



RACING AND WAGERING WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Advice to Harness Race Clubs regarding stable and trackwork safety.

All Race Clubs are reminded that there is a publication on the WorkSafe WA website related to stable and trackwork safety. This publication was developed by WorkSafe Vic. In conjunction with Racing Victoria and is applicable to WA.

It can be found at - <https://content.api.worksafe.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/ISBN-Guidebook-horse-stables-and-track-riding-safety-2018-08.pdf>

Whilst this information is directed at Thoroughbred stables and Training, the information is easily adapted and modified to the harness industry.

Important aspects of track work safety are covered in this publication. Race clubs are reminded that they should also adopt and follow appropriate safety procedures.

In the booklet 'Horse stables and track riding safety' your attention is drawn to (*with appropriate adjustments for Harness horse training*):

Part 4: Track Riding (*driving*) Safety (page 48)

- In determining appropriate track work activities, the following is to be considered:
 - experience of rider (*driver*) and/or horse - this should be the foremost consideration when assigning riders (*drivers*) to work and exercise horses
 - track surfaces to be used
 - speed of track work
 - the number of horses using the track at any one time.

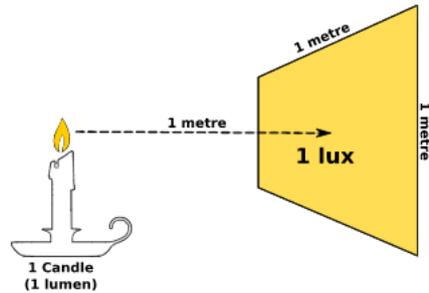
- Track riders (driver) are to wear appropriate PPE. For example
 - prior to sunrise at a training venue - a rider (driver), when mounted on a horse (sulky), should have a working safety warning light affixed to their helmet and a reflective high visibility vest.
(it is suggested that all drivers should wear a reflective High visibility vest when driving at trackwork)

- **Track riding (*driving*) is to be performed in daylight hours only, unless:**
 - flood lighting systems are maintained for training tracks
 - float parking areas and any other areas frequented by track users for the purpose of training during non-daylight hours are adequately lit (training track lighting should achieve a minimum, on average, of three lux over distance relative to the spacing of light on masts or other structures for any training track).

To assist in understanding the level of light required see following page

LUX explanation

A measurement of 1 lux is equal to the illumination of a one metre square surface that is one metre away from a single candle.



The diagram below helps to visualise this more easily.

One lux (1 lux) of light is a measure of the light density, equivalent to 1 lumen per square metre (lm / m^2).

To place the amount of 1 lux into context, examples of the wide ranging lux of a natural ambient light conditions are given in the table below:

Natural Light Condition	Typical Lux
Direct Sunlight	32,000 to 100,000
Ambient Daylight	10,000 to 25,000
Overcast Daylight	1000
Sunset & Sunrise	400
Moonlight (Full moon)	1
Night (No moon)	< 0.01