
- (4) In a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork, or elsewhere, a rider must not use his or her whip in an excessive,

- unnecessary or improper manner.
- (5) Without limiting the generality of subrule (5), in a race, official trial or jump-out a rider must not use his or her whip:
- (a) forward of the rider's horse's shoulder or in the vicinity of its head;
 - (b) using an action that raises the rider's arm above shoulder height;
 - (c) when the rider's horse is out of contention;
 - (d) when the rider's horse is showing no response;
 - (e) after passing the winning post;
 - (f) causing injury to the rider's horse;
 - (g) when the rider's horse is clearly winning;
 - (h) when the rider's horse has no reasonable prospect of improving or losing its position;
 - (i) in a manner where the seam of the flap is the point of contact with the horse, unless the rider satisfies the Stewards that that was neither deliberate nor reckless.
- (8) A trainer, owner or their 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.
- (9) A person must not offer any inducements to a rider to use the whip in a way that, if carried out, might result in a breach of this rule.

AR 133 Possession of stockwhip

A person must not have in his or her possession a stockwhip:

- (a) at a racecourse;
- (b) at a thoroughbred racing stable; or
- (c) at premises otherwise used for training or pre-training a horse, unless the person satisfies the Stewards that the stockwhip is in his or her possession at those premises for reasons unrelated to the training or pre-training of a horse.

AR 134 Excessive, unnecessary or improper use of spurs

In a race, official trial, jump-out or trackwork, or elsewhere, a rider must not use his or her spurs in an excessive, unnecessary or improper manner.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

The Rule of Racing outlining those substances that are prohibited or banned in Jockeys and Track Work Riders and other categories specified within the Rules is as follows:

AR 136 Banned substances in relation to riders

(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:

- (a) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0µg/L);
- (b) all barbiturates (0µg/L);
- (c) all Cannabinoids, including but not limited to:
 - (i) 11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (15ug/L);
 - (ii) synthetic cannabinoid analogues and/or their metabolites (such as JWH-018, JWH-073 and HU-210).
- (d) all diuretics (0µg/L);
- (e) probenecid (0µg/L);
- (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);
- (g) all stimulants, including but not limited to:
 - (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);
- (Stimulants which are specifically excluded are: levo-amphetamine; levo-methylamphetamine; phenylpropanolamine; pseudoephedrine.)
- (h) all anorectics, including but not limited to:
 - (i) phentermine (500µg/L);
 - (ii) diethylpropion (0µg/L);
 - (iii) sibutramine (0µg/L).
- (i) all opiates and opioids, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) morphine (0µg/L, save as specified in subrule (2));
 - (ii) codeine (0µg/L, save as specified in subrule (2));
 - (iii) oxycodone (0µg/L);
 - (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).

(Opiates and opioids which are specifically excluded are: dihydrocodeine; dextromethorphan; pholcodine; propoxyphene; tramadol.)
- (j) all dissociative anaesthetics and related substances, including but not limited to:
 - (i) ketamine (0µg/L);
 - (ii) phencyclidine (0µg/L);
 - (iii) tiletamine (0µg/L).
- (k) gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-butanediol: gammabutyrolactone) (10,000µg/L);
- (l) benzylpiperazine (500 µg/L) and phenylpiperazine (0µg/L) and their derivatives (0µg/L);
- (m) tryptamine derivatives (0µg/L),(e.g. dimethyltryptamine; alphamethyltryptamine; hydroxydimethyltryptamine and related substances);
- (n) all benzodiazepines, including but not limited to:
 - (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).
- (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:
- (a) the total codeine and morphine concentration is less than 2,000µg/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:
 - (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.

NOTE

RWWA recognizes that some medications which may fall into the above categories are essential for the treatment of substantial illness, condition or ailment suffered by an applicant for licence. Where such medication is prescribed by a medical practitioner who is a recognized specialist in the relevant field of medicine permission may be granted in consultation with the RWWA Medical Officer for that person to be granted a licence. In such circumstances, full details of the condition and medication must be outlined to the Stewards for approval prior to the person engaging in activity governed by the licence.