

Rundle Riders Therapeutic Riding

Please initial
each paragraph



HORSE RELATED ACTIVITIES COME WITH THIS WARNING:

SECTION A. Protective Attire

By wearing the proper attire while working around horses, makes the experience not only more comfortable, but can prevent some injuries from occurring.

_____ A1 Initial

A1. I am hereby advised to always wear hard-soled, fully enclosed shoes or boots and socks to protect feet. Riding boots, paddock boots, and rubber boots are acceptable.

_____ A2 Initial

A2. I am hereby advised to always wear long pants to protect legs while working around or interacting with horses. Blue-jeans are acceptable.

_____ A3 Initial

A3. I am hereby advised to always wear an approved ASTM-SEI riding helmet while riding horses. Bicycle helmets, or helmets used in a different sport are not acceptable riding attire. Alternative helmets must have a written evaluation by an appropriate health professional (PT, OT, SLP, MD) to determine whether the use of this helmet is necessary, and then used in accordance to NARHA guidelines for alternative helmets.

_____ A4 Initial

A4. I am hereby advised to always wear riding gloves (leather or synthetic) while working with horses on the ground or under saddle to protect hands and fingers.

SECTION B. The Nature and Physical Character of the Horse

Domesticated, well-trained horses are usually obedient, docile, and affectionate.

However, it is important to understand that horses are a flight animal that is more likely to run when scared or startled; and as a result there is additional risk of injury and/or death inherent to being on the farm.

_____ B1 Initial

B1. I am advised that horses are unpredictable by nature, with minds of their own, as are all animals both domestic and wild. The horse is often somewhat high strung or nervous as flight animals are by nature. Horses are extremely strong and physically powerful. Horses are extremely heavy weighing from 800 to 1500 pounds on the average.

_____ B2 initial

B2. I am advised that when a horse is frightened, angry, under stress or feels threatened, it is the horse's instinct to jump forward or sideways, to run away from danger at a trot or gallop of speeds up to 35 miles per hour.

_____ B3 Initial

B3. I am advised that if a horse is frightened or feels threatened from behind, the horse may kick straight back, sideways in either direction or even forward with either or both hind legs with tremendous force enough to cause serious injury and/or death..

_____ B4 Initial

B4 I am advised that if a horse is frightened or feels threatened from above or from his/her back, he/she may hunch the back and buck in a way that could throw a rider to the ground with tremendous force. A fall from a horse will usually be from a height of 3 to 6 feet, a height that may cause injury and/or death.

_____ B5 Initial

B5. I am advised that if a horse is frightened or feels threatened from the front, the natural reaction may be to rear up with both front legs, strike with one or both front legs, bite with teeth, throw the head up or from side to side, or run directly over whatever he/she fears in front of him/her.

_____ B6 Initial

B6. I am advised that a human must always approach a horse calmly and quietly with caution, preferably to the horse's shoulder or lower neck, talking soothingly to the horse.

HORSE RELATED ACTIVITIES – Continued from page 1.

 B7 Initial

B7. I am advised that loud and/or sudden unexpected movements, dropping of objects near a horse, approaching vehicles, or approaching animals and/or people, ill-fitting equipment or physical pain can provoke a domesticated horse to react according to natural, protective instincts.

 B8 Initial

B8. I am advised that the first signs of anger or fear in a horse are the sudden tensing of the muscles of the body, possibly laying the ears flat back against the head, or quickly tossing or raising the head, or sudden snorting through the nostrils accompanied by at least one other warning sign(s).

 B9 Initial

B9. I am advised that a horse can see independently with each eye, actually looking in one direction with one eye and another direction with the other eye. The horse can also focus both eyes on one object somewhere in front of him/her. Typically the direction the ear is pointing will tell an observer where the eye is looking on the same side.

 B10 Initial

B10. I am advised that a horse has two blind areas around which he/she cannot see. Those areas are directly behind the horse and directly in front. When a horse has his/her head lowered to the ground, the spot directly at the end of the nostrils is a blind area. This is the reason it is best to approach a horse close to the shoulder, and never to surprise a horse from the rear, or to reach first for the horse's mouth.

 B11 Initial

B11. I am advised that while a horse is very sure-footed by nature, horses may accidentally step on an object such as a human's foot when the horse is balancing or turning around. When a horse is worked on unstable ground or slippery grass or footing, the horse could fall down injuring the horse, rider and/or handler.

I have read and fully understand the above warnings concerning protective attire and the nature and physical character of the horse, and have initialed each paragraph to indicate such.

Participant Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Participant (or Guardian) Signature: _____

Name of RRTR Witness: _____ **Date:** _____

Signature of RRTR Witness: _____