

Sacramento County 4-H Horse Project

Safety Manual

Revised September 2014



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APPROACHING

Always speak to your horse before approaching or touching him. Some horses are likely to jump and may kick when startled. Always approach your horse from the front. If he's turned away from you call to him or entice him with a treat to get him to come to you. Never approach directly from the rear. Even in a tie stall it is possible to approach from an angle at the rear. Pet a horse by first placing a hand on its shoulder or neck. The touch should be a rubbing action. Don't "dab" at the end of a horse's nose.



HANDLING

When working around your horse, tie him securely with a quick release knot or have someone hold him with a lead rope. Use crossies when possible but be sure they have panic snaps or are secured with a breakable tie, such as baling twine. Always work close to your horse. If you are near his shoulder you won't get struck with the full force of his feet. Nor will you receive the full force of a kick when you work about the haunches or pass behind your horse if you stay close to the horse's body. Know your horse, his temperament, and reactions. Control your temper at all times but be firm.



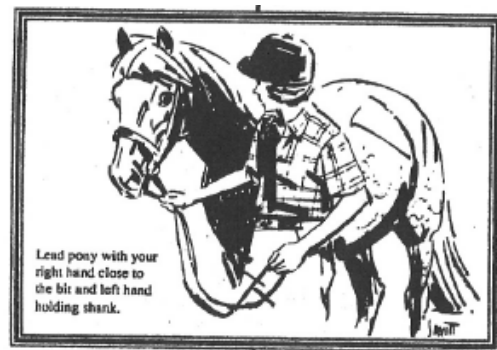
Always let a horse know what you intend to do. When picking up the feet, for example, do not grab the foot hurriedly. This will startle the horse and may cause it to kick. When lifting the foot, touch the shoulder or hindquarter and then run your hand down the leg. When you get to the fetlock say "up" and squeeze the joint. The horse should pick up his foot for you. Work about a horse from a position as near the shoulder as possible.

Never stand directly behind a horse or directly in front of him. To work with his tail, stand off to the side, near the point of buttock, facing to the rear. Grasp the tail and draw it around to you. Be calm, confident and collected around horses. A nervous handler can make a nervous horse. Do not drop grooming tools under foot while grooming. Place them where you will not trip on them and they will not be stepped on by the horse. Don't tease your horse. Teasing may cause it to develop dangerous habits for the rest of its life. Avoid feeding the horse treats from your hand frequently. Punish a horse only at the instant it disobeys. If you wait, even a minute, it will not understand why it is being punished. Punish without anger or your punishment may be too severe. Never strike a horse about its head.

Be sure your turnout area has been checked for old machinery; broken boards and nails; poisonous plants; and wild cherry, red maple, or black walnut trees. Fence should be checked frequently for loose nails, broken sections and loose wire. If it is necessary to leave a halter on a loose horse, the halter must be a breakaway halter. You can make a break-away halter by using a piece of baling twine or by replacing the crown piece with a section of an old, light weight, leather belt. If the halter is too loose, the horse may catch a foot in the halter, especially if he is trying to scratch his head with a hind foot. A loose halter may catch on a fence post or other pasture objects. Some leather materials will shrink if they get wet, so be sure to check the fit.

LEADING

When leading your horse, walk beside him on his left side- not ahead or behind. A position even with the horse's head or halfway between the horse's head and shoulder is considered safest. Always turn a horse away from you and walk around it. Use a long lead shank and both hands when leading. If the horse rears up, release the hand nearest to the halter so you can stay on the ground and out of reach of his front feet. It is customary to lead from the left side (nearside), using the right hand to hold the lead, near the halter. The excess portion of the lead should be folded, figure out style. When leading extend your right elbow slightly toward the horse. If the horse makes contact with you, its shoulder will hit your elbow first and move you away from it. Your elbow can also be used in the horse's neck to keep the head and neck straight as well as prevent the horse from crowding you. A horse should be workable from both sides, even for mounting and dismounting. **The horse is stronger than you so don't try to out pull him.**



Never wrap the lead shank or reins around your hand, wrist, or body. A knot at the end of the lead shank aids in maintaining a secure grip when needed for control. Never drape a lead shank or reins across your shoulders or neck. Don't wear jewelry around horses. Rings can cut deeply into fingers and bracelets can get caught in reins or lead lines. Dangling earrings are particularly dangerous.

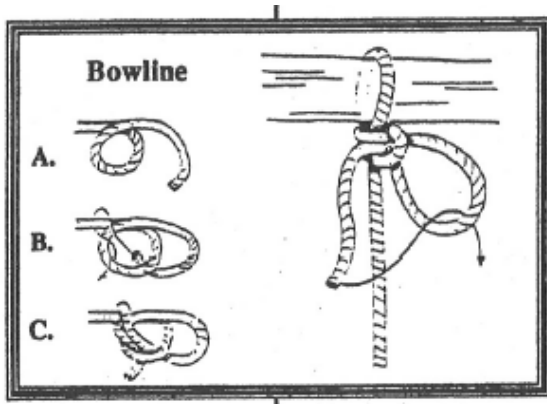
Be extremely cautious when leading a horse through narrow opening, such as a door. Be certain you have firm control and step through first. Step through quickly and get to one side to avoid being crowded. At any time you are dismounted or leading the horse, the stirrups on an English saddle should be run up or dressed. Be cautious of the stirrups of a Western saddle catching on objects. Use judgment when turning a horse loose. Lead completely through the gate or door and turn the horse around facing the direction from which you entered. Then remove the halter. Avoid letting the horse bolt away from you when released. Good habits prevent accidents. Avoid use excessively long lead ropes so as to prevent you from becoming entangled. Watch the coils when using lariats and lunge lines.

TYING

Know and use the proper knots for tying a horse. In 4-h you will be tested on three knots.

Quick Release knot and/ or the Slipknot Bowline should be used whenever you tie a horse with the halter rope. This knot allows you to release the horse quickly in the event the horse gets into trouble.

The Bowline knot should be used when tying a rope around the horse's neck. The loop will not tighten up and the knot will not slip.



Tie your horse far enough away from strange horses so they cannot fight. Tie a safe distance from tree limbs or brush where the horse may become entangled. Tie your horse with a rope long enough to allow comfortable movement but short enough to avoid becoming tangled or getting a foot over the rope. Never tie your horse by the reins as he may pull back and break the reins or injure his mouth. Always use a halter. Be sure to tie to an object that is strong and secure to avoid danger of breaking or coming loose if the

horse pulls back. Never tie below the level of the withers. Tie to a post set in the ground not to a rail on the fence. Once a horse has broken loose once, he is more likely to pull back again.

SADDLING

Western

Carefully check the horse and tack before saddling. Make sure all stitching is secure and the horses back and girth area are clean. Place the off side cinches and the right stirrup over the seat. Stand with your feet well back and the clear and reach forward when saddling. Swing the Western saddle into position easily- not suddenly. If you drop the saddle down too quickly or hard, it may scare the horse. Go to the off side of the horse and gently let the stirrup and cinches down. Don't let them hit the horse on the belly or the leg. When using a Western double-rigged saddle, remember to fasten the front cinch first. Unfasten the rear cinch first when unsaddling. Pull cinch up slowly when tightening. Don't cinch too tightly at first. After both cinches are secure walk horse in a circle and retighten cinches. Tighten again just before mounting. Fasten accessory straps (tie downs, breast collars, martingales, etc.) after the saddle is cinched. Unfasten them first when unsaddling. The back cinch should not be so loose that your horse can get a hind leg caught between the cinch and its belly, or so tight that it irritates the horse. Check the cinch three times:

- ✓ After saddling
- ✓ Just before mounting
- ✓ After riding a short distance

English

Carefully check the horse and tack before saddling. Make sure all stitching on the stirrup leather, billet straps and girth buckles is secure. Check the pad to be sure that it is clean. The safety bar should be down. The stirrups should be run up before placing the saddle on the horse's back. The girth should be across the seat.

Stand with your feet well back from the horse and reach forward when saddling. Set saddle on gently, secure girth to of side first, then come back around and secure to nearside. Walk horse in a circle then retighten girth. Check the cinch three times:

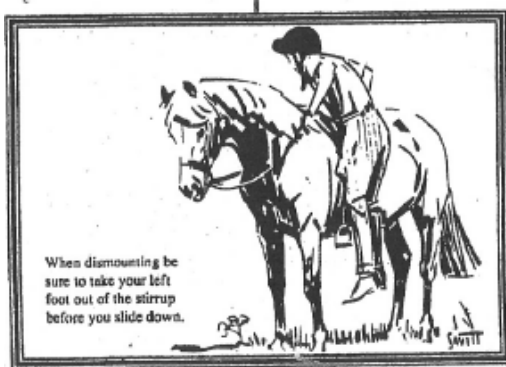
- ✓ After saddling
- ✓ Just before mounting
- ✓ After riding a short distance

BRIDLING

Always untie your horse before removing halter place rope around horse neck, then halter around neck. Stand in close just behind and to one side (preferably on the left side) of the horse's head. Handle the horse's ears carefully. Be careful not to bang the horse's teeth when bridling or unbridling. Ask your horse to open his mouth by putting one or two fingers in the corner of his mouth. Be sure the bridle is properly adjusted to fit the horse before you ride: check the bit- there should be one or two wrinkles at the corner of the mouth. The throatlatch should be adjusted so that you can insert three fingers between the throatlatch and the horse's jaw. The cavesson (English) should be relatively tight. You should only be able to get one finger the cavesson and the nose. The curb chain (if used) should be flat and not be twisted. You should be able to insert two fingers between the chain and the horse's chin groove. Never let your horse eat when wearing a bridle. He may step on the reins or get his feet tangled in them. Also hay or grass may get caught in the bit and injure his mouth.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING

Never mount or dismount a horse in a barn or near fences, trees, or overhanging projections. Sidestepping and rearing mounts have injured riders who failed to take these precautions.



A horse should stand quietly for mounting and dismounting. To be sure the horse stands, you must have light control of its head through the reins. English riders should "run up the stirrups on English saddles immediately upon dismounting. The dangling stirrups may startle or annoy the horse. It is possible for the horse to catch a cheek of the bit or even a hind foot in a dangling stirrup can also be caught on doorways and other projections while the horse is being led. After running up the stirrups, English riders should immediately bring the reins over the horse's head. In this position, the reins can be used for leading. Western

rides should also bring the reins forward for leading immediately after dismounting.

HEADGEAR

Medical studies show that the most common riding related injuries are to the head. Many of these could be prevented or made less severe by the wearing of protective headgear. Protective headgear is a hat that stays on during a fall (not one that hits the ground before the rider). Protective hats cannot be pierced by a sharp object and have extra padding inside to protect riders from

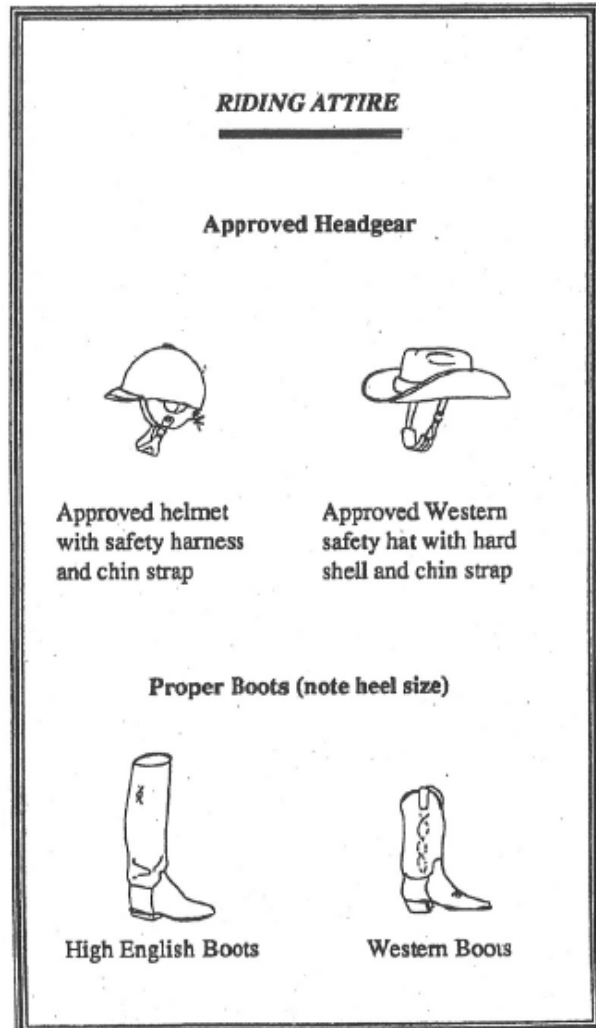
concussions. There are protective riding hats available for both Western and English riders. Wear protective headgear that carries the appropriate approval. These hats have been shown to be effective in preventing head injuries.

RIDING

When riding, wear boots with proper heel to prevent your feet from slipping through the stirrups. Always wear protective headgear, properly fitted and fastened. Keep your horse under control and maintain a secure seat at all times. Horses are easily frightened by unusual object and noises. Until

you know your horse, confine you're riding to an arena or other enclosed area. Ride in open spaces or unconfined areas only after your familiar with your horse. When your horse becomes frightened, remain calm, speak to him quietly, steady it and give it time to overcome its fear. Hold your mount to a walk when going up or down a steep hill. Allow a horse to pick his way at a walk when riding on tough ground or in sand, mud, ice, or snow where there is danger of your horse slipping or falling. Don't fool around. Horseplay is dangerous to you and to your friends, as well as to others who may be nearby. Never ride your horse with just a halter. Halters don't give you enough control. Use a bridle. Try to avoid paved or other hard surface roads. Walk the horse when crossing paved roads. If you must ride along the road, ride on the shoulder and follow the rules of the road. Get a driver's manual from you're Department of Motor Vehicles. These rules vary from state to state. Never rush past riders who are proceeding at a slower gait as it startles both horse and riders, and frequently causes accidents. Instead, approach slowly, indicate a desire to pass, and proceed cautiously on the left side. Ride side by side or stay a full horse's length from the horse in front to avoid the possibility of being kicked. You can tell if

distance is safe by looking through your horse's ears. You should be able to see the hind heels of thee horse in front of you. Don't let a horse run to and from the stable. Walk the last distance home. If you use spurs, be sure your legs are steady enough so you don't touch the horse with the spurs by mistake. If you're not sure, don't wear them. When your horse is frightened and tires to run, turn him in a circle and tighten the circle until he stops. A red ribbon tied into the tail indicates the horse is a kicker so stay back. Dogs and horses are not always good companions. Keep your dog under control at all times.



RIDING AT NIGHT

Riding at night can be a pleasure but must be recognized as being more hazardous than daytime riding. Walk the horse; fast gaits are dangerous. If necessary to ride at night on roads or highways, wear light colored clothing and carry a flashlight and reflectors. Check your state regulations for details. Select riding locations with care. Choose controlled bridle paths or familiar, safe, open areas.

TRAILERING

Trailer should be done with two people if at all possible. Be sure the ground area behind and around the truck or trailer affords safe footing before loading or unloading. Be sure the trailer is level and steady and doesn't move as the horse tries to enter. Place chocks behind wheels to keep trailer steady. Remove bridle, saddle and other equipment before loading. Use your halter and a good sturdy lead shank (at least 5 feet long) made of cotton rope. Don't use nylon shanks. They can be dangerous if your horse pulls back. It is a good idea to always wrap your horse's legs. Be sure bandages/shipping boots extend over the coronary bands onto the hoof and that they cover the heel area. If you have trouble loading or unloading, get experienced help. In a straight load trailer secure the butt chain or bar as soon as the horse is in the trailer and always before tying. Use care when reaching for the chain. In a slant load trailer please shut the panel before tying the horse. Opinions vary on hauling a horse tied or loose. If you tie, allow sufficient length of rope so the horse can move its head for balance and comfort but tight enough so he cannot get in trouble or get to the horse next to him. Always tie with quick release knot or use panic snaps on the ties. In straight loads when only hauling one horse in a two-horse trailer, load the horse on the driver's side. Try to distribute the weight of the load evenly. When hauling two horses in a straight load trailer, load the heavier horse on the driver's side. Use rubber mats for secure footing. By using 3 inches of bedding (shavings, straw or sand) you can cushion bumps and reduce concussion on your horse's legs. Always speak to a horse that is in a truck or trailer before attempting to handle it. Check your trailer regularly for the following:

- ✓ Rotting or weakened floor boards
- ✓ Rusted and weak door hinges.
- ✓ Cracked hitch welds
- ✓ Wasps nest

When serviced, have the mechanic check the spring shackles, brakes and wheel bearings. The trailer should be of sufficient height to give horse ample neck and headroom. Remove or cover any protruding objects. When driving always observe the following:

- ✓ Double-check all the connections (lights, brakes, hitch, and safety chains).
- ✓ Be sure all doors are secured.
- ✓ Drive carefully. Turns should be made slowly. Start and stop slowly and steadily.
- ✓ Look far ahead to avoid emergencies. Drive defensively.

Never throw lighted cigarettes or matches from a car or truck window. They could either start a fire in the area or the wind could suck them into the trailer. Check the horse and trailer hitch at every stop before continuing on.

Horses are like people, some get sick from motion. Adjust the feeding schedule to avoid traveling immediately after feeding. Feed smaller amounts more often if necessary. Watch your feet and fingers when dropping the tailgate. In a straight load never undo the butt chain or bar before you untie your horse at it head. For slant loads never open the panel till the horse is untied. The horse may try backing out as soon as the tailgate is down. Use caution to back the horse out of the trailer. Back him slowly and out straight or slightly to the inside to avoid the outside edges of the trailer. If there are two horses in the trailer, have someone stand by the head of the second horse while the first one is backed off the trailer so that he doesn't think that he is free to back off also. Walk the horse to restore circulation before putting him in a stall, especially after a long haul. When the trailer is disconnected and parked, be sure to place chocks behind the wheels. Never load or tie to an unhitched trailer.

TRAIL RIDING

Ride a well-mannered horse. Excessive speed on the trail is unsafe. Ride at safe gaits. Avoid overhanging limbs. Watch the rider ahead so a limb pushed aside doesn't snap back and slap you or your horse in the face. Starting with the leader of a group, every second rider should warn those behind of dangers such as broken glass, low branches, poor footing, holes, etc. If a rider falls off and the horse runs away, do not chase him. Halt and wait as he may return to the group. If he does not return, send one rider quietly to catch him.

FIRE SAFETY - PLAN AHEAD

Put phone number for the fire department by each phone. Be sure you have adequate and appropriate firefighting equipment for your barn. Ask your Fire department for recommendations. Know how to use them. Know where large quantities of water can be obtained (farm ponds or swimming pools). Have adequate water outlets with horse in the barn. Install smoke detectors or heat detectors and connect them to a high decibel resonant horn so that you can hear it. Clean the detectors frequently because the heavy dust and bugs can deactivate the alarm. Know the location of the electrical master switches. Keep a halter and lead rope by reach stall. Never lock stall doors. Have fire drills several times a year to practice getting horses out of the barn and so everyone knows what to do. Have a supply of empty feed sacks available for blindfolds. Wet sacks in the water bucket in each stall before using. Know where you will secure the horse if you have to evacuate the barn.



FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

No smoking in the barn. Clean up all debris and properly dispose of it. Never leave loose hay or straw in aisles. Store feed, hay, straw, or shavings in a separate building away from barn. If this is not possible, be sure your loft is well ventilated and that the hay is properly cured—don't store "heavy" bales.

Check hay for warm spots. If hay temperature is noticeably warmer than when it was put in watch it closely. If the temperature reaches 150 F, take the hay out and divided it into small, shallow stacks. Oily

rag should be disposed of immediately after use. Don't store flammable materials (paint, gasoline, ect.) in the barn. Check all electrical wiring for frayed ends, double up extension cords, etc. Get them fixed immediately. Never use lightweight extension cords, buy the heavy-duty cords. If a fuse blows, check for shorts and other faults. Always use the correct size fuse. All electrical wiring should be encased in metal conduit and electrical boxes. Inspect all motors, heaters and electrical devices frequently. Establish ongoing and effective rodent control programs. Rats do chew wires. Keep aisles clear of equipment, etc. Ideally all barns should be constructed of non-combustible materials. If you are building a new barn, there are a number of lumber mills that pressure treat wood so it will burn more slowly.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Call Fire Department- phone number should be posted next to every phone. In a calm, clear voice, give your name, farm name and location. Do not hang up until you are sure the information has been understood. Open one door of the stable only. As long as possible, keep the flow of fresh air and oxygen to a minimum so fire will not explode. If the fire is spreading rapidly and there is heavy smoke, stay out of barn.

EVACUATE HORSES

Halter and ropes should be on each door. Lead each horse out of the barn to a predetermined area. If you turn him loose, he will probably run right back to his stall. If horse won't lead, blindfold him using a towel, handkerchief or gunnysack. Wet the sack in the water bucket in each stall before putting it on the horse's head. Put the horse in paddock a safe distance from the barn and out of the way of the firefighting equipment. Make sure horses are contained so that in their panic they don't return to their burning stalls. Open all access gates to the barn area for the fire equipment. Save equipment only after all horses are out. Use available firefighting equipment to contain the fire until help arrives such as, fire extinguishers, hoses, wet gunnysacks, shovels and dirt. Keep roads clear for fire equipment. Once help arrives, immediately check your horses for injuries. Call a vet if horses are burned or have inhaled a lot of smoke. Check the eyes and if you notice any burned areas, cover the eyes with a clean, moist cloth. Check for burns around the nostrils and apply Vaseline or mineral ointment if you find any. Keep any burned areas on the body or legs moist with a cold, wet cloth. Do not medicate the burns unless necessary.