



## SAMCA Racing Rules

All riders and officials are expected to be conversant with **AVCC Racing Rules and Regulations**, and the applicable Australian Road Rules (ARR). SAMCA's Racing Rules supplement and, in certain cases, are more stringent than AVCC Racing Rules or ARR.

### 1. RIDERS, OFFICIALS, VOLUNTEERS, AND NON-RACING MEMBERS ARE ALL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE REFEREE IN CHARGE

Under **AVCC Racing Rules and Regulations**, the controlling referee of the day (Referee in Charge – "RIC") is in control of an event, and has the power to direct all riders, officials, members, marshals and other involved persons. The RIC has the power to penalize riders, officials and members from the time he or she arrives at the race precinct and until such persons are clear of the precinct following the end of an event and to such time as the referee is able to interview the person(s) involved and the dispute is resolved.

### 2. PENALTIES

Any rider breaching **AVCC Racing Rules and Regulations**, **SAMCA Racing Rules**, **SAMCA Behavioural Code of Conduct**, or failing to follow a racing official's directions may receive a formal warning, or a fine; disqualification; suspension; or any combination of the three at the discretion of the referee. Indicative maximum penalties, for each breach, include race disqualification, 3-month suspension, and/or monetary fine up to \$200, or any combination of the three. Penalties may be cumulative for multiple breaches. Note also, that imposition of such a penalty does not remove the possibility of civil and/or legal action.

Any competitor suspended and/or fined by any club or SAMCA will not be permitted to compete in any race under any body affiliated to the AVCC until such time as the penalty or suspension has been finalized. Under a reciprocal cross body arrangement SAMCA is obliged to inform Cycling SA of the details of any suspension order issued by the state body.

### 3. APPEALS AGAINST A REFEREE'S DECISION

The steps to be followed are described in the separate document **SAMCA Appeal Process**.

Note that ignorance of Australian Road Rules, or AVCC, SAMCA, or host club Racing Rules is no grounds for an appeal.

### 4. PROTESTS AGAINST ONE OR MORE OTHER RIDERS

Riders are advised to discuss any incidents with the RIC as soon as possible after the incident. The RIC will then make a decision as to what future action, if any, is warranted.

### 5. GENERAL RACING RULES

#### Competitors must:

- a) hold a current, valid AVCC racing licence.
- b) obey all instructions given by referees, marshals, and other race officials.
- c) interact with other riders, officials, volunteers, and members of the public in a respectful and courteous manner. See the separate document **SAMCA Behavioural Code of Conduct** which outlines some of SAMCA's expectations in this regard.
- d) provide the Race Director ("RD") with a medical certificate before returning to competition after serious illness or injury. A serious injury includes concussion or any incident requiring a rider to be removed from an event by ambulance. It is the responsibility of the rider to disclose relevant information to the RD before the close of registrations for the event in question.

- e) wear an appropriately fastened Australian approved cycling helmet. (In order to demonstrate conformance with the Standard, helmets must have a valid, legible Australian Standard AS/NZS 2063 sticker attached. Referees will conduct random checks at any time before or after a race.
- f) report to the starting officials at least five minutes before their allocated start time. A rider not present for the Referee's briefing may receive a time penalty or be refused a start in the event.
- g) abide by the state traffic laws.
- h) ride on the left-hand side of the road.
- i) avoid unnecessarily obstructing other traffic.
- j) pass or drop back from riders competing in a different grade.
- k) return race numbers and hired transponders immediately after each race.

**Competitors must not:**

- l) cross any white lines (double, unbroken, or broken).
- m) ride in a manner that brings cycling to disrepute.
- n) ride in a dangerous manner, for example by
  - waving, saluting, or otherwise removing one or both hands from the bars at a finish.
  - suddenly veering, pushing or pulling, or in any other way causing dangerous obstruction.
- o) sit behind riders competing in a different grade.
- p) sit behind riders competing in the same grade but one or more laps ahead in a road race.
- q) wear headphones (either wired or wireless) or use any other electronic means to communicate with third parties while still riding during a race.

**Competitors may:**

- r) except as required by Australian Road Rules, elect to use no tail light, a flashing tail light, or a static tail light. Riders may also choose to use no headlight, a flashing headlight, or a static headlight.
- s) carry mobile phones while racing and are encouraged to note contact details of first aiders and race officials prior to the race. However, mobile phones must be switched off or to "Silent". Riders must stop and dismount in a safe place before making or receiving a call or message.
- t) Attach cameras to their bicycles in races in South Australia under the following conditions:
  - Cameras should be integrated into the design framework so that they present no safety risk due to inadvertent dislodgement during an event, or potential injury caused by the camera protruding from the framework.
  - All footage must be made available to the Race Referee within 48 hours of a written request.
  - Any footage that could be deleterious to the sport of road cycling must not be distributed via any social media platform. Neither should any footage be used to negatively target individuals or teams via social media. Riders are expected to comply with the provisions of the SAMCA Behavioural Code of Conduct and be aware of penalties for failure to comply with those requirements.
  - If a rider has captured footage which they believe could influence the outcome of an event, or result in a rider disciplinary action, that footage must be provided to the Race Referee prior to the event presentations. The onus for providing the footage is with the rider and not the event organisers.
  - Unless specifically requested by the Race Referee, video footage provided once an event has finished and race presentations concluded, regardless of the nature of the material, will not be used to alter or determine any rider disciplinary actions.

- Under no circumstance is a helmet mounted camera permitted, unless the helmet has been tested and certified with the accessory and found to be compliant to Australian Standards.