

Equestrian NSW in conjunction with Eventing NSW



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Guidelines for Hunter Trials

Effective September 2010

GUIDELINES FOR HUNTER TRIALS
EA NSW in conjunction with EVENTING NSW

Preamble: The EA NSW has advised all EA insured clubs that they are required to affiliate with the appropriate discipline for any activities which incorporate training for any level of a discipline – with this in mind EvNSW has developed basic guidelines/rules which address the safety issues of conducting 'activities' which include the jumping of fixed obstacles.

Although this document sets out the rules for Hunter Trials, reference should be made to the EA Rules for Eventing and/or all relevant FEI Rule Books for any eventuality not covered in this rule book. In any unforeseen or exceptional circumstances, it is the duty of the official(s) responsible to make a decision in a sporting spirit and in accordance with the intention of these rules.

- Eventing NSW wishes to encourage clubs that introduce riders to Eventing, and these clubs are deserving of the protection that affiliation with the EA will provide.
- Hunter Trials are an encouraging introduction to the sport and an opportunity for established competitors to train the jumping phases of Eventing.
- Many EA members wish to experience the jumping phases of Eventing and deserve the protection of a proper framework and rules for lower level events.
- The EA NSW & ENSW have the capacity to assist all affiliated clubs.
- ENSW will facilitate all Eventing affiliated clubs with course design and technical assistance. Arrangements can be made for course consultation before an event at no charge, if the club does not have a suitable qualified committee member.
- ENSW has produced these guidelines with the aim of maintaining safety standards, while easing requirements which are not central to safety or the sport
- ENSW wishes to develop a calendar for Unofficial Events (eg Chicken Runs, Hunter Trials, Cross Country Competitions, Derby Days, and Training Days) with a view to promoting the calendar on its website and in The Eventer magazine.
- Any activity that includes the jumping of 'fixed obstacles' will be deemed to be Eventing and therefore must be run under EA rules and these guidelines.
- Hunter Trials are defined as any event which includes a showjumping and x-country phase only. Hunter trials will not include Dressage. They are not required to pay the ENSW Horse Levy and Entry Secretary rebate will not be applicable, nor lodge Entry lists or results with the EA & ENSW.
- Hunter trials do not count in any way as qualifiers to official eventing competition.
- The method of classification of place getters is at the discretion of the organizing committee but must be clearly stated on the schedule
- Maximum dimensions are described in Table 1. Fences do not need to be built to maximum dimensions and in many cases will be significantly lower. However, the maximum dimensions must not be exceeded at either Jumping or Cross Country, to give competitors certainty as to the requirements of competition, and to foster safety.
- Dimensions of Introductory, Newcomers and Encourager classes have been selected to reflect in most cases the Pony Club Rules for Eventing at C, D and E grades respectively. This should allow the use of Pony Club courses for Unofficial Events, and club courses for Pony Club events. (Preliminary and PreNovice rules closely parallel Pony Club B and A Grades respectively).
- Distances and Speeds for XC and Jumping are described in Table 1. Lower distances and slower speeds may be selected by clubs if they desire, but recommended distances and speeds will not be exceeded. Penalty points should be allocated for competitors who go too fast as per the EFA Rules.

- A club may decide to have no timing (i.e. no optimum time or time limit) but must strictly monitor that riders are riding at a safe speed and at a speed appropriate to the class. They must be sufficiently organized to warn any rider on course who appears to be riding at excessive speed, recklessly approaching fences or riding uncontrollably, and be prepared to eliminate such a rider if they continue in a manner judged to be unsafe.
- Clubs may stipulate that riders may ride past a jump that they do not wish to jump, or that they may ride past a jump at which they have had two refusals to continue the course, or alternatively may jump a smaller alternative route 'chicken route' for their third attempt.
- The rules currently stipulate that a competitor eliminated in one phase may compete in further phases, unless the judge of the phase in which they were eliminated or the clubs organizing committee or a Technical Delegate believes that they are dangerous.
- Training days which include Hunter Trials following or combined with training should be held with accredited NCAS Level 1 G (or above) Instructor in attendance and responsible for the riders safety. No rider should be permitted to jump fixed obstacles no matter their age if the Instructor considers that they are not yet competent to do so.
- Riders who are younger than being in the year of 11th birthday will be required to meet a minimum standard before competing. This standard will be either to have been graded at Pony Club C, D and E grades for Introductory, Training and Encourager classes respectively, or alternatively, to be certified by a NCAS (National Coaching and Accreditation Scheme) instructor prior to competing.
- Medical: A first aid service must be present at all times. Emergency vehicles must be able to access all parts of the venue. Cross-Country Test: An ambulance or a recognised Private Paramedic Service **must** be present while competitors are jumping fixed obstacles. A Doctor should be present during the cross-country tests. If the ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) is not on the ground, then the event must be halted. Show Jumping Test: A Doctor (with an appropriately equipped first aid service) and/or a fully equipped emergency ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) should be present during the show jumping test.
- Gear: This should be the same as EA rules. ie no boots in dressage, and martingales for jumping and cross country should be restricted to running martingales or irish martingales. (Rationale: it is important that the riders become familiar with the requirements of the sport but more particularly the reason martingales which are restrictive (headchecks or standing martingales or martingales which have a running rein effect are not permitted is because they are a danger to horse and rider). This particularly applies over fixed fences where the horses natural instinct for self preservation may be compromised by a restrictive martingale
- Dress: EA rules for hats and boots must be followed. Clubs have the option to allow riders to ride in appropriately cool or warm gear as required. Clubs have the discretion regarding show jumping dress as they wish.
- Hunter Trials that include Introductory, Newcomers and Encourager classes only must have an inspection of courses to ensure safety of horse and rider. The inspection should be conducted by EA accredited course designers **or** Technical Delegates **or** an accredited NCAS Level 1 G (or above) Instructor. Hunter trials that include Preliminary classes or higher must be designed by an official EA Course Designer and inspected by an EA Technical Delegate prior to commencement.

PARTICIPATION

ATHLETES & OWNERS

As per EA General Regulations and Branch Membership:

To be able to participate in Pre-Novice and above competitions riders and owners must be current members of Equestrian Australia and horses must be registered and have a current license or card to compete, as per branch requirements.

Riders wishing to participate in preliminary competition and below must be current members of at least 'Associate' level. 'Day membership' may be available - the system is under review - but does not include Personal Accident Insurance.

Age of athletesThree Star (CNC***) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 18.

Two Star (CNC**) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 16.

One Star (CNC*) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 14.

Junior One Star (CNCJ*) Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 14 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 18.

Pre Novice Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 13.

Junior Pre Novice Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 13 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 18.

Young Rider Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider reaches age of 16 until the end of the calendar year in which the rider reaches the age of 21.

Preliminary Classes:

From the beginning of the calendar year in which the rider turns 12.

Introductory Training & Encourager Classes:

Riders who are younger than being in the year of 11th birthday will be required to meet a minimum standard before competing. This standard will be either to have been graded at Pony Club C, D and E grades for Introductory, Training and Encourager classes respectively, or alternatively, to be certified by a NCAS (National Coaching and Accreditation Scheme) instructor prior to competing.

HORSES

Hunter Trials are open equally to horses and ponies, provided they and their riders meet all the relevant qualifications.

- Minimum ages of horses 4 years.
- All horses in Pre Novice classes and above must be registered with EA before being entered for any event and be listed as current in the National database for Eventing (previously known as a performance card) except Preliminary & lower classes).
- Horses must be entered for events in their full registered names and their registered EA Number (except unregistered horses in Preliminary & lower classes).
- Foreign horses imported into Australia will be assessed for Qualifications at the discretion of EA on production of a certificate of performance from the NF of the country of origin indicating its record in overseas Events.
- From 01 July 2008 to register a horse with EA it must have a microchip meeting Australian Standard AS5018/5019 inserted.
- From 01 July 2011 all horses participating in Official competition must have a microchip meeting Australian Standard AS5018/5019 inserted.

SCHEDULES

A copy of the Event Schedule must be sent to the relevant EA State Branch for approval before it is printed. Schedules for the competition should be published by the Organiser not less than six weeks before the event.

Schedules need not repeat the rules contained in this Rule Book but should include:

- place and date of event
- classes to be held and qualification level of horse permitted in class/es
- name and addresses of the Organiser and Secretary
- name of Technical Delegate, where known

- number of horses per rider per class/division
- substitutions
- **the method of scoring (classification) to be employed at the Hunter Trial**
- closing dates and conditions
- brief instructions as to how to reach the place of competition
- method of notification of final draw and starting time
- administrative arrangements such as stabling and accommodation
- disclaimer of liability
- organiser's reservation of right.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

The following disclaimer must be printed on all entry forms, schedules and programmes: "Neither the Organising Committee of any event to which these rules apply nor Equestrian Australia accepts any liability for any accident, damage, injury, or illness to horses, riders, ground, spectators or any other person or property whatsoever."

RESERVATION OF RIGHT

The following reservation of right must be printed on all schedules and programmes:

"The Organiser reserves the right:

- To cancel any class or event
- To divide any class
- To transfer competitors between sections of a class
- To alter the advertised times
- To refuse any entry, with or without stating the reason."

RESULTS

Scores will be displayed on the Public Scoreboard as soon as possible after a competitor has completed the test.

MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS – MER

(Previously called Qualifications)

For a horse and rider to start in CNC* or CIC*, they must have three (3) qualifying results in official Pre Novice classes or Grade 1 (or Championship) Pony Club Competition. One of these results may have not more than 20 cross country jumping faults; the other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults. A rider who is established to ride at CNC*** level, may enter a horse at CNC* level competitions without the horse having any previous qualifying results.

For a horse and rider to start in CNC**, they must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC*, CIC*, CCN* or CCI*. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

For a horse and rider to start in CNC*** they must have three (3) qualifying results in any of the following: CNC**, CIC**, CCN** or CCI**. One of these may not have more than 20 cross country jumping faults. The other two must be clear of cross country jumping faults.

Rider qualification to compete at a level, once achieved, allow a rider to compete at that level on any horse that is qualified to compete at that level.

All qualifying results must have a dressage score of not less than 50% of dressage good marks.

All qualifying results may not have more than 90 seconds exceeding the optimum cross country time.

All qualifying results may not have more than 16 jumping faults.

Responsibility for correct Minimum Eligibility Requirement

Riders are responsible for ascertaining that they and their horse are correctly qualified for a class that they are entering.

Riders are responsible for maintaining an accurate record of both rider and horses performance and qualification

There shall be an automatic penalty of \$100 for riders found to have incorrectly stated a horse or rider qualification on an entry form. A rider unwilling to accept this automatic fine shall be subject to Disciplinary Procedures (See Rule 3).

Establishment

Once a horse has qualified for a higher level, and has achieved one qualifying run at the higher level, it shall be established at that (higher) level. Until it achieves that qualifying run, it shall remain established at the previous (lower) level.

Riding Down

Riding Down is the act of competing at a lower level than that for which a horse is established

Riding Down one level from a higher level for which a horse is established carries no penalty. Riding Down two or more levels will incur twenty one penalties, to be added to the total of faults for the three phases.

It is the responsibility of the competitor to inform the Organising Committee at the time of entry that he is riding down two or more levels.

Entry Fees

The entry fee will be proposed by the organisers, but must be approved by the EA Branch concerned.

Entry Fee Refunds

Entry fees will be refunded in full (an administration fee of up to 10% may be deducted) to competitors who withdraw before the close of entries.

There will be no refund of entry fees for withdrawals after the close of entries. However stabling/yard/camping fees will be refunded at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

Substitution

It is at the discretion of the Organiser to accept substitution of horses after the close of entries

Withdrawals

- Withdrawals must be made by 4.00 pm on the day before the event;
or
as stated in the schedule.
- Athletes who do not declare their intention to withdraw are liable to a penalty at the discretion of the EA branch concerned.

ORDER OF STARTING

The order of starting will be drawn after entries have been received.

Athletes with more than one horse to ride and those with long distances to travel may be seeded, at the discretion of the Organiser.

The order of starting drawn up after close of declarations will be adhered to throughout the competition, unless the jumping test takes place last, in which case the order of starting of this test may be changed at the discretion of the Organiser.

The order of starting will be posted at the Secretary's Office on the ground not later than 5.30pm and must be available to athletes by telephone up to 9.30pm on the day before the event, or alternatively, athletes must be provided with a copy of the draw at least 35 hours before the start of the competition.

Athletes must, under penalty of elimination, be prepared to start in order as shown in the draw.

If, in exceptional circumstances, it is necessary to alter the timetable, all reasonable steps must be taken to inform athletes when they must, under penalty of elimination, be prepared to start at their revised times.

The method of distributing this information must be clearly shown in the schedule.

CLASSIFICATION

The same rider must complete both tests mounted on the same horse.

The method used to calculate the winners and placegetters (known as the classification) is a decision for the organising committee. However the the method of classification must be clearly stated on the schedule for the Hunter Trial.

ELIMINATED ATHLETES

Eliminated riders are allowed to compete in subsequent phases but the TD retains the discretion to eliminate them from any further participation on the grounds of welfare or safety.

GENERAL RULES**EXERCISING & WARMING-UP*****Identification Number***

Upon arrival, each horse maybe issued with an identification number, which must be worn at all times. It may be replaced by the draw number, which must then be worn until the end of the event. Failure to display either number or the correct number incurs first a warning and, in the case of a repeated offence, a fine imposed on the athlete by the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate.

Numbers

- For purposes of easy identification, athletes must wear numbers in front and on their back during the cross country tests.
- For purposes of easy identification after a rider has been separated from his horse, a horse must also carry its number either on the saddle cloth or the bridle.
- The same numbers, armbands, back numbers or bridle numbers may be used for the dressage and jumping tests.
- It is the riders responsibility to present to each phase wearing the correct competition number
- Failure to display the correct number will in the first instance penalised by a warning. A repeat offence will be punished by a fine to be imposed by the TD.

Practice Obstacles

The only practice obstacles that athletes may jump are those provided by the Organising Committee. The Organising Committee must provide at least two fixed practice obstacles which must be marked with red and white flags, of which the dimensions may not exceed those of the cross-country phase. There will be a practice warm-up area near the start of the Cross Country with both fixed and knock down obstacles.

Jumping Test Practice Obstacles:

All obstacles must be marked with red and white flags. No part of the obstacle may ever be held by anyone. These obstacles may not be raised more than 10 cm above the height allowed in the Jumping Test. The spread may never exceed the maximum permitted. The practice obstacles shall only be jumped at times laid down by the Organising Committee. Violation of any of the above provisions relating to practice obstacles is forbidden, under penalty of disqualification (see "FEI Rules for Jumping Events").

HORSE & ATHLETE WELFARE***Control of Medication of Horses***

The Control of Medication of Horses must be conducted in accordance with the "General Regulations" and the "Veterinary Regulations".

Athlete Fitness & Medical card (from Annex 7)

It is compulsory that athletes, during the Cross-Country Test, carry visibly on their person a medical card including any relevant medical history of serious illness, injury (particularly to the head), tetanus immunity status, drug allergies, current medication and blood group. Each athlete should also provide the contact numbers of two persons close to kin at this time.

Athletes are responsible to record all injuries on the Medical card.

Examination after a fall - Medical Fitness

If there is any doubt in regard to fitness to compete the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate may eliminate the athlete at its discretion.

A veterinarian and/or an Official Medical Officer as appropriate should examine all horses and athletes that have a fall during training or competition before they either take part in another test, event or leave the competition site.

Dangerous Riding

- Any athlete who affects the safety of any horse, athlete or third party will be considered to have acted dangerously and will be penalised accordingly. As soon as possible, the official will report the incident to the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate, who will decide whether or not to penalize the athlete.
- The Ground Jury and /or the Technical Delegate have the authority to stop an athlete on cross country course for dangerous riding, riding an exhausted horse, excessive pressing of a tired horse, riding an obviously lame horse, excessive use of whip and/or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.
- The President of the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate may in addition designate one or several Officials (i.e. TD, Chief Steward, experienced Eventing Officials not in an official function at the event) for the Cross Country to stop an athlete on course for dangerous riding, riding an exhausted horse, excessive pressing of a tired horse, riding an obviously lame horse, excessive use of whip and/or spurs or riding in an unsafe way.
- It is recommended that these additional officials be grouped as pairs on Cross Country. Officials will be positioned with a flag to be waved at an athlete on the instruction of the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate to one of the appointed officials/fence judge, to stop the athlete if the situation continues or if the infringement of the above is deemed to be serious.

ABUSE OF HORSES AND DANGEROUS RIDING

1. Any act or series of actions that in the opinion of the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate can be defined as abuse of a horse or dangerous riding shall be penalised by disqualification and such other penalties in accordance Art. 532.1 of the present Rules as the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate may determine.

Such acts include, for example:

- rapping
- riding an exhausted horse
- excessive pressing of a tired horse
- riding an obviously lame horse
- excessive use of whip, bit and/or spurs (see para. 2 below)
- dangerous riding
- riding in an unsafe way or losing control of the horse
- series of dangerous jumps
- Horses bleeding on the flank(s) or bleeding in the mouth, nose or marks indicating excessive use of the whip on the flank(s) or the horse's back, will result in disqualification. (In minor cases of blood in the mouth, such as where a horse appears to have bitten its tongue or lip – Officials MAY authorise, except during a test, the rinsing or wiping of the mouth and allow the rider to continue – any further evidence of blood in the mouth will result in disqualification.

Officials must report such actions as soon as possible to the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate through the Secretary of the Organising Committee or Control Centre of the event as appropriate, supported where possible by a statement from one or more witnesses. The Ground Jury or Technical Delegate must decide if there is a case to be answered. Any individual member of the Ground Jury or the Technical Delegate who observes such actions, has the right and the duty to disqualify the athlete forthwith on his own authority.

2. Whips

- The whip cannot be used to vent an athlete's temper. Such use is always excessive
- The whip is not to be used after elimination or after a horse has jumped the last fence on a course
- The whip is never to be used overhand, (e.g. a whip in the right hand being used on the left flank). The use of a whip on a horse's head, etc., is always excessive use.
- A horse should never be hit more than three times for any one incident. If a horse skin is broken, its use is excessive
- An athlete identified as misusing or excessive use of the whip will be eliminated at the discretion of the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate.

DRESS

Protective Headgear

Wearing an approved helmet is compulsory for anyone riding a horse on the flat or anyone jumping an obstacle at the event. Protective headgear must comply with the European (EN), British (PAS), North American (ASTM), or Australian/New Zealand (AS/NZS) tested standards.

Failure to wear the appropriate headgear while riding on the flat or jumping any obstacle or with an incorrect or unfastened retention harness shall be penalised by elimination, at the discretion of the Ground Jury or Technical Delegate.

Whips

Training: A whip no longer than 120cm including lash may be carried when riding on the flat at any time. While jumping any obstacle before and during the Cross-Country and/or Jumping Test, a whip, if carried, must not be weighted at the end or exceed 75cm in length.

Spurs

Spurs capable of wounding a horse are forbidden. Spurs must be of smooth metal. If there is a shank it must not be more than 3.5 cm long and must point only towards the rear, rowels are not permitted, Spurs are optional in both phases.

Boots

In both Tests, boots must either be long boots in one piece or a leather boot with chapettes, suede permitted. Juniors may compete in jodhpurs and short boots.

Cross-Country Test

Light-weight clothing is appropriate for this test. Protective headgear, in accordance with above. Back protectors must be worn. NOTE: No rider is allowed to compete wearing a green and gold hooped shirt or green and gold quartered cap cover unless representing Australia as a member of an official Australian squad or team.

Jumping Test

Light-weight clothing is appropriate for this test. Protective headgear, in accordance with above. Back protectors must be worn.

SADDLERY

Exercise Areas

The following are compulsory: an English type saddle and any form of bridle, including double bridle, snaffle, gag or hackamores. Running martingales (with snaffle only), Irish martingales, bit guards, boots, bandages, fly shields, nose covers and saddle covers are permitted. Single direct side reins are permitted only while lunging (only with one lunge line) as are running reins and chambons. Other martingales, any other kind of gadget (such as bearing, side or balancing reins, etc.) and any form of blinkers, are forbidden, under penalty of disqualification.

Cross-Country Test & Jumping Test

The type of saddlery is optional. Gags or "bitless bridles" are allowed as are unrestricted running martingales or Irish martingales.

Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle. The stirrup iron and stirrup leathers must hang free from the bar of the saddle and outside of the flap.

The following are forbidden: any form of blinkers, side, running or balancing reins; tongue straps and /or tying down the horse's tongue; any other restrictions, any bit or other item of saddlery likely to wound a horse. Sheepskin (or other material) may not be used as addition on cheek pieces of the bridle.

Inspection of Saddlery

A Steward can be appointed to check the saddlery of each horse before it starts a test.

UNFITNESS OF HORSE AND/OR RIDER

If at any time during the competition a horse is lame or unfit to continue, it may be eliminated on the authority of the Technical Delegate or Appeal Committee or any other Technical Delegate or the Chief Cross Country Judge.

Athletes are warned that competing with a horse in such a condition can amount to abuse.

Similarly these Officials or the Official Doctor may at any time exclude from the competition any athlete who in their opinion is severely injured or unfit, for instance as a result of a fall.

OFFICIALS

1. Technical Delegate

The Technical Delegate ("T.D.") is appointed by the Branch as its official representative at each Official Event.

Duties

- to ensure Events are conducted in accordance with the Rules;
- to act as technical delegate;
- to act in the place of the Ground Jury in the case of a CNC where there is no formal Ground Jury.
- to provide appropriate help and guidance;
- to inspect and approve the cross-country and jumping courses before they are shown to the riders;
- to authorise appropriate alterations being made if, in his opinion, these courses are not in all respects within the limits laid down in the Rules or are unsuitable for the classes of horses expected to take part; to submit a report to the relevant EA State Branch within 21 days of the event;
- may not perform any other role at an Official Event.

Expenses incurred by Technical Delegate will be the responsibility of the Organiser.

Cross-Country Officials

- There must be:
Course Designer with appropriate qualifications and approved by EA.
- Chief Cross-Country Judge, who may be the organiser, to supervise the jump judges, timekeepers and scorers.
- A Cross-Country Controller to control the dispatch of athletes on the cross country and to take appropriate action in the event of an accident to a rider, horse or obstacle.

Jumping Officials

There must be:

- one judge from the EA Panel of Showjumping Judges;
- A Course Designer approved by EA. This may be the same person

MEDICAL

- A first aid service must be present at all times.
- Emergency vehicles must be able to access all parts of the venue.

Cross Country Test

- An ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) **MUST** be present during the cross-country test.
- A Doctor **SHOULD** be present during the cross-country tests.
- If the ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) is not on the ground, then the event must be halted.

Jumping Test

- A Doctor (with an appropriately equipped first aid service) and/or a fully equipped emergency ambulance (or paramedic equivalent) should be present during the jumping test.

VETERINARY

- A Veterinary Surgeon must be present during the jumping and cross-country tests.
- A Veterinary Surgeon must be available on call for the duration of the event.
- The EA Branch or its representative (eg the Technical Delegate) may vary these requirements in exceptional circumstances.
- Should there be no Veterinary Surgeon present, all athletes should be informed before they compete.

Destruction of Severely Injured Horses

If a horse is so severely injured that on humanitarian grounds it ought to be destroyed, the following procedure will apply:

- If the owner or his authorised representative is present, his agreement will first be obtained by the official Veterinary Surgeon
- If the owner or his representative is not available, the Technical Delegate, acting on the advice of the official Veterinary Surgeon, may order the destruction of the horse.

Communication

Organisers must arrange adequate communication involving all emergency services and key officials.

CROSS-COUNTRY**OBSTACLES*****Definition***

Specifications are laid down in Annex 5

An obstacle is considered as such if and only if its extremities are marked with a red and white flag or flags and it is numbered.

All significant jumping efforts that the average horse may be expected to attempt to negotiate must be defined as an obstacle or element and flagged, numbered and/or lettered accordingly.

Obstacles composed of several elements:

- If two or more jumping efforts, sited closely together, are designed as one integral test, they will be designated as "elements" of a single numbered obstacle.
- Each element will be marked with a different letter (A, B, C, etc) and must be negotiated in the correct order.
- Where two or more jumping efforts are sited so closely together that after a refusal or run-out, it would be unreasonably difficult to attempt to negotiate the second or subsequent effort without retaking one or more earlier efforts, these jumping efforts must be designated as one numbered obstacle and lettered accordingly (diagrams, Annex 3).

Obstacles with options and alternatives:

- Where an obstacle may be jumped in one effort, but has options involving two or more efforts, each of these options must be lettered as an element.
- Options or alternative obstacles can be flagged separately and must be identified by the same number/letter as the direct route. In this case both sets of flags must be marked with a black line. Such "black flag" alternatives are to be judged as separate obstacles or elements, only one of which has to be jumped. (See diagram Annex 3).
- An athlete is permitted to change without penalty from one black flagged line to another (e.g. jumping 6a left hand route then 6b right hand route) provided he has not presented his horse at the next element of the original line. (See diagrams Annex 3). In a combination, an athlete may take any route provided they do not circle or cross their tracks after they jump the first element and before they jump the last element. An athlete can approach the first element and depart after the last.

Nature of Obstacles

The obstacle must be fixed and imposing in shape and appearance.

- When natural obstacles are used, they should, if necessary, be reinforced so that they remain in the same state throughout the test.
- All reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the possibility of an athlete being able to pass mounted under an obstacle.
- Portable fences must be secured to the ground in such a way that the fence cannot move.
- The cross-country obstacles at which a horse, in falling, is likely to be trapped or to injure itself, must be built in such a way that part of the obstacle can be quickly dismantled and can be quickly rebuilt exactly as before.
- Such a construction must not in any way detract from the solidity of the obstacle.
- In all water crossings, the bottom should be firm and consistent.

Number of Jumping Efforts

- The total number of cross-country jumping efforts shall be within the limits shown in Annex 5.
- To arrive at the number of jumping efforts, the efforts on the route expected to be taken by the average horse shall be totalled.

Dimensions

- Within the limits shown in Annex 5, the dimensions of obstacles should be related to the quality and standard of the preparation of the athletes.
- The fixed and solid part of an obstacle may not exceed the specified height or spread at any of the points at which the athlete might reasonably attempt to negotiate the obstacle.
- At obstacles involving water crossings (ford, lake or wide river), the depth of the water from the entrance to a fair distance and from a fair distance to the exit may not exceed the depths in Annex 4.
- The length of any water crossing must be at least 6 metres between entry and exit, except where an exit step or fence is jumped out of water, in which case the minimum length must be 9 metres.
- At obstacles with spread only (dry or water filled ditch), a guard rail or hedge in front that facilitates jumping is permitted. It may not exceed 50 cm in height. It must be included in the measurement of the spread.

Measurements

- The height of an obstacle is measured from the point where the average horse would take off.
- The spread of the obstacle is measured from the outside of the rails or other material making up the obstacle.
- The maximum height of the fixed and solid part of a hedge or brush fence must not exceed the dimensions for other fences specified in Annex 5 - Table of Obstacle Heights and Spreads.
- The overall height of a hedge or brush fence must never exceed 1.40m (or less according to the dimensions shown in Annex 5).
- The fence must be constructed so that a horse clearing the fixed and solid part is unlikely to be injured by the brush or hedge.
- Brush on top of fences must be measurable and made of flexible and deformable material (soft brush).
- Bullfinches, ie thin brushes or hedges through which a horse can be expected to jump are permitted, provided they can be maintained in consistent condition throughout the test.
- When the height of an obstacle cannot be clearly defined (natural hedge or brush fence), the height is measured to the fixed and solid part of the obstacle through which a horse cannot pass with impunity.
- The drop on the landing side of an obstacle is measured from the highest part, including from the top of a brush fence, of the obstacle to the spot where the average horse would land.

40. SPEEDS

The optimum time for completing the course is calculated in accordance with the table in Annex 5.

The Technical Delegate in consultation with the Course Designer may allow a variation of the optimum speed to allow for difficult conditions such as heat, hardness of ground, abnormal amount of slow-travelling terrain, etc.

PENALTIES

Faults at Obstacles:

First refusal, run-out or circle	20 penalties
Second refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle	40 penalties
Third refusal, run-out or circle at the same obstacle	Elimination
Third refusal, run-out or circle on XC course (**/**/*)	Elimination
Fourth refusal, run-out or circle on XC Course (PN and below)	Elimination

Falls

Fall of athlete anywhere on XC course	Elimination
Fall of horse anywhere on XC course	Elimination
Breaking frangible obstacle / device	25 penalties

Ground Juries and Technical Delegates have the discretion to decide if the 25 penalties apply, when such device, deformable structure or any obstacle breaks (without a fall of horse & rider).

Time faults

Exceeding optimum time	0.4 penalty per second
Completing cross-country course (or Steeplechase) more than 20 seconds under optimum time (for Pre Novice and below only)	0.4 penalties per second in excess of 20 seconds
Exceeding time limit (twice optimum time)	Elimination

Dangerous Riding

Penalties will be determined by the Technical Delegate in accordance with the rules.

In addition to or instead of the possible penalties of warning, fine or disqualification, the Technical Delegate may penalise the athlete with 25 penalties.

Additional Reasons for Elimination**Statutory elimination by the Technical Delegate:**

- abuse of horses;
- competing with improper saddlery.
- error of course not rectified;
- omission of obstacle or compulsory passage
- jumping or incurring a fault at an obstacle in the wrong order or passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong order or jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction; Exception - see: Obstacles composed of several elements
- retaking an obstacle already jumped;
- athlete in difficulty at an obstacle (see Rule 50).

Discretionary elimination by the Technical Delegate:

- dangerous riding;
- wilful obstruction of an overtaking athlete, or failure to follow the instructions of the officials while being overtaken;
- causing danger to another athlete while overtaking that athlete;
- failure to stop when signalled;
- unauthorised assistance;
- passing through a compulsory passage in the wrong direction without correction;
- jumping or attempting to jump any obstacle without headgear, or with an unfastened retention harness.
- deliberately starting before being given the signal to start

42. DEFINITION OF FAULTS

- The following faults at obstacles (refusals, run-outs, circles or falls) will be penalised unless in the opinion of the responsible official they are clearly not connected with the negotiation or attempted negotiation of a numbered obstacle or element.

Refusal

- At obstacles or elements with height (exceeding 30cm), a horse is considered to have refused if it stops in front of the obstacle to be jumped.
- At all other obstacles (i.e. 30cm or less in height) a stop followed immediately by a standing jump is not however penalised, but if the halt is sustained or in any way prolonged, this constitutes a refusal. The horse may step sideways but if it steps back this is a refusal.
- After a refusal, if an athlete redoubles or changes his efforts without success, or if the horse is represented at the obstacle after stepping back and stops or steps back again, this is a second refusal; and so on.

Run-out

- A horse is considered to have run-out if having been presented at an element or obstacle on the course, it avoids it in such a way that the head and the neck of the horse and the head of the rider when mounted fail to pass between the extremities of the element or obstacle as it is flagged.
- A rider is permitted to change his mind as to where he jumps an obstacle or element at any time, without penalty, including as a result of a mistake at a previous obstacle or element.
- If, however, the horse avoids part of the obstacle at which it has been presented, 20 penalties are incurred.

Circle

- At an obstacle composed of several elements (A, B, C, etc...) a horse will be penalized if it passes around any element or circles between elements at any time between first being presented at the obstacle and finally completing the last element. See updated diagrams in Annex 3 for possible exception at black flagged alternatives. Any element on the course not being attempted is completely irrelevant and must be ignored. However, at an obstacle where any of the elements is black flagged, passing around the last element will not be penalised.
- After being penalised for a refusal, run-out or circle, an athlete is permitted to cross his original track without penalty in order to make another attempt and may also circle one or more times without penalty, until he again presents his horse at the obstacle
- At separately numbered obstacles, an athlete may circle between or around them without penalty provided he has not presented his horse at the second or subsequent obstacles.

Falls

- An athlete is considered to have fallen when he is separated from his horse in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.
- A horse is considered to have fallen when at the same time both its shoulder and quarters have touched either the ground or the obstacle and the ground, or when it is trapped in a fence in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance or is liable to injure itself.

Obstacles composed of several elements

At an obstacle composed of several elements, an athlete may refuse, run out and/or circle only twice in all without incurring elimination. If he refuses, runs out or circles at any element, he is permitted to retake any elements already jumped, although he is liable to be penalised for any fault even if he has previously jumped an element successfully. If after a refusal, run-out or circle, he wishes to pass through flags in the wrong direction in order to retake an element, he may do so without penalty.

Judging of Bounce Obstacles

At any obstacle where the distance between elements is 5 metres or less (i. e. a 'bounce'), when a horse has negotiated the first element without penalty, he will be deemed to have been presented at the second element – and similarly if the "bounce" is for example the second and third elements of a combination. Thus if a rider 'changes his mind' while negotiating the first element and , for example, then goes a longer route, he will still be penalised 20 penalties for a run-out.

Instructions to Officials

Where there is any doubt as to the correct interpretation of the rules of judging any element, obstacle or combination of obstacles, it is recommended that the Technical Delegates should approve the instructions to the Officials, providing a rough sketch if necessary, and all athletes will be informed.

Voluntary Dismounting

Athletes may voluntarily dismount without incurring elimination to check on horse, adjust saddlery or equipment.

MARKING OF THE COURSE**Red and white boundary flags**

- These are used to mark the start and finish and compulsory sections of the course, to define obstacles and to indicate compulsory changes of direction.
- They are placed in such a way that a rider must leave a red flag on his right and a white flag on his left.

- All red or white flags must be respected wherever they occur under penalty of elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.
- Pace & Dismounting - Between the start and finish of the Cross Country, athletes are free to choose their own pace.

Direction markers or signs

These are normally yellow in colour and are intended merely to show the general direction to be taken and to help the rider find his way. Passing close to them is not obligatory.

Numbers and Class indicators

Each obstacle shall be numbered and marked with the relevant number and obstacles with elements or options shall, in addition, be lettered (A, B, C etc) according to the colour indicator code.

- For the convenience of athletes when they are inspecting the course, colour indicators are used to mark the obstacles for the different classes.

Indicators are:

PALE BLUE -	CNC***
GREEN -	CNC**
YELLOW -	CNC*
PINK -	Pre Novice
RED -	Preliminary
WHITE -	Introductory
ORANGE – (suggested colour)	Newcomers
PURPLE – (suggested colour)	Encourager

- Where different parts of the same obstacle are to be jumped by more than one class, the section of the obstacle applicable to each class will be marked at each end with the appropriate class indicator, one end of which must be marked with the obstacle number/s for the particular classes.

Position for Markers

- Boundary flags and direction markers will be large and placed in conspicuous positions.
- All obstacles, boundary flags, direction markers, and class indicators which have to be observed by athletes must be exactly in position by the time the course is open for inspection by athletes and any variation in the course for the different classes clearly marked. (If this is impractical, the position of the boundary flags, direction markers and class indicators must be clearly indicated to the athletes during the course inspection.)
- Before the commencement of each class, the boundary flags must be re-positioned, where necessary, so that they exactly define the course for the class concerned.

Finishing Lines

The last obstacle of Cross Country shall be not less than 30 metres no more than 75 metres from the finishing line.

OUTLINE OF OBSTACLES

The outline of the obstacles will not be published in advance.

ACCESS TO THE COURSE

The course must be open for inspection by athletes as early as possible on the day before the cross-country test. The time must be stated in the program.

Athletes may inspect the course on foot only unless advised otherwise.

PLAN OF THE COURSE

A plan of the course must be displayed by the time the course is open for inspection by athletes.

This plan must include:

- position of the Start and Finish;
- numbered obstacles;
- compulsory passages;
- distance;
- speed;

- optimum time and time limit;
- any decisions made by the Technical Delegate in regard to the course.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE COURSE

After the cross-country course is open for inspection by athletes, no alteration may be made, except that, where exceptional circumstances (such as heavy rain) make one or more obstacles unfair or dangerous, the Organiser is authorised, with the sanction of the Technical Delegate, to reduce the severity of or to by-pass such obstacles.

In such a case, the Chief Cross-Country Judge and every athlete must be officially and personally informed of the proposed alteration before the start of the test.

An official may have to be stationed at the place where an alteration has been made in order to warn the athletes.

If it is necessary in the interests of safety to order an obstacle to be by-passed during the competition, all jumping faults previously incurred at that obstacle shall be cancelled, with the exception of elimination.

An athlete who has been eliminated shall NOT be reinstated in the competition.

Once taken out the obstacle shall NOT be re-introduced.

The Technical Delegate will decide what arbitrary adjustment shall be made to athletes' times.

ATHLETE IN DIFFICULTY AT AN OBSTACLE

If, in attempting to negotiate an obstacle, a horse should be trapped in such a way that it is unable to proceed without assistance or is liable to injure itself, the athlete will be instructed to dismount and eliminated.

The Judge in charge of the obstacle will decide if parts of it need to be dismantled or if any other assistance needs to be given to extricate the horse.

STOPPING ATHLETES

If any part of an obstacle is obstructed by an athlete in difficulty or if any obstacle has been dismantled to release a fallen horse, or if an obstacle has been broken and is not yet rebuilt, or in any other similar circumstances, subsequent athletes must be halted.

In such a case an official should be posted in the path of an oncoming athlete.

He shall wave a red flag, which indicates that the athlete must stop.

Failure to stop is penalised by elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

Athletes may be stopped at obstacles or at Stopping Points on the course.

The official will stop athletes only upon the instruction of the Control Centre or during an emergency at his own obstacle.

The time during which the athlete was stopped from the moment he passed the Stopping Point until he re-passed that same point after being given the order to restart, will be recorded, passed to the official time-keepers, and deducted from the total time taken by the athlete to complete the course.

It is clearly intended that the time shall be taken as the athlete gallops past the Stopping Point, not after he halts nor after a start from a halt.

The Organising Committee must however, take the necessary steps to avoid such incidents.

OVERTAKING

Any athlete who is about to be overtaken by a following athlete must quickly clear the way.

Any athlete overtaking another athlete may do so only at a safe and suitable place.

When the leading athlete is before an obstacle and about to be overtaken, he must follow the directions of the officials.

When the leading athlete is committed to jumping an obstacle, a following athlete may jump that obstacle only in such a way that will cause no inconvenience or danger to either.

The penalty for wilful obstruction of an overtaking athlete, failure to follow the instructions of the officials or causing danger to another athlete is elimination at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

In the case of a preceding athlete not allowing safe overtaking (for whatever reason), it is the responsibility of the following athlete to draw back or circle to allow a safe distance between himself and the preceding athlete. In such a case, the Technical Delegate will consider a request to deduct the extra time incurred by such a manoeuvre done in the interest of safety.

The time during which the athlete is held up by Officials will be recorded and deducted from the total time taken by the athlete to complete the course.

UNAUTHORISED ASSISTANCE

Any intervention by a third party, whether solicited or not, with the object of facilitating the task of the athlete or of helping the horse, is considered unauthorised assistance and the athlete is liable to be eliminated.

In particular the following are forbidden:

- intentionally to join another athlete and to continue the course in company with him;
- intentionally to take a lead from another athlete;
- to be followed, preceded or accompanied, on any part of the course, by any vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian or horseman not in the competition;
- to post friends at certain points to call directions or make signals in passing;
- to have someone at an obstacle to encourage the horse by any means whatsoever;
- to tamper with the obstacles or any part of the course including, for instance flags, indicators, markers, notices, ropes, trees, branches, wire or fences, whether temporary or permanent.

The use of any electronic receiving apparatus by athletes or officials of a team is strictly forbidden, except for individual mobile telephones, providing the Organising Committee approves, and that they do not interfere with the event's communication system. However, mobile telephones may not be carried or used by athletes while mounted during competition. The use of any other form of electronic receiving device is subject to approval by the Technical Delegate.

Officials or spectators who draw the attention of an athlete to a deviation from the course are giving unauthorised assistance, which may result in the elimination of the athlete. In such a case the official is liable to be disciplined.

Each case of unauthorised assistance will be decided by the Technical Delegate.

Exceptions:

- After a fall, or if an athlete dismounts, he may be assisted to catch his horse, to adjust his saddlery, to remount, or be handed any part of his saddlery or equipment, while he is dismounted or after he has remounted.
- An athlete may be handed his whip, headgear or spectacles without dismounting.
- An athlete may receive clarification of Jumping Penalties from the Obstacle Judge e.g. after having knocked a flag at a corner obstacle.

AFTER ELIMINATION OR RETIRING

- An athlete eliminated or retiring for any reason must leave the course at once and has no right to continue.
- An athlete must walk his horse off the course either mounted or dismounted.
- Violators shall be warned or fined at the discretion of the Technical Delegate.

JUMP JUDGES

Judges must be appointed for all obstacles on the course but one judge may take charge of more than one obstacle, provided they are all clearly visible to him and he is in a position to maintain adequate control

TIMEKEEPING

Unless an athlete starts early, time is counted from the instant the Starter gives the signal to start, until the instant when the mounted horse reaches the finishing line. If an athlete starts early on cross-country, his time will be recorded from the time he crossed the start line.

Time is counted in whole seconds, parts of a second counting as the next whole second e.g. 30.25 seconds is recorded as 31 seconds.

Periods during which an athlete has been held up by a Jump Judge or officials will be deducted from the above time, to give his correct time for completing the course.

In the case of athletes in Pre Novice and below classes, the time for the Finish should be taken at that time when deliberate time wasting (eg slowing to a walk, circling or zig zagging) to avoid penalty for riding under time becomes apparent.

Starting

- Athletes at the start of any test must be under the control of the Starter.
- Each athlete should be given reasonable warning before the time is due to start, but it is the athlete's responsibility to ensure that he starts at the correct time.
- In order to simplify the task of the Starter for the cross-country, an enclosure approximately 5m x 5m will be built with an open front through which horses will start, and a gap in one or both sides through which the horses will enter.
- Each athlete must start from within the enclosure and, provided he does not cross the starting line before the signal is given, is at liberty to move around the enclosure as he pleases.
- The horse does not have to stand absolutely immobile, but the athlete must not get any advantage from a flying start.
- An attendant may lead the horse into the enclosure and may hold the horse until the signal to start is given.
- From that instant, the athlete is considered to be on the course and no further assistance may be given.
- Arrangements should be made to ensure that an athlete is not eliminated through the uncontrollable action of his horse.
- If an athlete starts early, his time will be recorded from the moment he crossed the start line.

If for any reason an athlete is not ready to start at his correct time he may be allowed, at the discretion of the Starter, to start when he is ready, subject to the following conditions:

- a late athlete will not be permitted to start if there is any risk of interfering with the subsequent athlete;
- his starting time will be recorded as if he had started at the correct time.

COMPULSORY INSPECTION OF HORSES

All horses shall be inspected at the conclusion of the cross-country test by the Veterinary Surgeon or the Steward appointed for the task.

The officials concerned shall have the power to order the withdrawal of any horse which they consider to be unfit for any further participation in the Event.

PENALTIES

Faults on Course

Knocking down an obstacle	4 penalties
First runout, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test	4 penalties
Second runout, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test (**/**)	Elimination
Second runout, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test (PN and below)	8 penalties
Third runout, refusal or unauthorised circle in the whole test (PN and below)	Elimination
First fall of athlete (**/)**	Elimination
First fall of athlete (PN and below)	8 penalties
Second fall of athlete (PN and below)	Elimination
First fall of horse	Elimination

Time Faults

- The length of the course and the speed demanded determine the time allowed.

- Completing the course in less than the time allowed is not rewarded, but exceeding the time allowed is penalised by one penalty for each second or part of a second in excess of the time allowed up to the time limit which is twice the time allowed.
- Exceeding the time limit results in elimination.

Time Corrections

Knock-down with Disobedience

If as a result of a disobedience, an athlete displaces or knocks down an obstacle, the bell is rung. The clock is stopped until the obstacle has been rebuilt. The athlete will be penalised for a refusal and 6 seconds will be added to the time taken by the athlete to complete his test.

If an athlete displaces or knocks down one of the elements of a combination and refuses or runs out at one of the subsequent elements, the bell is rung. The clock will be stopped as for an obstacle knocked down following a disobedience. The penalties for the disobedience and the addition of 6 seconds must be applied.

Knock- down & Fall (PreNovice and below only)

If there is a knock- down and a fall of rider together with a disobedience, the bell is rung immediately. However, the clock must be stopped only when the athlete has remounted and only if the obstacle has not been rebuilt in time for the athlete to continue his test. The athlete will be penalised for a disobedience and a fall, and six seconds will be added to the time of the rider.

If, when jumping a single obstacle or the last part of a combination, there is a knock-down and a fall of rider, the clock must not be stopped and the judge must not ring the bell. The athlete will be penalised for the fall and for knocking down the obstacle.

If, when jumping any element of a combination except the last, there is a knock-down and a fall, the bell is rung immediately. The clock must be stopped only when the athlete has remounted and only if the obstacle has not been rebuilt in time for the athlete to continue his test. The athlete will be penalised for the fall and knocking down the obstacle.

If, at the second or third element of a combination, the refusal or run- out is the consequence of a fall with or without a knock-down and/ or a displacement of obstacle and/ or flag, no penalty is incurred for the disobedience. The six seconds of time corrections are not added to his time. The athlete will be penalised only for his fall.

Reasons for Elimination - Jumping

Statutory elimination by the Showjumping Judge:

- jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle in the arena before the start of the test;
- starting before the signal is given and jumping the first obstacle of the course;
- a horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the test (Resistance includes:
 - taking more than 45 seconds to jump a single obstacle or the first part of a combination and resistance continuously for 45 seconds during the test).
 - omitting to cross the starting line and/or finishing line between the flags;
 - jumping an obstacle that does not form part of the course during the test;
 - omitting to jump an obstacle of the course;
 - jumping an obstacle in the wrong order;
 - jumping an obstacle in the wrong direction;
 - jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle after an interruption without waiting for the bell;
 - not jumping all the fences in a combination again after a disobedience;
 - not crossing the finishing line mounted before leaving the arena;
 - a loose horse leaving the arena before the end of the Test, including before starting, provided the arena is correctly closed in accordance with the rules;
 - accepting, while mounted, any object whatsoever during the test, except headgear and/or spectacles;
 - error of course not rectified;
 - competing with improper saddlery, or with a whip exceeding 75 cm;
 - exceeding the time limit;
 - second runout or refusal (**/**/* events);

- third runout or refusal (Pre Novice and below events);
- failure to re-attempt an obstacle after a run-out or refusal;
- first fall of rider (One Star and above)
- second fall of rider (PreNovice and below)
- first fall of horse

Discretionary elimination by the Showjumping Judge:

- not entering the arena when the athlete's number is called;
- entering the arena unmounted or leaving the arena unmounted;
- all unauthorised assistance;
- not stopping when the bell is rung during the test;
- jumping or attempting to jump an obstacle without headgear or with an unfastened retention harness.

Obstacles	Intro	Prelim	PN	CNC*	CNC**	CNC***
Heights						
-Fixed	0.80 m	0.95 m	1.05 m	1.10 m	1.15 m	1.20 m
-Brush	1.00 m	1.15 m	1.25 m	1.30 m	1.35 m	1.40 m
Spreads						
-Highest point	0.80 m	1.00 m	1.20 m	1.40 m	1.60 m	1.80 m
-Base	1.20 m	1.50 m	1.80 m	2.10 m	2.40 m	2.70 m
-without height	1.40 m	2.00 m	2.40 m	2.80 m	3.20 m	3.60 m
Drops- maximum	one at 1.00 m	one at 1.20 m	1.40m	1.60 m	1.80 m	2.00 m
	one at 0.80 m	one at 1.00 m				
Height of obstacle into water						
-With drop	not allowed	0.30 m	0.80 m	1.10 m	1.15 m	1.20 m
-Without drop	not allowed	0.30 m	0.80 m	1.10 m	1.15 m	1.20 m
Maximum Drop into water (incl obstacle)	0.45 m §	0.80 m	1.40m	1.60 m	1.80 m	2.00 m
	§ Intro Water Jump drop should ideally have alternative of					

	ramp into water					
Water						
-depth entry to exit	0.35 m	0.35 m	0.35 m	0.35 m	0.35 m	0.35 m
-minimum width of crossing	6.00 m	6.00 m	6.00 m	6.00 m	6.00 m	6.00 m
Height of roof or fixed/solid barrier above ground	3.50 m	3.50 m	3.50 m	3.50 m	3.50 m	3.50 m
Course	Intro	Prelim	PN	CNC*	CNC**	CNC***
Speed	400 mpm	450 mpm	500 mpm	520 mpm	550 mpm	570 mpm
Distance	1500-2500m	2000-3000m	2000-3000m	2400 - 3200 m	2800 - 3600 m	3200 - 4200 m
Number of Efforts	15 - 25	15 - 25	20 - 25	Max 29	Max 32	Max 36
Effort /distance ratio (guideline only)				Max 1 per every commenced 100 metres	Max 1 per every commenced 105 metres	Max 1 per every commenced 110 metres
Jumping Table	Intro	Prelim	PN	CNC*	CNC**	CNC***
Length	300 - 450 m	300 - 450 m	300 - 450 m	Max 600 m	Max 600 m	Max 600 m
Speed	300 mpm	325 mpm	325 mpm	350 mpm ϕ	350 mpm ϕ	375 mpm ϕ
No Obstacles/Max Efforts	9/10	9/10	9/10	10-11/13	10-11/14	11-12/15
Maximum Height	0.80 m	0.95 m	1.05 m	1.15 m	1.20 m	1.25 m
Spreads						
-Highest point	0.80 m	1.00 m	1.20 m	1.35 m	1.40 m	1.45 m
-Base or Triple Bar	1.20 m	1.50 m	1.80 m	1.55 m	1.60 m	1.65 m
Open Water	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed
Combinations	Double	Double	Double	2 Doubles or 1 Double & 1 Treble	2 Doubles or 1 Double & 1 Treble	1 Double & 1 Treble

ϕ Size of the Arena (see Art 536 above) - If the arena is less than 5000 square meters, the maximum speed for Three events shall be 350 meters/min. In arenas less than 2300 square meters the maximum speed for any level shall be 325 metres/min

Table 1**Annex A: Cross Country and Jumping Specifications for Unofficial Eventing**

Table 1: Unofficial Events	Encourager	Newcomers	Intro
Heights			
-Fixed	0.45 m	0.60 m	0.80 m
-Brush	0.60 m	0.75 m	1.00 m
Spreads			
-Highest point	0.60	0.80	0.80 m
-Base	0.80	1.20	1.20 m
-without height	1.00	1.20	1.40m
Drops- maximum	0.60	0.80	one at 1.00 m
			one at 0.80 m
Height of obstacle/bank into water			
-With drop	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed
-Without drop	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed
Water			
-depth entry to exit	0.35 m	0.35 m	0.35 m
-minimum width of crossing	6.00 m	6.00 m	6.00 m
Height of roof or fixed/solid barrier above ground	3.50 m	3.50 m	3.50 m

Course	Encourager	Newcomers	Intro
Speed	325 mpm	350 mpm	400 mpm
Distance	500 - 2000m	1000-2000m	1500-2500m
Number of Efforts	10 - 25	15 - 25	15 - 25
Jumping Table	Encourager	Newcomers	Intro
Length	300 - 500 m	300 - 500 m	300 - 500 m
Speed	300 mpm	300 mpm	300 mpm
No Obstacles/Max Efforts	9/10	9/10	9/10
Maximum Height	0.45 m	0.60 m	0.80 m
Spreads			
-Highest point	0.50 m	0.75 m	0.80 m
-Base or Triple Bar	0.80 m	1.00 m	1.20 m
Open Water	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed
Combinations	Double	Double	Double