

**REPORT ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTED  
DURING THE MONTRÉAL AND ST-TITE RODEOS IN QUÉBEC  
(AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 2017)**

"PLAINTIFF'S REPORT – PART II"

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A very large number of individuals and organizations have contributed directly and indirectly, at various stages, to the creation of the dossier culminating in this report. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all of them.

First of all, the outstanding contribution of the students in my course on "Animal Ethics and Law" who, with enormous devotion and effectiveness carried out a large part of the legal research to support this case. Special thanks to Ms. Michèle Chénier, Ms. Amélie Forand, Ms. Jade Galley, Ms. Marie-Laure Généreux, Ms. Irina Gueorguiev, Ms. Vanessa Hébert, Ms. Gynet Kozub, Mr. Chrystophe Letendre, Ms. Cara Parisien, Ms. Noémie Royer and Ms. Chloé Surprenant. I am also very grateful to my Dean, Professor Jean-François Gaudreault-Desbiens, who fully supported my educational initiative.

I would like to express particular thanks to Marie-Claude St-Amant, Esq. of Melançon, Marceau Grenier and Sciortino, who generously represented me *pro bono* during the legal proceedings and who judiciously guided me throughout the negotiations that led to the Court Approved Settlement Agreement. Her commitment to the cause is clearly impressive.

I also express my deep appreciation to Mr. Steve Hindi and Mr. Michael Kobliska of Showing Animals Respect and Kindness (SHARK), who volunteered to come from Chicago to observe and film all the rodeo trials in the Montréal and St-Tite in accordance with the unrestricted right of access granted to me by the Court Approved Settlement Agreement. Their expertise allowed us to collect extremely detailed data of undeniable quality. I also thank Mr. Adam Fahnestock, likewise of SHARK, who provided the necessary technical support. Thanks are also due to the Baliff, Mr. Sébastien Boutet (Trudel – Bailiffs) who, through his professionalism, ensured the execution of the team's tasks. I must also thank Mr. Pierre Légaré, who generously hosted the team during their stay in St-Tite.

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I also extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Josianne Arbor, DVM, Mr. Nicolas Morello, Esq. and Prof. Stevan Harnad, who have accepted, at my request, to serve on the *Québec's Animal Welfare and Safety Advisory Committee on Rodeos in Québec*.

Thank you also to the Montréal SPCA, in particular Ms. Alana Devine, Esq. and Ms. Sophie Gaillard, Esq. for their thoughtful advice and support.

Finally, yet another sincere thank you to all those who have, through their financial contribution, provided the means to realize this project. A special thanks to Lush Cosmetics (Ms. Liliana Danel), Intermarché Boyer (Mr. Franck Hénot) and Grocery Herbivores (Messrs. Alex Dakos and Isidore Cara) for their generous donations.

I obviously reserve my thanks at the end for none other than Dr. Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun, DVM. He was not only present as an observer for every single one of the trials throughout all the Montréal and St-Tite rodeos, but he is also the source of the detailed analyses of this document. A colossal task (an under descriptive adjective) without which this undertaking on behalf of animal-beings would have been futile. Dr. Kona-Boun, on behalf of all those who believe in animal welfare, I thank and salute you! Words cannot express the extent of my heartfelt gratitude.

Alain Roy

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## INTRODUCTION

On May 24, 2017, I filed an Application for an Interlocutory Injunction in the Québec Superior Court seeking the cancellation of the "NomadFest - Urban Rodeo of Montréal" dressage trials scheduled for August 24 to 27, 2017 produced by the Western Festival of St. Tite under the auspices of the *Société des célébrations* for the 375<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the City of Montréal.

Seconded by a group of students in the law course on "Animal Ethics and Law" which I teach at the Faculty of Law of the Université de Montréal, I based my law suit on the provisions of Quebec's new *Animal Welfare and Safety Act*<sup>1</sup> ("AWS Act"). Adopted unanimously by the members of the Québec National Assembly in December 2015, this fundamental law redefined animals as "sentient beings with biological needs". In accordance with the recognition of the nature and needs of animals, the new law prohibits abuse or ill-treatment that may affect their health, as well as acts or omissions exposing them to distress<sup>2</sup>.

On our reading, the rodeo activities clearly contravene the new legislation. Whether due to the exacerbated anxiety of using straps and spurs or the risk of fractures, injuries or other physical injuries to which animal beings are exposed, the horses and bulls used for this purpose are objects of exploitation that violates the principles underlying the AWS Act and the premises that justified its adoption. As stated in the Preamble to the law, these premises are that:

- "the condition of animals has become a societal concern";
- "the human species has the individual and collective responsibility to ensure the welfare and safety of animals".

On June 16, 2017, an agreement to settle the lawsuit was certified by the Superior Court allowing for its compulsory execution in accordance with the law<sup>3</sup>. In order to move the debate into the social and political sphere — but also and above all to expand the debate beyond just the Montréal rodeo — the agreement ratified by the Court was a powerful protocol for data-collection and analysis in two inter-related phases.

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<sup>1</sup> RLRQ, c. B-3.1.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, art. 5 and 6.

<sup>3</sup> The Settlement Agreement, filed in Appendix 1, was certified by Judge Stephen W. Hamilton of the Superior Court of Québec, Judicial District of Montréal (File No. 500-17-098815-171).

**First Part:** Unlimited Access to the Montréal and St-Tite Rodéos

On the basis of the agreement reached, the judgment first recognized the Right of Unrestricted Access to the Montréal Rodeo facilities (Montréal's NomadFest - Urban Rodeo) and St-Tite (Western Festival of St. Tite) and to the animal beings used in these rodeos. In order to take full advantage of my Unrestricted Right of Access, I relied upon two representatives and a photographer.

According to the Court Ratified Agreement, I was permitted to report the data collected, as well as the data-analyses, in the "Plaintiff's Report," whose conclusions are to be submitted to a Québec Advisory Committee convened by the Québec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food <sup>4</sup>, subject of the second part of the protocol.

**Second Part:** *Québec's Animal Welfare and Safety Advisory Committee on Rodeos.*

The Western Festival of St. Tite consented to my demand to address a joint request that the Québec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food <sup>5</sup>should convene a joint committee on the issue of rodeos as a whole. The agreement provided that this Committee will consist of:

- three members representing Animal Rights, designated by me;
- three members representing the rodeo industry, designated by my opponents;
- two representatives of Québec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, designated by the government.

The Committee is required:

- to identify the standards of animal welfare and safety that apply to rodeo activities in the province of Québec;
- to evaluate the scope and ambit of these standards in light of (1) the laws in force in Québec today, (2) the published scientific literature on rodeos and (3) the evidence in the "Plaintiff's Report";
- to make recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Québec for ensuring the well-being and safety of animal beings, no later than one year after creation of the Committee.

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Québec agreed to our joint request on July 19, 2017, and the Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare and Safety for Rodeos in

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<sup>4</sup> MAPAQ is responsible for the application of the AWS Act. V. *id.*, art. 95.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 1, clause 8.

Québec formally began its work on August 15, 2017<sup>6</sup>. In accordance with the Court Ratified Agreement, I appointed, as Animal Rights Representatives, Mr. Nicolas Morello, Lawyer, President Co-Founder of Québec Animal Rights ("*Droit animalier Québec*"), Prof. Stevan Harnad, Cognitive Scientist and Professor, Psychology Department at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), and Editor of the Scientific Journal *Animal Sentience*, in addition to Dr. Josianne Arbor, Emergency Veterinarian. Each of these individuals accepted to serve on the Committee on a personal basis<sup>7</sup>.

In anticipation of the rodeos of Montréal (August 24 to 27, 2017) and St-Tite (September 9 to 17, 2017), I proceeded, on July 20, 2017, to appoint my two representatives, namely, Dr. Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun, Veterinarian and Anesthesiologist, and Mr. Michael Kobliska of the SHARK organization (*Showing Animals Respect and Kindness*) of Chicago, as well as the photographer authorized to accompany them in the field, Mr. Steve Hindi, also of SHARK. All three of my representatives were able to film all the animal events in the NomadFest - Montréal Urban Rodeos, each from a different observation angle. The same was true at the St-Tite rodeos, where I hired a bailiff at my expense to enable my representatives to fulfill their mandate without any interference.

On November 7, 2017, I submitted the entirety of the videotapes filmed during the rodeos to Dr. Kona-Boun. I entrusted him with the mandate of identifying, for each animal trial, all risks, minor or major, which the animal beings used were exposed, whether these risks concerned their physical health or psychological well-being. The present document represents the fruit of Dr. Kona-Boun's labour during the following three months. It constitutes Part II of the "Plaintiff's Report" provided for in the Court Approved Agreement, Part I consisting of the videotapes, to which the analyzes of Dr. Kona-Boun refer systematically.

It is important to note that all the Western Festival of St. Tite videos were examined and analyzed by Dr. Kona-Boun, except some portions of the data for September 16 and 17, 2017. Most of the data from the NomadFest - Montréal Urban Rodeo are yet to be examined. I interrupted Dr. Kona-Boun's analytical work because of the tight timetable to which the Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare and Safety for Rodeos in Québec is

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<sup>6</sup> The members appointed to the Committee to represent the rodeo industry are Mr. Pascal Lafrenière, General Manager of the Western Festival of St. Tite, Mr. Sylvain Bourgeois, President of Productions WildTime and Dr. Pierre Tardif, Veterinarian of the Western Festival of St. Tite.

<sup>7</sup> To avoid all ambiguity, I clarified the status of these individuals in a letter dated September 8, 2017: "As it appears from [...] the Court Certified Transaction, it is in a personal capacity and not as an agent or representative of the undersigned that you are called upon to serve on the Committee [...] As discussed at the time of your appointment, each of you is and will be free to draw the conclusions each deems appropriate depending on the evidence that will be submitted to the Committee — in particular, the "Plaintiff's Report" — without having to consult me or report back to me. Like every other reader, I will take cognizance of the Committee's conclusions when they are made public, as provided for in the [Court Certified Transaction]".



subject: The Committee's final report must be submitted no later than one year after the creation of the Committee. This way the Committee will already be able to begin doing its allocated work while awaiting the submission of the remaining portions of the data-analysis (expected to be available by June).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alain Roy', written in a cursive style.

Alain Roy, LL.D. (Doctor of Laws)  
Professor  
Faculty of Law  
Université de Montréal

## **SALIENT FACTS**

## PRELIMINARY NOTE

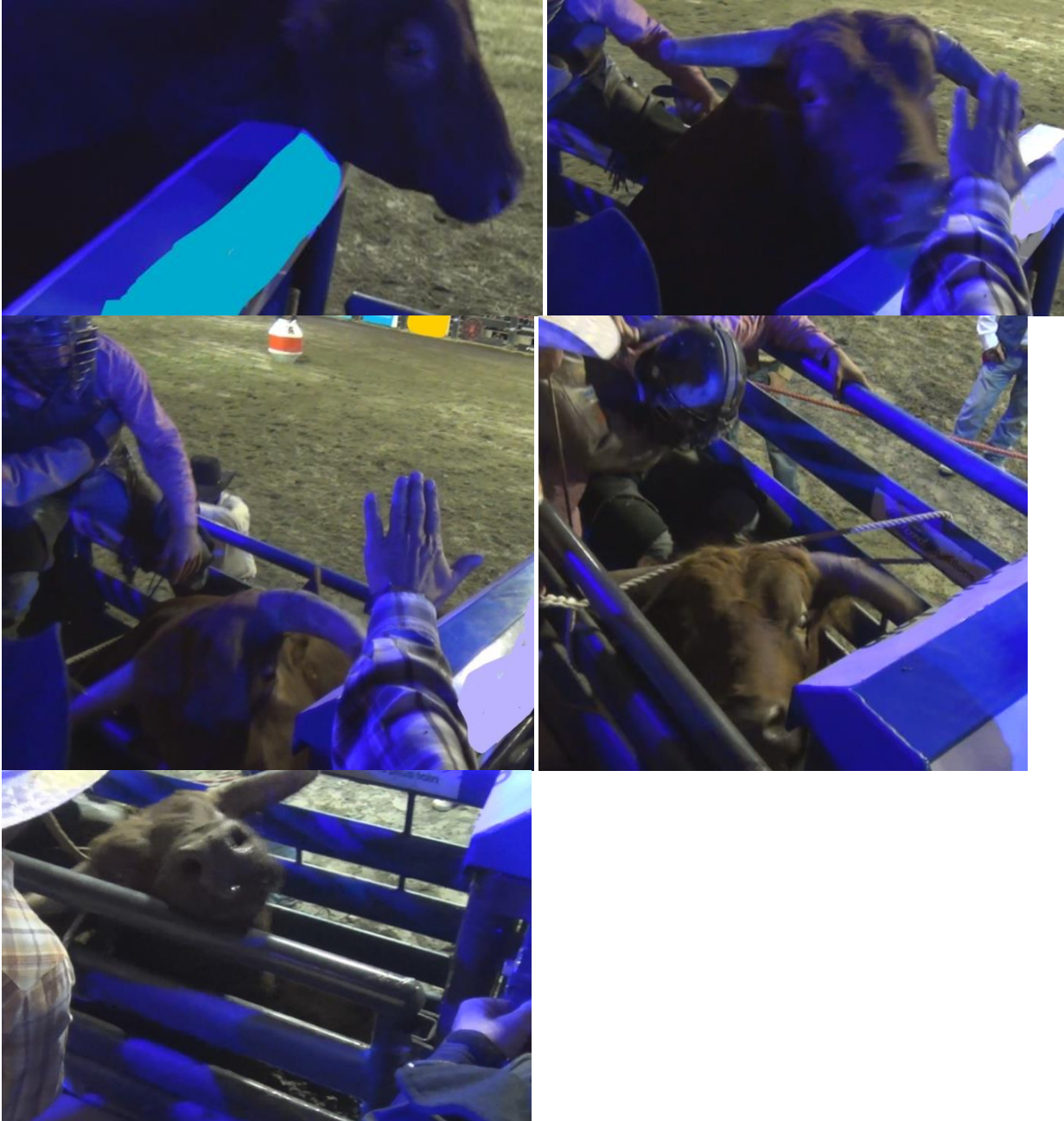
The images in this section are excerpts from the complete videotape, which is Part I of the "Plaintiff's Report", filed in accordance with the Court Approved Agreement. These excerpts can be viewed in a separate video file entitled "Plaintiff's Report (Part II) / Videos – Salient Facts". This file was transmitted in digital form to the Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare and Safety for Rodeos in Québec and to the *Western Festival of St. Tite* (as well as the other involved parties) on the same date as the present document. This excerpt is deemed to be an integral part of the complete Report.

Note that the very same event might be described once, twice or three times below, each description on the basis of what can be seen from the three different angles in the videos recorded by the three evaluators, each filming the same event from a different location. The title of each observation includes the name of the evaluator (JJ, Mike and Steve) who filmed it. If one or two of the three observers did not have a good angle on a particular event, their views are absent for that event. The numbers in parentheses indicate the position of these video clips in the complete list for all the 16 rodeos and 14 "slack rodeos." When there is more than one rodeo on a given day, a capital A, B or C in parentheses is added at the end of the video clip label to specify each rodeo (the four "slacks" [practice rodeos] are labelled separately). Therefore, "A" = first rodeo (non-slack) of the day, "B" = 2<sup>nd</sup> rodeo (non-slack) of the day, "C" = 3<sup>rd</sup> rodeo (non-slack) of the day.

**BULLS (2 EXAMPLES)**

**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)**

\* 16 s: the bull panics in the departure chute and tries to jump out when the cowboy attempts to mount him.



\* 2 min 25: the bull still resists the cowboy's multiple attempts to mount it. He is bleeding from the impact of his muzzle against the walls of the departure chute, suffered during his agitation.



\* 6 min 26 s: after several minutes of repeated attempts by the cowboy to mount the bull, the bull still resists the handling and tries once again to get out of the departure chute.



**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)**

\* 1 min 55: the same bull, who is once again moved to the adjacent departure chute, continues to resist the cowboy's attempts to mount him and tries to get out of the departure chute. He does this even after the cowboy leaves and equipment has been removed from him, which suggests that he is still affected by another source of stress: very loud surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flashes? There are even fireworks at some point (see 6 min 8 s, 6 min 43 s when the bull jumps, 7:19).





**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59)**

\* 1 min 51 s: once again, the same panicked bull tries to jump out of the departure chute.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78)**

\* 5 s: the bull resists the cowboy's manipulations and the multiple attempts to mount him (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).

\* 5 min 39 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief absence, starts to panic when the cowboy tries to mount him again (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



\* 7 min 16 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief absence and who was moved to the adjacent departure chute, starts to panic when the cowboy tries to mount him again.

\* 8 min 28 s, 8 min 38 s: the same bull, who is once again moved to the adjacent departure chute, continues to panic even after the cowboy leaves and the equipment has been removed from him. This suggests that he is still affected by another source of stress: very loud surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flash? He tries to jump out of the departure chute twice (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)).





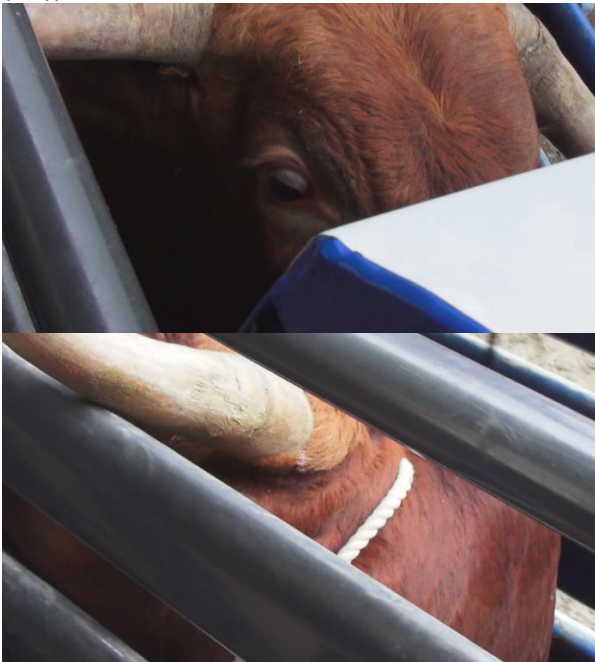


\* 10 min 25 s: the same bull continues to panic and to try to jump out of the departure chute. He knocks his muzzle against the wall of the initial departure chute (blood can be observed around his right nostril, see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 42: the bull shows signs of psychological stress (agitation, ventral tilting of the eye) in the initial departure chute. His left horn is not aligned with the right one and is mobile at its base (swaying with each head movement as well as when the head touches the barrier of the chute), suggesting a fragility at the base of the horn, which can cause injuries in the event of a shock to the horn or to being grasped and pulled by a lasso, or if the horn gets stuck between two bars of the departure chute (see the second photograph, in which the bull turns his head to look behind him; there is danger of injury if the bull butts or rears while his horn is stuck between the bars). This bull, recognizable by his misaligned / rickety left horn and his split right ear, is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and displays the exact same signs of distress once again (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (84)).



\* 1 min 13 s: the same bull panics and tries to jump out of the departure chute.





**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)**

\* 1 s: the same bull (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)), continues to panic in the departure chute when the cowboy tries to mount him (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (82), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (83)).





\* 2 min 13 s: the same bull, still panicking, is bleeding from the mouth after hitting his head against the sides of the departure chute repeatedly. He displays the same signs of injury when he panics under the same conditions on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).





**Vidéos Steve 26-08-17 (38)**

\* 4 min 25 s: after having ejected the cowboy who was riding him, bull 107 continues to kick out in all directions and ends up violently striking a barrier with his right side just in front of his right hind limb, which hurls him to the ground on his left side. There is a risk of blunt injuries in the areas involved in the impact (thorax, abdomen, paws), both on the right against the barrier and on the left against the ground. The violent and frenetic, often disordered, bucking poses a risk to the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground or in the event of a fall. When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent of the jump is exerted at the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if torsion is applied to the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, only one leg touches the ground during the landing and hence has to bear all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



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## HORSES (4 EXAMPLES)

### Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (19)

\* 2 min 8 s to 2 min 16 s: the horse panics in the departure chute and rears.



### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22)

\* 4 min 55 s: after throwing off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the mare Big Sky steps with her left hind leg on the rope attached to her halter and dragging on the ground as she is running. This dragging rope can cause a sudden downward pull her neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension by being stepped on. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and / or a concussion

because of "whiplash". Various further injuries can occur at the time the fall; these may occur because of the cervical / brain trauma or simply because of the loss of balance.



\* 4 min 56 s: the mare Big Sky falls; her head hits the ground violently.



\* 4 min 59 s: immediately after her fall, the mare Big Sky briefly displays signs suggesting an epileptiform seizure (spasmodic contractions of the neck, defecation).



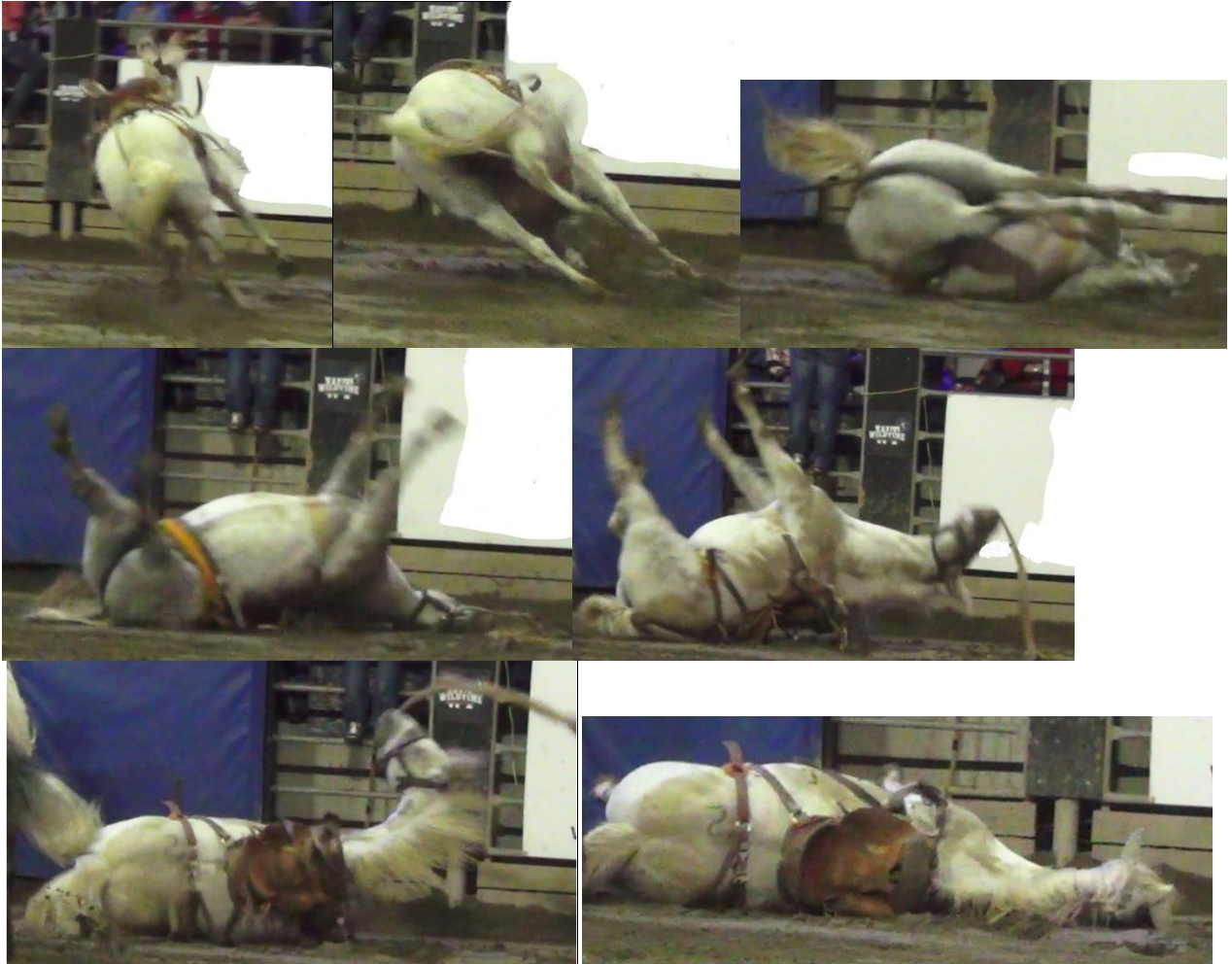
\* 7 min 42 s: the mare Big Sky has just gotten up and started running again, although she is very unstable on her legs. The rope still hangs from her halter and drags on the ground, posing a risk that the accident can be repeated. She falls once more when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head again hitting the ground violently. Faced with an animal as unstable on her feet and as heavy as a horse like Big Sky, there is a further danger of injury to the rescue rider as well as his horse when he approaches Big Sky to catch and control her.





**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34)**

\* 46 s: after throwing off the cowboy during a saddle ride, the mare Big Sky collapses



\* 3 min 32 s: the mare Big Sky falls again when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head hits the ground violently again.

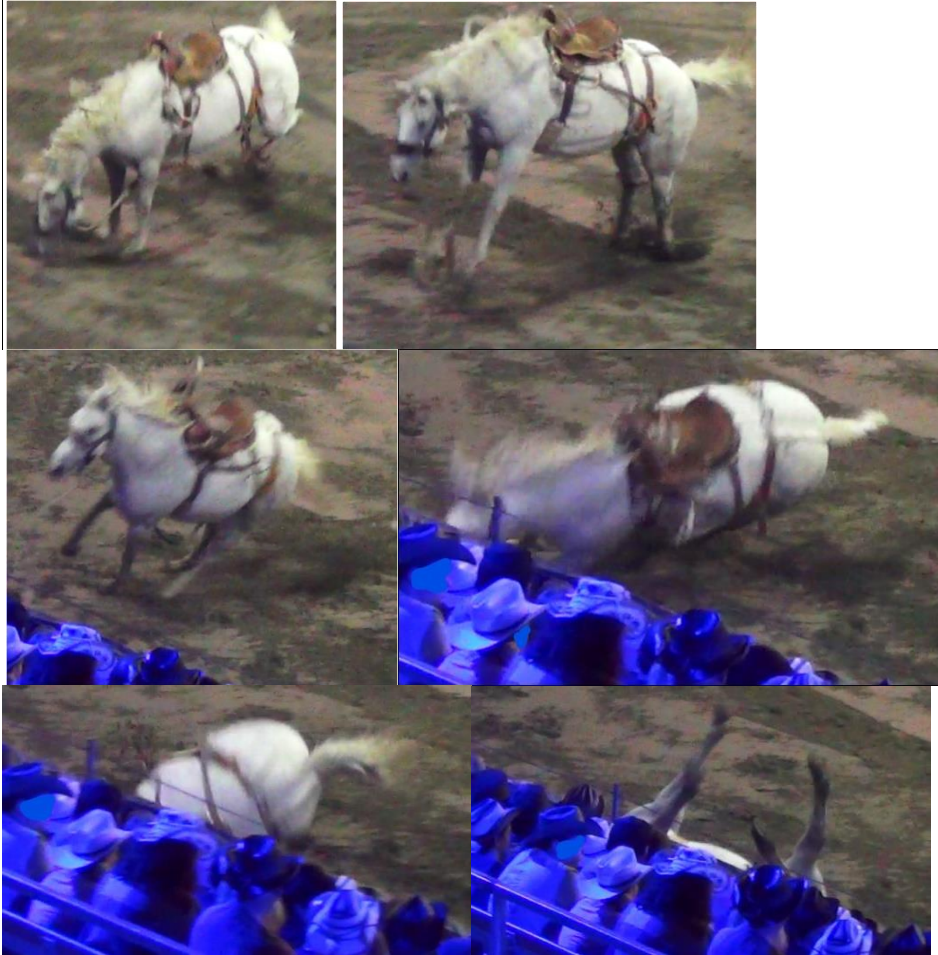




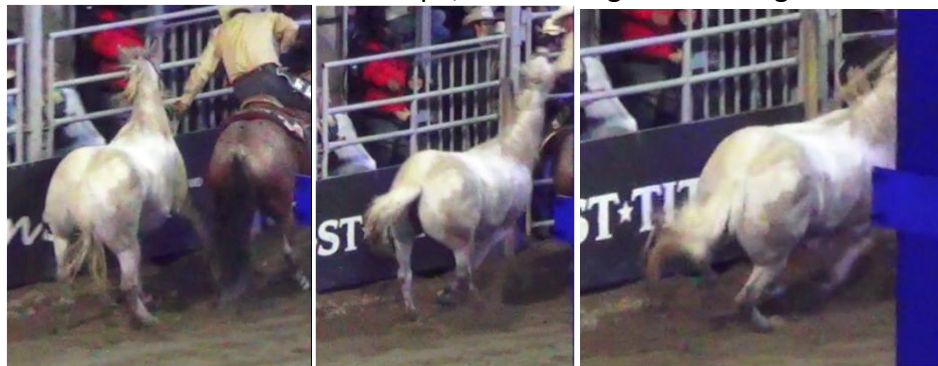
**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)**

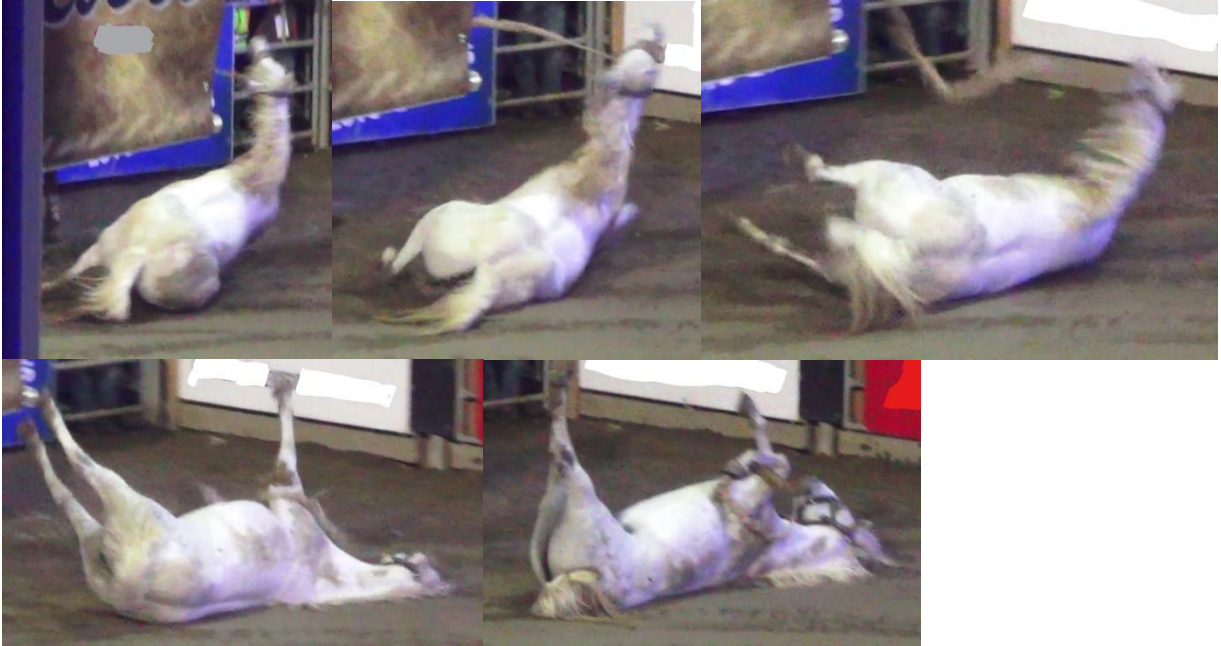
\* 40 s: the fall of the mare Big Sky follows a concussion caused by a forward "whiplash" effect, when she steps with one of her hind legs on the rope attached to her halter and dragging on the ground, while she is running. The sudden tension of the rope as the mare runs induces a violent and rapid bending of her head possibly causing a shock to the brain. The violent bending also represents a danger of lesions to the cervical vertebrae.





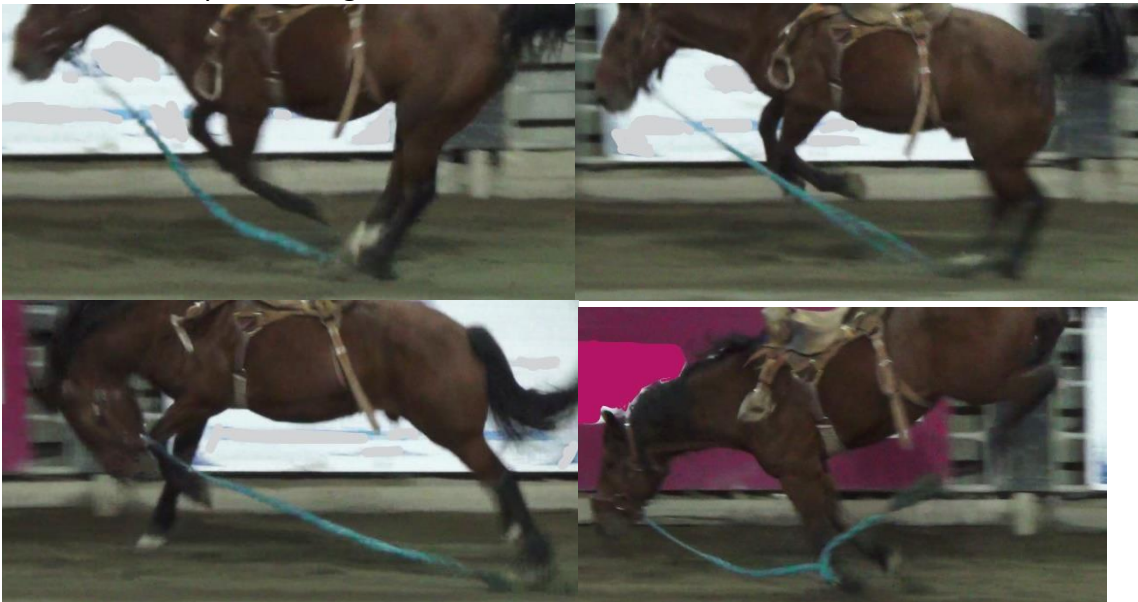
\* 3 min 19 s: the mare Big Sky has just gotten up and started running again, although she is very unstable on her legs. The rope still is still hanging from her halter and dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated. She falls once more when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope; her head again hits the ground violently.





**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)**

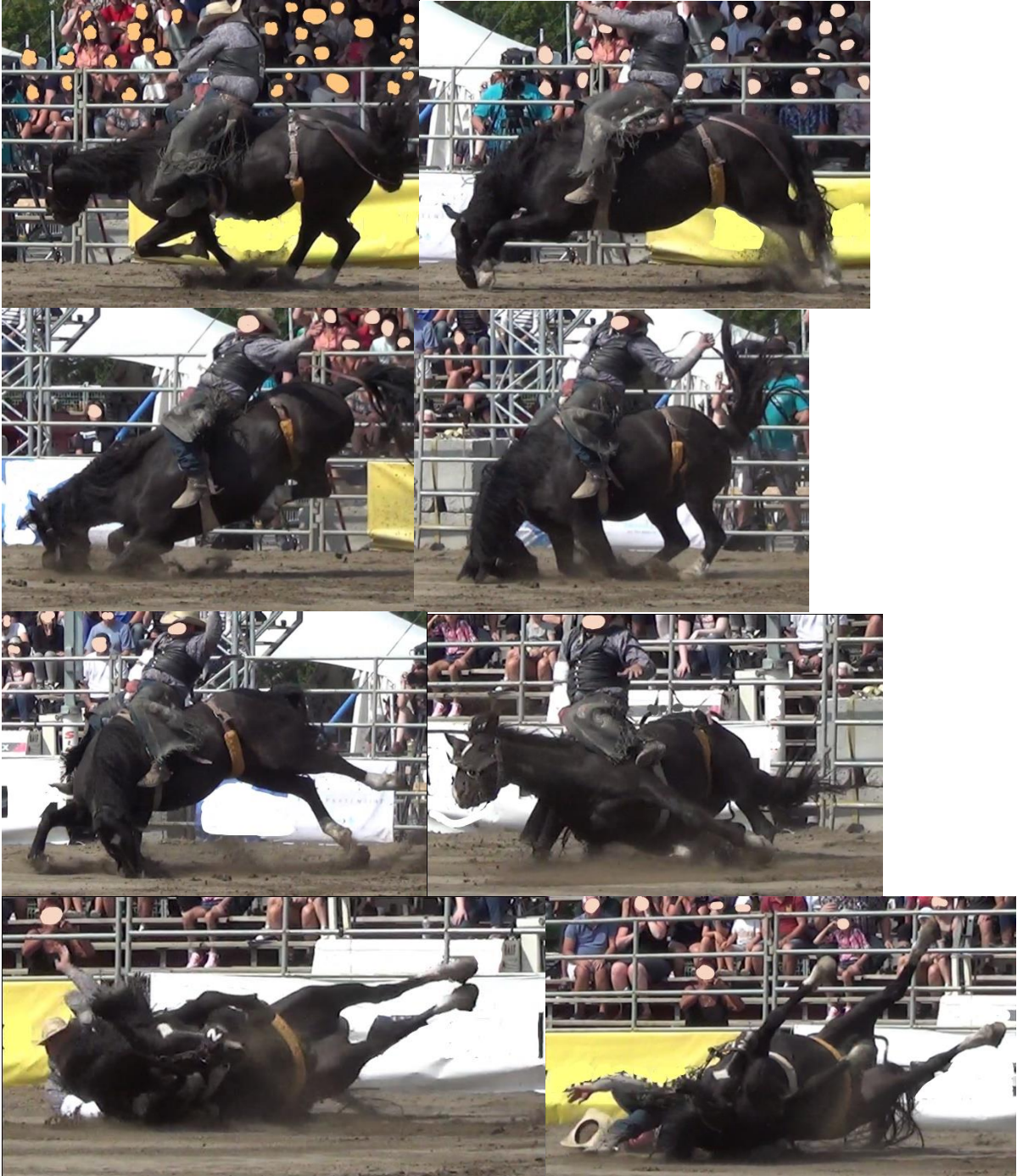
\* 1 min 53 s: while the horse gallops dodging the rescue riders trying to catch him, he tramples with one of his hind legs on the rope attached to his halter and dragging on the ground while he is running. The sudden tension of the rope while the horse runs induces a violent and rapid bending of his head which results in a fall.





**Steve Videos 27-08-17 (9)**

\* 11 s: during a saddle-free riding event, the horse falls head-first while running; his forehead strikes against the ground. This poses a risk of injury to the head (skull fracture, concussion, and facial, nasal and ocular lesions) and neck (fracture and cervical vertebral dislocation). Next, the horse ends its fall by collapsing with all its weight onto its forelimbs which are drawn under his body and subjected to a marked stretching which can cause myo-arthroskeletal injuries. The violent and frenetic bucking, often disordered, poses a risk for the horses on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground or in event of fall (as here). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent of the jump is exerted on the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is bad or if a torsion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes only one leg touches the ground upon landing; that leg hence bears all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, including in Saint-Tite, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for animals.



### STEERS (3 EXAMPLES)

#### **Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72)**

\* 45 s: steer 30 first undergoes a sudden lateral flexion of the neck followed by a sudden cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine in the opposite direction. This mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



#### **Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 50 s: the steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197)**

\* 7 s: the steer first undergoes a sudden lateral flexion of the neck when the cowboy catches him, then a second when the cowboy lies down on his already twisted neck. There is a risk of severe cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



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**CALVES (9 EXAMPLES)**

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)**

\* 42 s to 55 s: calf 4 is "strangled horizontally" as the rope pulled tight by the horse drags him in the sand for several meters, with the competitor tying his legs forced to follow him.





**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)**

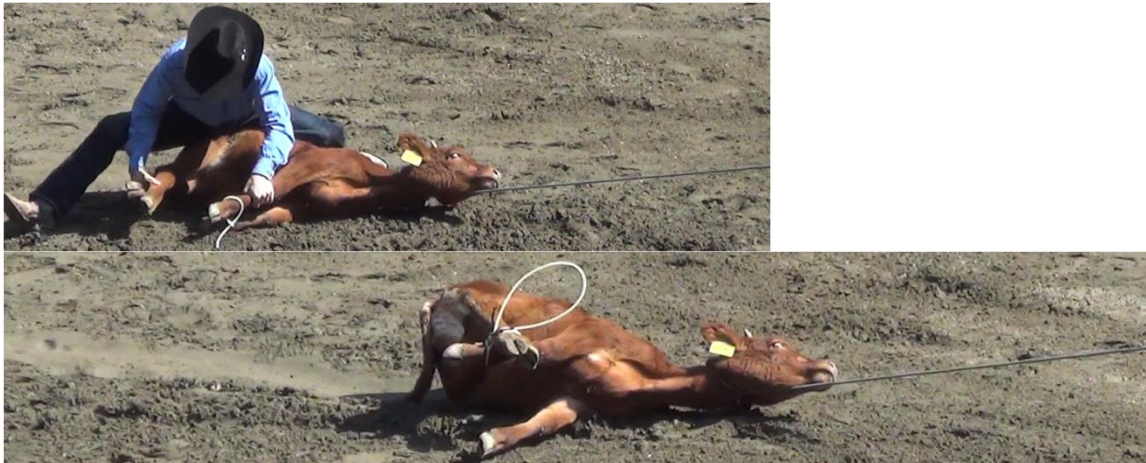
\* 14 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped in mid-run by a lateral traction on his neck which makes him spin 180 degrees through the air. This creates danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 17 s: the calf 14 is lifted about one meter then hurled to the ground without support in a violent impact to the side of the thorax.



\* 17 s to 30 s: calf 14 is being hung horizontally while the rope is pulled tight by the horse who is backing up, dragging him through the sand across several meters. The cowboy is forced to follow to tie his legs.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 25 s to 49 s: calf 9 is hurled to the ground without any cushioning of his fall. His spine hits the ground. This creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible upon impact.

Then the calf is dragged across the sand by the tight rope attached to the horse because the horse has not stopped. When the horse moves and changes direction, calf 9 is dragged in the sand 180 degrees to be hung horizontally once again but in the opposite direction, while the horse to which he is attached via the rope continues to move.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31)**

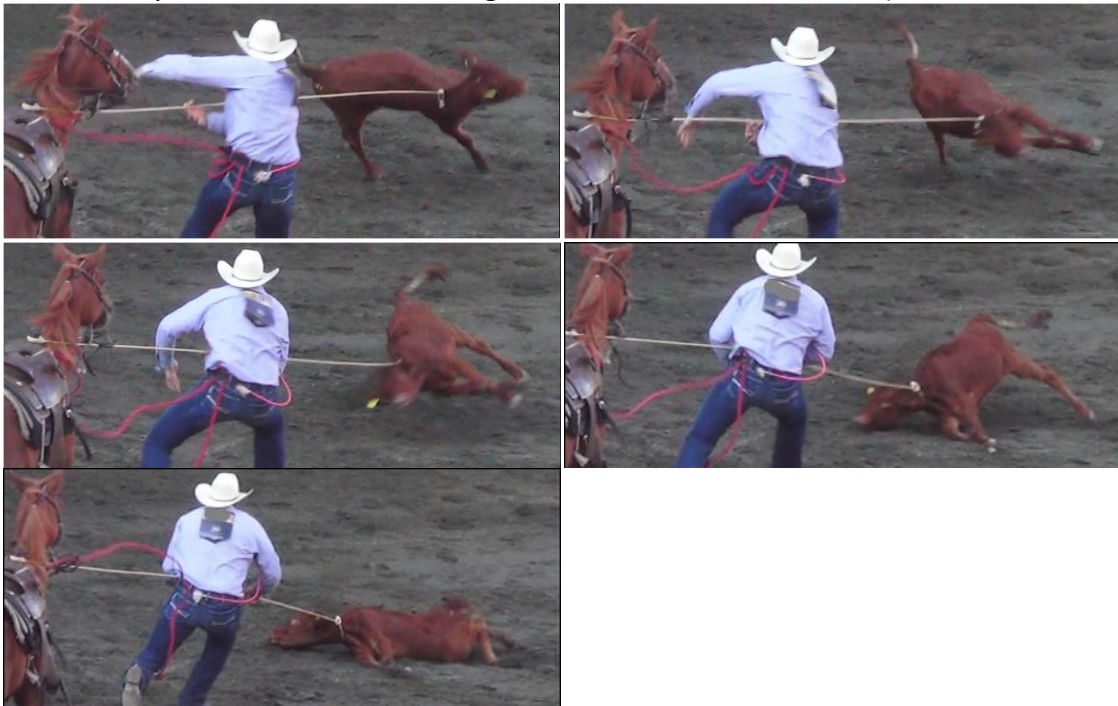
\* 38 s: calf 1730 is taken down mid-run by the lasso which tightens around his legs, which causes a head-first fall to the ground. This fall is associated with a risk of injury, including vertebral cervical and spinal. Gripping him by the paw while the calf is in full run represents a risk of injury from hyperextension of the limb when the rope is suddenly pulled tight. There is a risk of injury, such as cranial, cervical and ocular injuries, at the time of impact with the ground. The trail visible left in the sand across about one meter also suggests the possibility of skin (facial) and ocular injuries due to friction against the sand after falling in mid-run, as well as sand inhalation through the nose and mouth.





**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 49 s: calf 14 is abruptly brought to a halt in mid-run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 51 s: calf 14 is strangled by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift him up to hurl him to the ground. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Then, calf 14 is hurled to the ground unrestrained with a violent impact to his side. The sudden resultant increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact from being hurled to the ground can also cause rib fractures.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 23 s: calf 8 is abruptly brought to a halt mid-run by a violent traction to the neck which makes him lift off f the ground and spin in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).

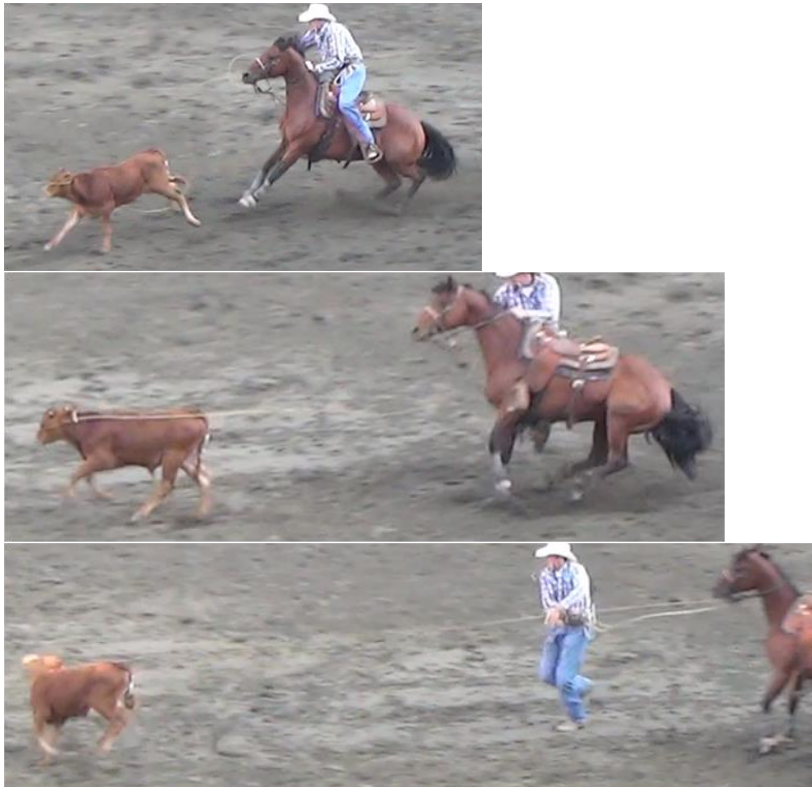


Then calf 8 is hurled to the ground unsupported with a violent impact to the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact with the ground upon being hurled down can also cause rib fractures.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 40 s: the rope passes across the eyes of calf 24, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion / laceration / corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) as well as eyelid trauma when the rope is pulled tight and makes him spin through the air 180 degrees. The calf's neck is subjected to a sudden lateral flexion that stops him mid-run, which can cause vertebral lesions.





\* 57 s: even after the end of the event, the rope remains tight over the eyes of calf 24, who remains lying on the ground and is defecating probably under the effect of the stress.





**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)**

\* 28 s: the calf tries to get up but falls to the side because three of his legs are tied and he is left to himself. In his fall, he crushes his neck, with all his weight bent under him 180 degrees. There is a risk of injury to the cervical vertebrae.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (148)**

\* 15 s: calf 17 is abruptly brought to a halt mid-run by a traction on his neck which makes him spin through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).





## ANALYSES

## PRELIMINARY NOTE

**1)** This is a report of observations on the raw video data. Note that the very same event might be described three, two or one time, each description on the basis of what can be seen from the three different angles in the videos recorded by the three evaluators, each filming the same event from a different location. The title of each observation includes the name of the evaluator (JJ, Mike and Steve) who filmed it. If one or two of the three observers did not have a good angle on a particular event, their views are omitted for that event. The numbers in parentheses indicate the position of these video clips in the complete list for all 16 rodeos and 4 “slack rodeos.” When there is more than one rodeo on a given day, a capital A, B or C in parentheses is added at the end of the video clip label to specify each rodeo. (The four “slacks” [practice rodeos] are labeled separately.) So A = first rodeo (non slack) of the day, B = 2nd rodeo (non slack) of the day, C = 3rd rodeo (non slack) of the day.]

**2)** This report was created by viewing the videos at both normal speed and slow motion (25% of actual speed). Viewing only at normal speed is not enough to detect all the problems nor to confirm all the observations made in this report. As a supplement, still screen shots were also extracted to illustrate the problems reported and the risks to which the animals are exposed, but these still images cannot take the place of carefully examining the dynamic videos themselves as well, both at normal speed and in slow motion. Finally, some of the incidents described in this report have no screenshots because they were too short and difficult to capture in a still image; these incidents too are significant from the standpoint of risk to the animals. A careful analysis of the video clips (at normal speed and slow motion in some cases) is strongly recommended.

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# Montreal Files

## August 26, 2017

### Vidéos Steve 26-08-17 (38)

\* 4 min 25 s: After dislodging the cowboy on his back, bull 107 continues to buck in all directions and ends up bumping violently into a barrier with his right flank just in front of his right hindleg; this propels him to the ground on his left side. There is a risk of blunt injuries in the areas involved in the impact (thorax, abdomen, paws), both on the right against the barrier and on the left against the ground. The violent and frantic bucking, often disordered, poses a risk to the bulls at several levels, especially for their legs upon contact with the ground, or in the event of a fall (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73), Saint-Tite). When a force exerted by several hundred kilograms and amplified by the descent from bucking high is exerted on the extremity of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion is imposed on the appendage when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes a single leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the resultant pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, even recently, sometimes with catastrophic consequences for the animals.



# Montreal Rodeo File

August 27, 2017

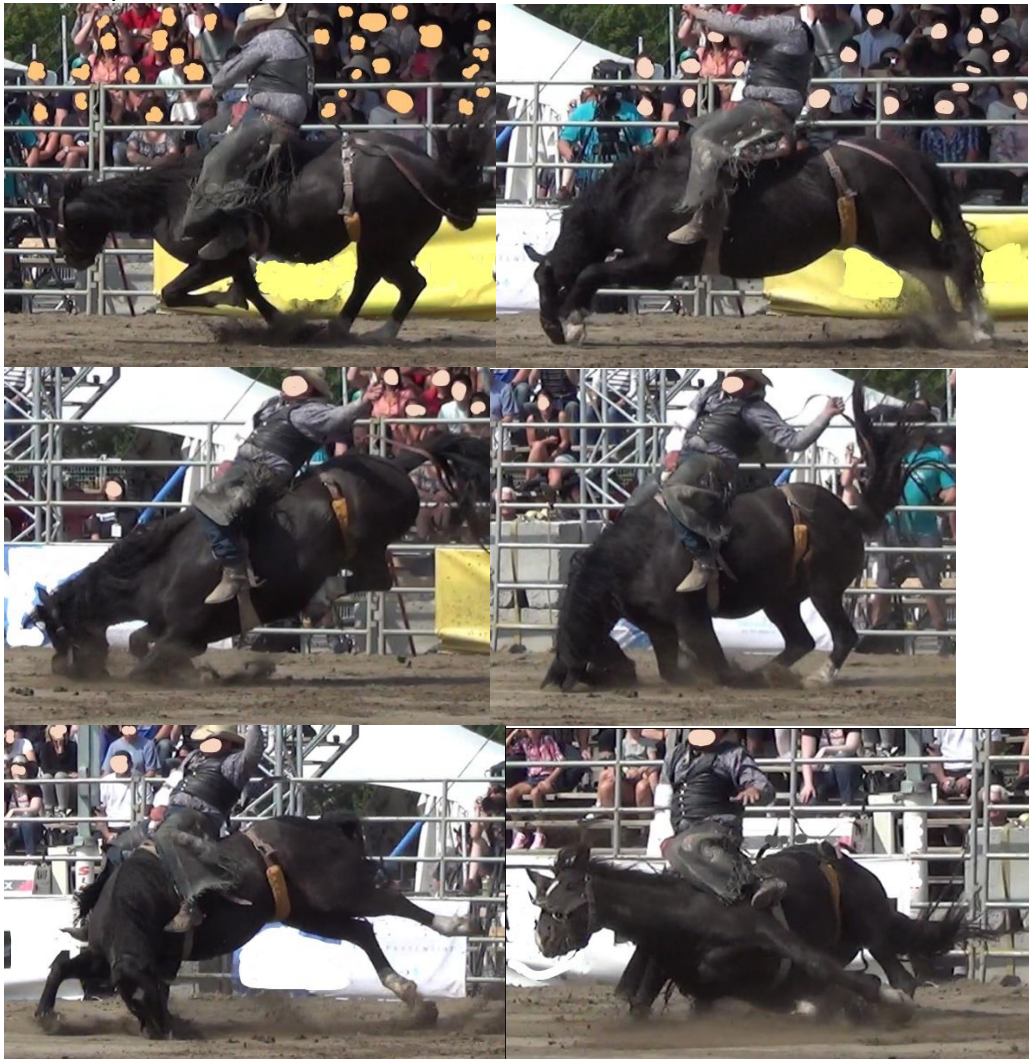
## Vidéos JJ 27-08-17 (5)

\* 5 min 33 s: during a saddle-riding event, the horse falls at full speed head-first with the forehead against the ground; this represents a risk of injury to the head (skull fracture, concussion, facial, nasal and ocular lesions) and neck (cervical vertebral fracture and dislocation). Next, the horse ends up collapsing with all its weight on its forelimbs, which are caught under his body and subjected to a marked hyperextension that can cause myo-arthro-skeletal injuries (see Videos Steve 27-08-17. 9)). The violent and frantic bucking, often disordered, represents a risk for the horses on several levels, especially for their legs upon contact with the ground or in case of a fall (as here). When a force exerted by several hundred kilograms and amplified by the return from high bucking is exerted at the end of a leg, there is risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion is imposed on the appendage when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes a single leg touches the ground at the point of landing and hence bears the full resultant pressure, increasing the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already been observed and reported in other rodeos, including St-Tite, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



## Vidéos Steve 27-08-17 (9)

\* 11 s : during a saddle-riding event, the horse falls at full speed head-first with the forehead against the ground; this represents a risk of injury to the head (skull fracture, concussion, facial, nasal and ocular lesions) and neck (cervical vertebral fracture and dislocation). Next, the horse ends up collapsing with all its weight on its forelimbs, which are caught under his body and subjected to a marked hyperextension that can cause myo-arthro-skeletal injuries (see Videos Steve 27-08-17). 9)). The violent and frantic bucking, often disordered, represents a risk for the horses on several levels, especially for their legs upon contact with the ground or in case of a fall (as here). When a force exerted by several hundred kilograms and amplified by the return from high bucking is exerted at the end of a leg, there is risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion is imposed on the appendage when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes a single leg touches the ground at the point of landing and hence bears the full resultant pressure, increasing the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already been observed and reported in other rodeos, including St-Tite, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.





# St-Tite Rodeo File

## September 9, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (3)

\* 19 s to 22 s : The horse wants to exit the chute.

\* 2 min 17 s to 3 min 40 s : The horse flees the capture.

\* 6 min 03 s to 6 min 08 s : The horse is still bucking even after the rider has withdrawn, the aversive response to the strap vanishes as soon as it is removed.

\* 7 min 30 s to 7 min 35 s : The horse is still bucking even after the rider has withdrawn, the aversive response to the strap vanishes as soon as it is removed.

### Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (9)

\* 15 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. His stifles are dragged across the ground, and he suffers from hip hyperextension when he collapses on his hind legs while galloping (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (14)). Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Sharp turns that end in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



### Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (10)

\* 7 s : The horse almost falls while making an excessively sharp turn, and collapses on his hind legs, which can potentially cause hips hyperextension if he hails. Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (11)**

\* 9 s : The rider whips the horse.

\* 10 s : The horse almost falls while making an excessively sharp turn. Such turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (13)**

\* 11-12 s and 18 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (14)**

\* 14-15 s and 20 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (16)**

\* 6 s and 14 s : The rider whips the horse.

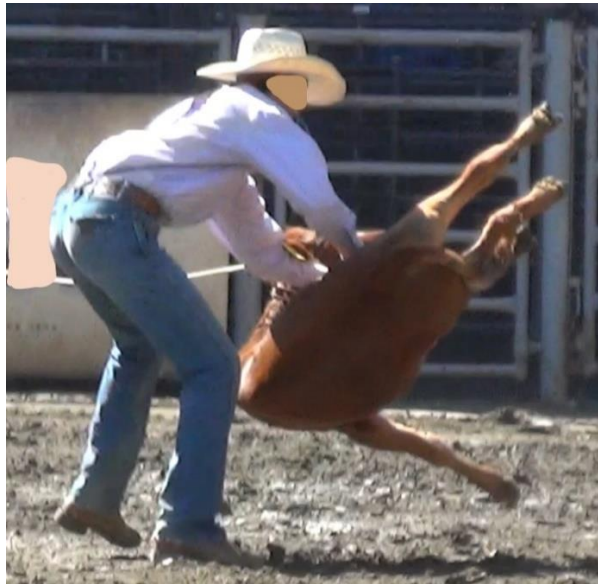
**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)**

\* 1 min 35 s : Calf 16 strangled. A strong pull exerted by the rope on the neck's ventral area in order to stop the galloping animal (average 110 kg) without any transition to reduce speed, lifting him up by the forelegs. Exposing to risks of bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (30)). Calf 16 is used on 10-09-17 for the same event and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (22) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (33)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





\* 1 min 39 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 16 one meter in the air, without cushioning the fall. Right before touching the ground, the lowest foreleg is in abduction position and pointing downwards, creating risks of injury, particularly on the shoulder area.



\* 1 min 42 s to 1 min 44 s : Calf 16 is hanged horizontally, while being dragged through the sand by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up, and the cowboy is tying him by the legs and is required to follow him (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (30)).

\* 2 min 57 s : Calf 15 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31)). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 14-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23), Sony cam Steve -16-09-17 (B) (24)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 4 min 02 s to 4 min 05 s : Calf 1 is lassoed by his hind leg while running at full speed (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (25) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (32)), submitted to hyperextension which can potentially cause injuries (muscular, articular, tendinous, ligamentary, skeletal, nervous).



\* 5 min 18 s to 5 min 22 s : Calf 14 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air : This can potentially lead

to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). Strangulation is perceivable in view of neck collapsing (shrinking). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury. Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope.



Calf 14 is lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs fractures as well (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, 15-09-17, and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 5 min 31 s to 5 min 34 s : Calf 14 is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand for several meters by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). He is submitted to the same treatment during the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).

\* 5 min 52 s to 5 min 55 s : Calf 14 seems to be coughing continuously after getting up. The coughing implies irritation of the respiratory tract, most likely mechanical due to strangulation and/or abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure, potentially causing alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions (and pneumothorax) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). Calf 14 shows identical signs after the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)).

#### **Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (18)**

\* 1 min 00 s : The calf is coughing. Various causes are possible, but the coughing is most likely correlated with irritation of the respiratory tract caused by strangulation and/or abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure following the throwing to the ground, potentially causing alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions (as well as pneumothorax and fractured ribs).

#### **Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (26)**

\* 3-4 s : The rider whips the horse.

#### **Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 12 s : The rider whips the horse.

#### **Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (41)**

\* 19 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 34 s : Bull 4209 falls headlong with his neck in lateral flexion, potentially causing cervical trauma, particularly vertebral and spinal.



\* 35 s : Bull 4209 falls headlong with his neck in lateral flexion, potentially causing ocular trauma (especially corneal) when the head hits the ground.



\* 48 s : Bull 4209 is once again exposed to risks of palpebral and ocular traumas (especially corneal), when the rope is tightening up on the eye. Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (59)**

\* 1 s to 5 s : The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (63)**

\* 4 min 57 s : Bull 412 is lassoed after a bull jumping event, when the rope lands over the left eye, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (95)).

Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (7)**

\* 4s to 6 s and 11 s to 12 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (9)**

\* The rider whips the horse from beginning to end.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (10)**

\* 7 s to 12 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (11)**

\* 4-5 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (13)**

\* 12-13 s : The horse almost falls while making an excessively sharp turn. There is a risk of hips hyperextension if the horse collapses and lets all his weight fall on that area. Such turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (14)**

\* 2-3 s and 10 s : The rider whips the horse.



### **Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 31-32 s : Calf 13 is caught by the rope at his eyes, with enough tension to lift his fore legs. Such manoeuvres can potentially cause palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival. Calf 13 is used for the same event, with the same hazard occurring on on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



The rope's anchor point is located on the higher part of the head, which can result in a whiplash effect. The pulling force exerted by the rope on the eyes is strong enough to stop an averaging 110 kg galloping animal without any transition to reduce speed, and to lift him up by the forelegs.

\* 36 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 13 without cushioning the fall. At the moment of impact, the closest foreleg to the ground is in extended abduction position, causing risks of articular and skeletal injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35)).



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 2 min 17 s : Calf 23 has the rope in his mouth, which can potentially lead to injuries to oral structures (gum, teeth, tongue, lips) when the rope is pulled by the cowboy in order to lift him up. The calf is thrown with no cushioning, and lands violently on his back (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (36)).



\* 3 min 29 s: Calf 8 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to trauma upon cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebral, muscles, ligaments, nerves, etc.). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37)). Calf 8 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 and on 14-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 3 min 33 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 8, without cushioning the fall. Right before the moment of impact, the lowest foreleg is in abduction position and pointing downwards, creating risks of injury, particularly on the shoulder area (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21)).



\* 6 min 15 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 9, without cushioning the fall, and with the impact point at the spine. Risk associated with abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure at the moment of impact, and can potentially lead to injuries (alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax, fractured ribs). Spine injuries are also possible at the moment of impact (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). Calf 9 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)), and is coughing once he returned to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 6 min 16 s to 6 min 28 s: Calf 9 is hung horizontally. Once lassoed and laid on the floor, the calf is dragged through the sand by the rope being pulled backwards by the horse. When the horse alters his course, Calf 9 is dragged 180 degrees through the sand, and is once again hung horizontally in the opposite direction while the horse to which he remains tied by the rope keeps backing up (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). Calf 9 is used on 10-09-17 for the same event and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). He is also coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 7 min 34 s : Calf 25, the pulling force exerted by the rope is strong enough to stop an averaging 110 kg galloping animal galloping as fast as 10 m/s, without any transition to reduce speed, to the extent of lifting him up by the forelegs and making him stumble. Such action is consequently reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is applied by the rope (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)).



\* 7 min 39 s : Calf 25 is thrown to the ground and lands on his flexed knees, causing a risk of articular injury due to the ground impact as well as the freefalling calf's weight exerted upon his flexed articulations (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)).



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 22 s : After ejecting the cowboy during a saddle-riding trial, the horse tramples at full speed with his right foreleg on the part of his halter rope dangling to the ground (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (28) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (47)), which leads to an abrupt neck flexion when the rope is swiftly tightened. This leads to a constant risk of neck hyperflexion cervical vertebra injuries and/or a concussion due to the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the downfall due to a cervical/cerebral trauma or simply a loss of balance (see the accident involving Big Sky the mare during a saddle-riding trial on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the accident involving another saddled horse on 16-09-17,

Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 4 min 51 sec to 4 min 53 s : A cowboy strikes the horse on its rump.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (22)**

\* 4 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (24)**

\* 5 s to 7 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (25)**

\* 4 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (26)**

\* 4 s to 5 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (27)**

\* 4 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (30)**

\* 2 s : The rider whips the horse.

\* 5 s to 6 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (44)). Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34)**

\* 54 s : Steer 30 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72)). Steer 30 is used more than once on 13-09-17 and on 17-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 3 min 17 s : Steer 34 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (75)). Steer 34 is used on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 17-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (177), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 4 min 45 s : Steer 24 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (55) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (76)).



\* 6 min 15 s : Steer 47 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (57) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (78)).



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 11 s to 13 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (36)**

\* 9 s and 14 s to 18 s: The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (37)**

\* 15 s to 17 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (40)**

\* 9 s and 15 s to 18 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (41)**

\* 9 s to 19 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (42)**

\* 9 s to 11 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

\* 15 s to 19 s : The rider whips the horse and strikes him with her spurs.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (52)**

\* 18 s to 19 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (54)**

\* 1 min 7 s, 2 min 4 s to 2 min 14 s, 6 min 38 s to 6 min 40 s, 8 min 45 s to 8 min 50 s, 10 min 7 s to 10 min 10 s: The bull inside the starting chute is nervous and frightened by the fireworks.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (60)**

\* 2 min 1 s to 2 min 27 s: The bull is lassoed after a bull jumping event, when the rope lands over the eyes, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (90) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (113)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (62)**

\* 0 s to 13 s, 54 s to 59 s, 1 min 38 s to 1 min 43 s, 1 min 56 s to 2 min 4 s: The bull inside the starting chute is panicking.

**Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (62)**

\* 3 min 13 s : The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam JJ Slack 09-09-17 (3)**

\* 33 s to 35 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ Slack 09-09-17 (18)**

\* 13 s to 28 s : The horse resists, but is forced to enter the arena.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (11)**

\* 35 s and 42 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (12)**

\* 16 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (14)**

\* 9 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. This presents a risk of hip hypertension if the horse collapses while exerting his full his weight on his hind legs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (9)). Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (16)**

\* 13 s, 2 min 3 s, 2 min 10 s : The riders whip the horses.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (17)**

\* 28 s, 35 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (19)**

\* 5 s, 13 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20)**

\* 38 s : Calf 4 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope. Calf 4 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and on 15-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (164), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

\* 44 s to 1 min : Calf 4 is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand for several meters by the rope that the horse is pulling while the competitor is trying to tie

the animal's legs (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)). He is submitted to the same treatment during the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21)**

\* 23 s : Calf 21 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, provoking a sudden cervical deformation and launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28)). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope. Calf 21 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 (twice) and on 15-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





\* 30 s : Calf 21 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy pulls it to lift up the animal. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 21 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 (twice) and on 15-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 30 s : Calf 21 is lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs and vertebra fractures as well. Calf 21 is used for the same event on 10-09-17 and on 13-09-17 (twice), and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22)**

\* 42 s : Calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29)). Calf 20 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 14-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury. Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope.





\* 46 s : Calf 20 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy pulls it to lift up the animal. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 20 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 (twice) and on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). Calf 20 is then lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs and vertebra fractures as well (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (23)**

\* 46 s to 50 s : The calf is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand over a short distance by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up. Meanwhile, the competitor pursues the calf to tie his legs.





**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24)**

\* 43 s : Calf 15 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy pulls it to lift up the animal. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



\* 43 s : Calf 15 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31)). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 14-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (25)**

\* 19 s : Calf 1 is lassoed at full speed by his hind legs, which is submitted to hyperextension which can potentially cause injuries (muscular, articular, tendinous, ligamentary, skeletal, nervous) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (32)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26)**

\* 21 s : Calf 14 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack

rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 30 s to 35 s : The calf is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand for several meters by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)), which constitutes yet another risk of injury in the cervical area. Calf 14 suffers the same treatment during the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).

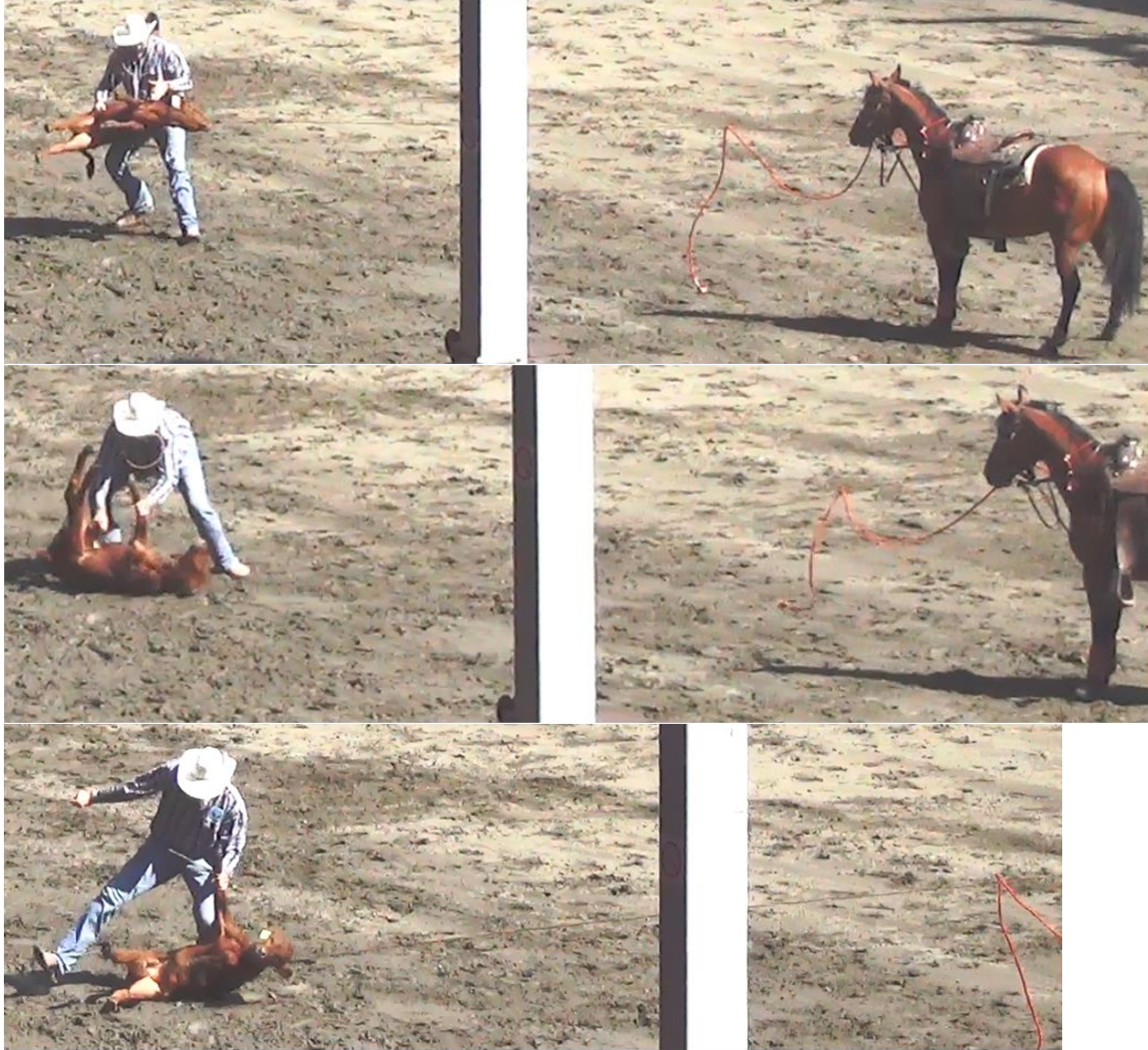


\* 52 s to 54 s : Calf 14 seems to be coughing occasionally after getting up. The coughing implies irritation of the respiratory tract, most likely mechanical due to strangulation and/or abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure, potentially causing alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions (and pneumothorax) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)). Calf 14 shows identical signs after the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)).

#### **Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27)**

\*30 s : Calf 5 is lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs and vertebra fractures as well. Meanwhile, Calf 5 is hung horizontally by the rope tightened around his neck and pulled by the horse (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34)). Calf 5 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to similar treatment every time (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once

a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury. Calf 5 is limping and coughing once he returns to the enclosure following the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (34)**

\* 35 s, 1 min 56 s and 2 min 35 s: The horses refuses on three occasions to exit the starting chute. Cowboys try to stimulate him, and one of them hits the horse on the head to force his exit.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (41)**

\* 8 s to 10 s : Rider 102 whips the horse (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (50)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (45)**

\* 27 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (47)**

\* 9 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (49)**

\* 31 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (50)**

\* 12 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 58 s to 1 min 3 s : The steer suffers an abrupt cervical flexion at full speed, followed by a 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (69)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (58)**

\* 1 min 10 s to 1 min 18 s : Steer 126 suffers an abrupt cervical flexion at full speed, followed by a 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (71)). Steer 126 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (185), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (194), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (72)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (63)**

\* 18 s to 27 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (64)**

\* 24 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (66)**

\* 17 s : The rider whips the horse.





**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (67)**

\* 33 s to 36 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (76)**

\* 26 s to 28 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (87)**

\* 1 min 5 s : The bull falls on his fore caps when exiting the starting chute.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (88)**

\* 20 s to 23 s : Bull 38 jumps and bucks frantically while rotating dangerously near the fence (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (103)). This presents a risk of collision with the fence, possibly leading to bone or muscle injuries (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38), bull collides violently with the fence and is thrown to the ground at Montréal's Nomadfest).



\* 20 s to 25 s : The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.





**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (89)**

\* 1 min 19 s : The bull struggles against the lasso by jumping, and falls head first. The impact point is on the side of the head, implying a violent flexing motion upon the neck. There is a significant risk of cervical injuries (vertebral and spinal) when the neck violently bends under the falling bull's weight, as well as abrasion and dermal/corneal laceration when the side of the head is dragged over the soil.

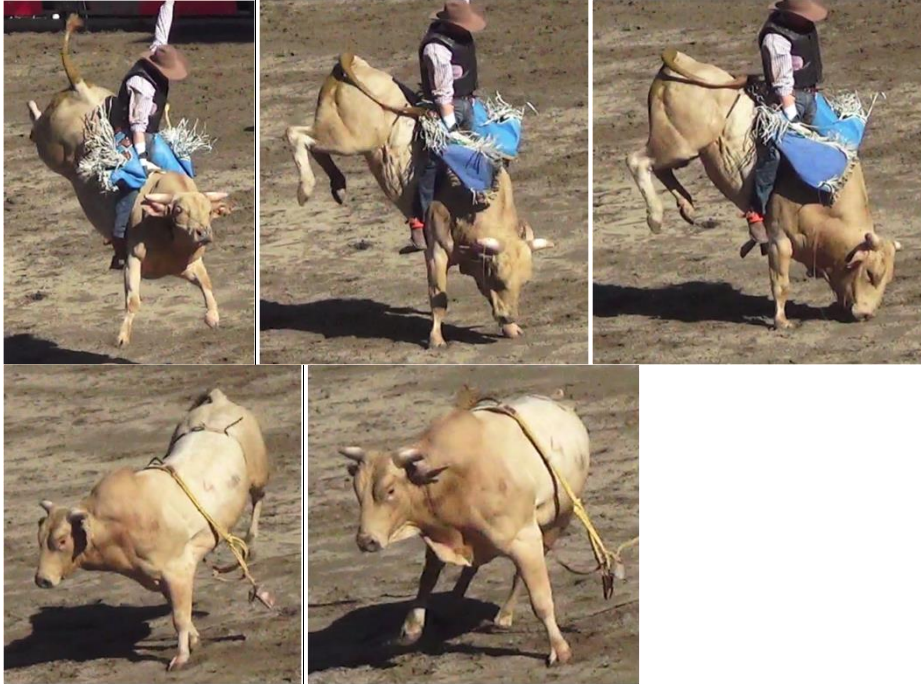




**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (91)**

\* The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.





**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (92)**

\* 27 s, 36 s, 45 s and 2 min 21 s : The bull is not showing signs of stimulation, and keeps his head down : the rider then proceeds to stimulate the bull by kicking and hitting him with his hat on the head, and by tightening up a rope around the bull's neck.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (94)**

\* The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (95)**

\* 5 min 23 s : Bull 412 is lassoed after a bull jumping event, when the rope lands over the eyes, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (63)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 22 s : Calf 23 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air. This can potentially lead to bodily harm to

cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (36)).



\* 27 s : Calf 23 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause rib and vertebral fractures as well (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (36)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 2 s : Calf 8 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air. This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37)). Calf 8 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, and on 14-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). Calves are used many times during

the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 6 s : Calf 8 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well. Calf 8 is used for the same event on 10-09-17 and on 14-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





\* 6 s : Right before touching the ground, the lowest foreleg is in abduction position and pointing downwards, creating risks of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 22 s : Calf 9 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope. Calf 9 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)), and is coughing once he returned to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 26 s : Calf 9 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well. Spinal damage is also possible at the moment of impact (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). Calf 9 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). He is also coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 27 s to 49 s : Calf 9 is hung horizontally. Once lassoed and laid on the floor, the calf is dragged through the sand by the rope being pulled backwards by the horse. When the horse alters his course, Calf 9 is dragged 180 degrees through the sand, and is once again hung horizontally in the opposite direction while the horse to which he is strapped to by the rope keeps backing up (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). Calf 9 is used on 10-09-17 for the same event and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-

17 (B) (34)). He is also coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 1 min 13 s : Calf 9 is limping while exiting the arena (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). That calf is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

#### **Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24)**

\* 4 s : Calf 25 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Those animals weigh over 100 kg on average and can reach a speed of 10 m/s, which consequently is reflected by a high level of kinetic energy and a significant force exerted upon soft and hard cervical tissue when such tension is exerted by the rope (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)). Moreover, the sudden thoracolumbar spine extension when forelegs are lifted up (see the lordosis on the second picture) constitutes a risk of vertebral and spinal injuries.





\* 9 s : Calf 25 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy pulls it and tightens it even more around the calf's neck to lift him up (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)). Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



The calf is thrown to the ground and lands on his flexed knees, causing a risk of articular injury due to the ground impact as well as the freefalling calf's weight exerted upon his flexed articulations (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)).

\* 11 s : Calf 25 is tackled down by the cowboy, exerting all his weight on the animal, which can potentially cause injuries to fragile limbs (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (28)**

\* 14 s : After ejecting the cowboy during a saddle-riding trial, the horse tramples at full speed with his right foreleg on the part of his halter rope dangling to the ground (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (19) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (47)). The sudden rope tension can potentially cause violent and rapid neck flexion upon the running horse. This leads to a constant risk of neck hyperflexion cervical vertebra injuries and/or a concussion due to the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the downfall due to a cervical/cerebral trauma or simply a loss of balance (see the accident involving Big Sky the mare during a saddle-riding trial on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the accident involving another saddled horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (44)**

\* 4 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping, which constitutes a risk of hips hyperextension if the horse collapses on his hind legs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (30)). Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51)**

\* 42 s to 46 s : Steer 30 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis in the opposite direction. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72)). Steer 30 is used more than once on 13-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52)**

\* 28 s : Steer 23 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. During the forward fall, his head hits the ground with his neck still in a twisted position due to his body weight. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk

of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 23 is used on 13-09-17, on 14-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (53)**

\* 44 s to 46 s : The steer suffers from two abrupt cervical torsions on the spine's longitudinal axis, in one direction and immediately into the other, the second one reaching a 180-degree angle. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (55)**

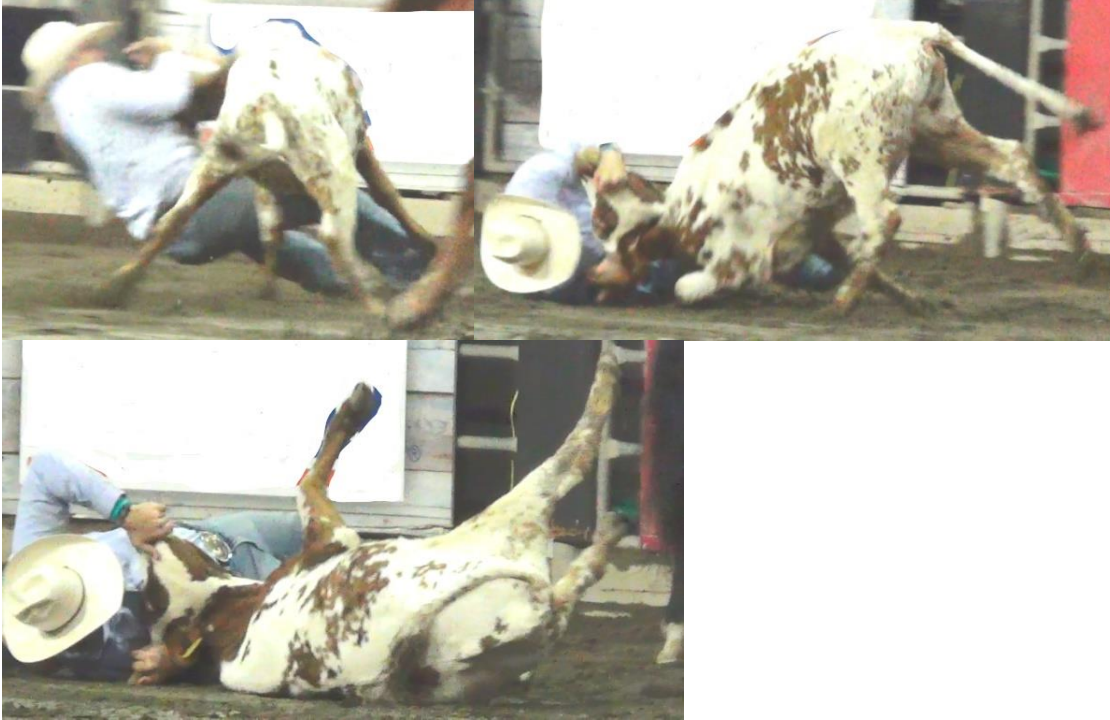
\* 47 s : Steer 24 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (76)).





**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (57)**

\* 44 s to 47 s : Steer 47 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (78)).



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (58)**

\* 8 s, 14 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (59)**

\* 7 s, 12 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (60)**

\* 15 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (63)**

\* 7 s, 13 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (65)**

\* 18 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (75)**

\* 18 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (80)**

\* The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (90)**

\* 2 s to 51 s : The bull is lassoed after a bull jumping event, when the rope lands over the eyes, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (60) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (113)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.





**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (12)**

\* 13 s, 16 s to 20 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (13)**

\* 10 s, 13 s to 17 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (17)**

\* 33 s, 38 s to 41 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (19)**

\* 18 s to 21 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (24)**

\* 14 s to 17 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (25)**

\* 5 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 16 s to 19 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike Slack 09-09-17 (28)**

\* 9 s, 13 s to 15 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (8)**

\* 3 s to 2 min 40 s : The horse is undergoing stress inside the starting chute, he reacts strongly to the manipulations in preparation for the event. Such reactions, sometimes violent, are observed on multiple occasions in horses and bulls during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (16)**

\* 24 s, 31 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (17)**

\* 3 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (21)**

\* 12 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (24)**

\* 45 s, 51 s : The rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (26)**

\* 18 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)**

\* 36 s : Calf 4 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20)). Calf 4 is used on 13-09-17 and on 15-09-17 for the same event and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (164), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 41 s : Calf 4 is thrown to the ground, with the limbs nearest to the ground in a position that could cause injuries at the moment of impact, while being, at the same time, suspended by the constricted rope on which the horse is pulling.



\* 42 s to 55 s : Calf 14 is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand for several meters by the rope that the horse is pulling while the competitor is trying to tie the animal's legs (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20)). He is submitted to the same treatment during the same event on 15-09-17, and is exposed to the same associated risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28)**

\* 20 s : Calf 21 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, causing a sudden neck deformation (see the first picture) and launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21)). Calf 21 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 (twice), and on 15-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29)**

\* 38 s : Calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, causing a sudden neck deformation (see the first picture) and launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22)). Calf 20 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 14-09-17, on 15-09-17, and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

\* 42 s : Calf 20 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy pulls it to lift up and throw the animal. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 20 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). Calf 20 is then lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs and vertebra fractures as well (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22)).

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 36 s : The rope lands over Calf 16's eyes, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when the rope is being pulled. Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 38 s : Calf 16 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air without ground contact : This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)). Calf 16 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (22) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (33)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

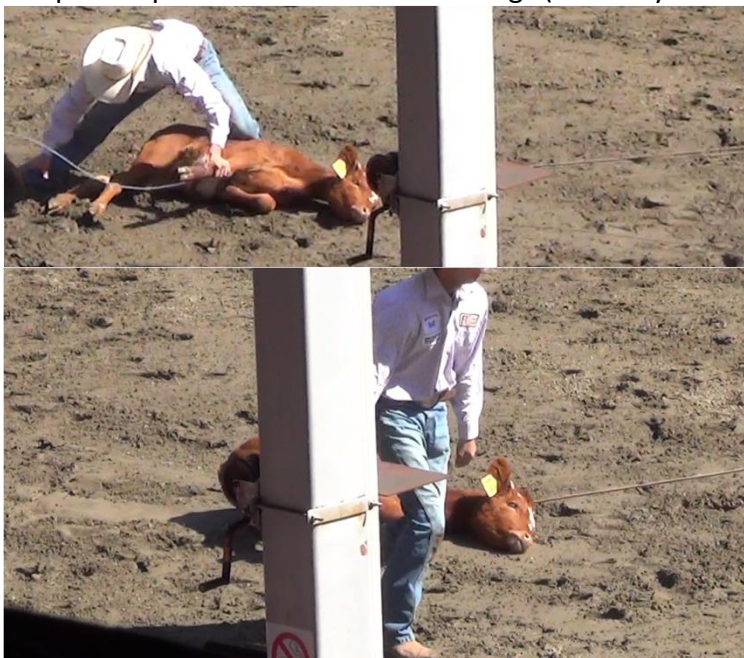




\* 41 s : Calf 16 is thrown on the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on scapular and lower cervical areas, which can potentially cause shoulder and neck injuries.



\* 43 s : Calf 16 is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand over a short distance by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up. Meanwhile, the competitor pursues the calf to tie his legs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31)**

\* 35 s : Calf 15 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood

vessels). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 14-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

\* 38 s : Calf 15 is hung by the cowboy's rope, constricting around the animal's neck in order to throw him to the ground. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



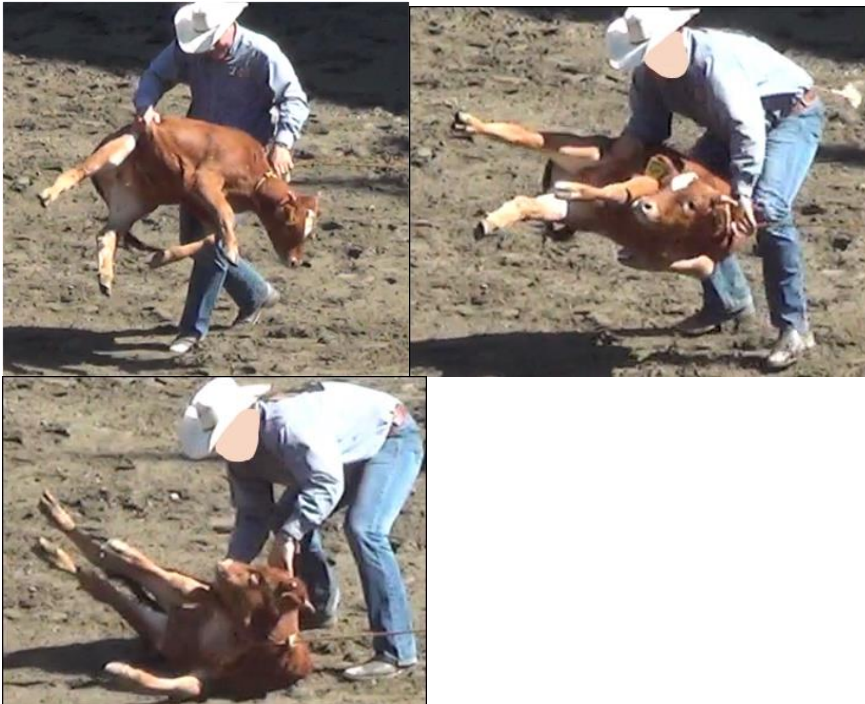
\* 39 s : Calf 15 is thrown to the ground, with the limbs nearest to the ground in a position that could cause injuries at the moment of impact. He is, at the same time, suspended by the constricted rope.



At the moment of impact, the mechanical stress exerted upon the hind legs (particularly on the right side, due to the limb's angle), constitutes a risk of injuries.



\* 41 s : Calf 15 is thrown to the ground for the second time, the impact on the thoracic and scapular areas can potentially cause damages. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well. The shock to the scapular area can cause shoulder injuries (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24)). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 14-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 43 s : Calf 15 is hung horizontally by the constricted rope while the cowboy is tying him by the feet. Calf 15 is used for the same event on 14-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (32)**

\* 20 s : Calf 1 is lassoed at full speed by his hind legs (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (25) and Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)), which is submitted to hyperextension which can potentially cause injuries (muscular, articular, tendinous, ligamentary, skeletal, nervous).



\* 25 s : Calf 1 is thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax while one of his hind legs is still outstretched and constricted by the rope pulled by the horse, with associated risk of injury. Moreover, the resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause fractured ribs as well.





\* 1 min 8 s : Calf 1 is coughing. Various causes are possible separate from strangulation (which did not occur in this instance because the lasso was tied around a limb and not the neck). The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure following the throwing to the ground can lead to alveolar damages, and pulmonary contusions prompting cough reflexes. Calf 1 is used for the same event on 12-09-17, and is coughing after the event (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (51)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risks of cervical and thoracic injuries leading to coughing.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)**

\* 14 s : Calf 14 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 17 s : Calf 14 is lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs fractures as well (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26)). Meanwhile, the rope around the calf's neck is pulled, which provokes strangulation and a risk of bodily harm to cervical structures. Calf 14 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17, and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 17 s to 30 s : Calf 14 is hung horizontally, while being dragged through the sand for several meters by the rope that the horse is pulling while backing up, and being tied up from the limbs by the pursuing cowboy (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26)). That can lead to a supplementary risk of cervical injuries. The calf is subjected to the same treatment for the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



\* 47 s : Calf 14 is coughing after getting up, probably due to the strangulation. The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure following the throwing to the ground can lead to alveolar damages, and pulmonary contusions prompting cough reflexes (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26)). Calf 14 is showing the same signs after the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-

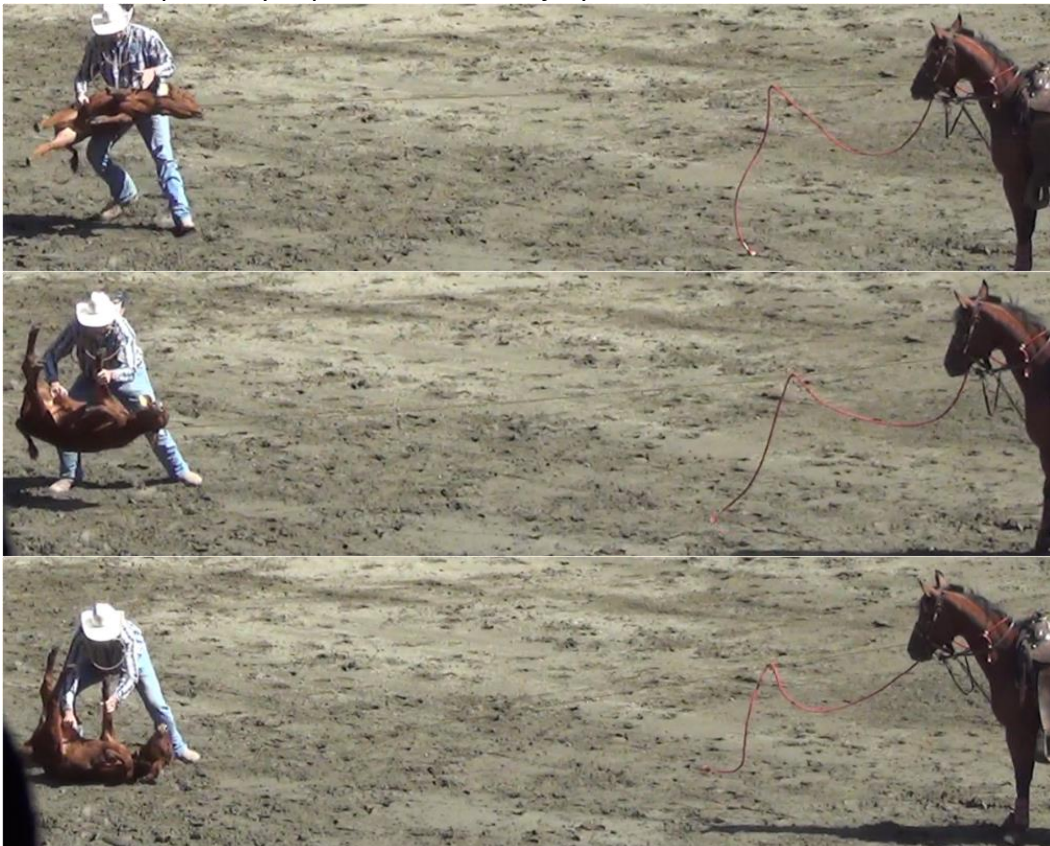
09-17 (19)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34)**

\* 16 s : Calf 5 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 5 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)).



\* 19 s : Calf 5 is lifted up approximately one meter in the air, and thrown to the ground with no cushioning, and with violent impact on the back. The resulting abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure can result in alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause rib and vertebral fractures as well. Meanwhile, Calf 5 is hung horizontally by the rope tightened around his neck and pulled by the horse (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27)). Calf 5 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to similar treatment every time (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)). Calf 5 is limping and coughing once he returns to the enclosure following the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (47)**

\* 11 s : Following a jump, the horse stumbles at landing and lands his right foreleg with a dangerous angle conducive to fractures. The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos JJ 27-08-17 (5) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone

fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (50)**

\* 6 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (54)**

\* 15 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (55)**

\* 27 s : The horse collides with a pole at his shoulder because the galloping turn was too sharp. There is a constant risk of injuries when colliding with obstacles (poles in rescue/exchange rider racings as well as barrels in barrel racings) regarding those sharp turns at full speed in all gymkhana events during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (69)**

\* 58 s : The steer suffers an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such manoeuvres can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (56)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70)**

\* 41 s : Steer 36 suffers an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such manoeuvres can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 36 is used more than once on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 17-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (184), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (71)**

\* 58 s and 1 min 2 s : Steer 126 suffers twice from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis, which can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (58)). Steer 126 is used on 13-09-17 and on 16-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (185), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (194), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (72)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73)**

\* 52 s : Steer 72 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such manoeuvres can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 72 is used on 13-09-17 (twice) and on 15-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (191), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (180), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (200), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (64)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (74)**

\* 10 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (76)**

\* 12 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (77)**

\* 16 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (79)**

\* 15 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (80)**

\* 9 s and 14 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (81)**

\* 9 s and 13 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (83)**

\* 25 s : The horse almost falls in a sharp turn while galloping. Such sharp turns manoeuvred at high speed are problematic and represent a significant falling hazard. Trips ending in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/exchange rider racing) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (90)**

\* 2 s and 20 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (103)**

\* 11 s : Bull 38 jumps and bucks frantically while rotating dangerously near the fence (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (88)). This presents a risk of collision with the fence, possibly leading to bone or muscle injuries (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38), bull collides violently with the fence and is thrown to the ground at Montréal's Nomadfest). Moreover, the kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs upon contact with the ground or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the

animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (27)**

\* 25 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 23 s : Calf 13 is being lassoed when the rope lands over the eyes, with a tension capable of lifting up both of his forelegs. The rope's anchor point is located on the higher part of the head, which can result in a whiplash effect. The pulling force exerted by the rope on the eyes is strong enough to stop an averaging 110 kg galloping animal without any transition to reduce speed, and to lift him up by the forelegs. That leads to significant risk of palpebral and ocular injuries (especially corneal abrasion/laceration and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 16-09-17, and is subjected to similar treatment every time (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





\* 28 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 13, without cushioning the fall. Calf 13 is strangled by the rope when the cowboy tightens it even more around the calf's neck. Such strangulation is strong enough to lift up a 100 kg heavy animal and can lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 13 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (22)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury. At the moment of impact, the closest foreleg to the ground is in extended abduction position, causing risks of articular and skeletal injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (36)**

\* 35 s : Calf 23 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (20)).



\* 39 s : Calf 23 has the rope in his mouth, which can potentially lead to injuries to oral structures (gum, teeth, tongue, lips) when the rope is pulled by the cowboy in order to lift him up (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17)). The calf is thrown with no cushioning, and lands violently on his back (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (20)). The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure following the throwing to the ground can lead to alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax. The ground impact following the throwing can cause ribs fractures as well.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37)**

\* 13 s : Calf 8 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air. This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21)). Calf 8 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, on 13-09-17, and on 14-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)**

\* 23 s : Calf 9 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a lateral traction exerted on the neck, launching him 180 degrees through the air: This can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)). Calf 9 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17

(B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)), and is coughing once he returned to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



\* 27 s : Throwing to the ground after lifting up Calf 9, without cushioning the fall, and with impact point at the spine. Risk associated with abrupt increase of intrathoracic pressure at the moment of impact, and can potentially cause various injuries (alveolar damages, pulmonary contusions, or pneumothorax, fractured ribs). Spine injuries are also possible at the moment of impact (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)). That calf is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is subjected to the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)), and is coughing once he returned to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





\* 29 s to 48 s : Calf 9 is hung horizontally. Once lassoed and laid on the floor, the calf is dragged through the sand by the rope being pulled backwards by the horse. When the horse alters his course, Calf 9 is dragged 180 degrees through the sand, and is once again hung horizontally in the opposite direction while the horse to which he remains tied by the rope keeps backing up (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)). Calf 9 is used on 10-09-17 for the same event and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). He is also coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.







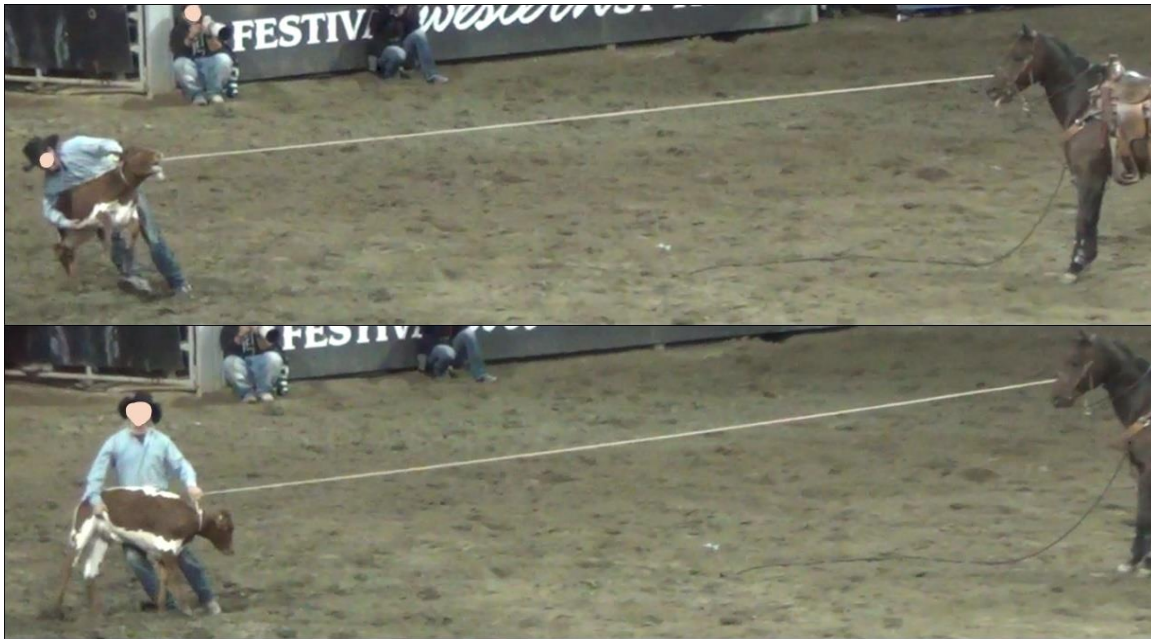
\* 1 min 15 s : Calf 9 is limping while exiting the arena (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)). That calf is used for the same event on 10-09-17, and is coughing once he returns to the enclosure (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). Calves are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risks of cervical and thoracic injuries leading to coughing.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (42)**

\* 12 s : Calf 25 is abruptly stopped at full speed, the pulling force exerted by the rope is strong enough to stop him without any transition to reduce speed, to the extent of lifting him up by the forelegs and making him stumble (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24)). The sudden pressure exerted by the rope upon the neck can potentially lead to bodily harm to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrates, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Moreover, the sudden thoracolumbar spine extension when forelegs are lifted up constitutes a risk of vertebral and spinal injuries in the back area.



\* 16 s : Calf 25 is lifted up in order to be thrown while the rope strapped around his neck is still being pulled by the horse. Moreover, the cowboy hangs the calf by pulling the rope to lift and throw the animal, resulting in strangulation capable of causing injuries upon cervical structures (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24)).



\* 17 s : Calf 25 is thrown to the ground and lands on his flexed knees, causing a risk of articular injury due to the ground impact as well as the freefalling calf's weight exerted upon his flexed articulations (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24)). The rope is still being pulled, causing the calf's strangulation.



18 s : Calf 25 is tackled down by the cowboy, which can potentially cause injuries to fragile limbs. The calf's right hind leg is in hyperextension when the cowboy tackles the calf, exerting all his weight on the animal, which can potentially cause injuries (muscular/nervous stretching, coxofemoral luxation, etc.) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (24)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (43)**

\* 19 s : The cowboy hits and brutally places back the Calf 17 in the starting chute. The calf jumps and bursts forward, hitting his head on the chute's closed gate. Calves and steers are often brutally manipulated by cowboys instructed to keep the animals standing still and aligned facing forward in the starting chute.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (47)**

\* 14 s : After ejecting the cowboy during a saddle-riding trial, the horse tramples at full speed with his right foreleg on the part of his halter rope dangling to the ground (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (19) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (28)), which leads to an abrupt neck flexion when the rope is swiftly tightened. This leads to a constant risk of neck hyperflexion cervical vertebra injuries and/or a concussion due to the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the downfall due to a cervical/cerebral trauma or simply a loss of balance (see the accident involving Big Sky the mare during a saddle-riding trial on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the accident involving another saddled horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (52)**

\* 36 s : The horse almost falls when he hastily exits the starting chute.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (70)**

\* 1 min 7 s : The steer suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72)**

\* 45 s : Steer 30 suffers from a sudden lateral neck flexion, followed by an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis in the opposite direction. Such significant mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51)). Steer 30 is used more than once on 13-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Mike 13-

09-17 (66), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (75)**

\* 30 s : Steer 34 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Such manoeuvres can potentially lead to severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34)). Steer 34 is used on 13-09-17, on 15-09-17 and on 17-09-17 for the same event, and is submitted to the same kind of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same kind of injuries (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (177), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). Steers are used many times during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes even more than once a day (p. ex. Slack rodeo events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (76)**

\* 33 s : Steer 24 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (55)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (78)**

\* 43 s : Steer 47 suffers from an abrupt 180-degree cervical torsion on the spine's longitudinal axis. Risk of severe cervical injuries, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (57)).



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (79)**

\* 9 s and 14 s to 17 s: The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (80)**

\* 7 s and 11 s to 15 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (81)**

\* 15 s and 17 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (84)**

\* 7 s and 13 s to 16 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (85)**

\* The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (86)**

\* 13 s to 16 s : The rider uses her spurs to strike the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (97)**

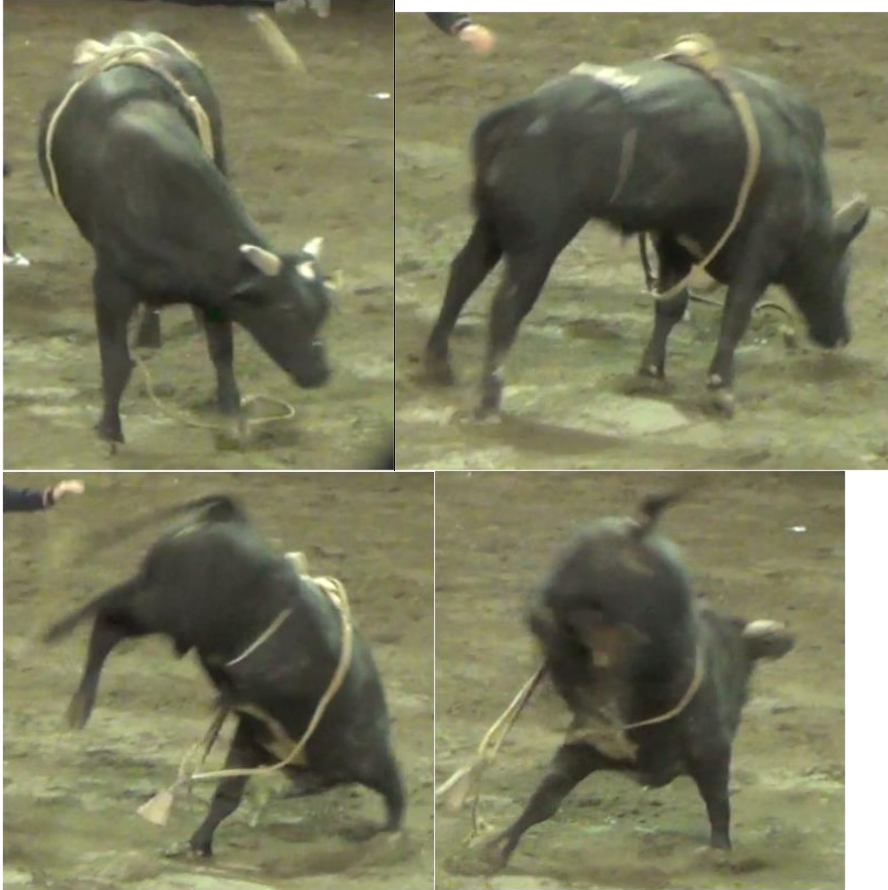
\* 4 s : The horse collides with a pole at his shoulder because the galloping turn was too sharp. There is a constant risk of injuries when colliding with obstacles (poles in rescue/exchange rider racings as well as barrels in barrel racings) regarding those sharp turns at full speed in all gymkhana events during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (108)**

\* 33 s : While landing after a jump, the bull stumbles. The kicking is violent and frantic, often chaotic, and constitutes a risk at several levels for the bulls, notably for their limbs, upon contact with the ground following a collision with an obstacle (see videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montréal) or if the animal falls (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When several hundred kilograms of force is exerted and amplified by falling onto one limb, there is a risk of bone fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate, or if a twisting motion is

exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal performs a rotating motion while landing. Occasionally, a single limb touches the ground upon landing and supports all the resulting pressure, which increases risks of bone fracture. Such accidents have already occurred at other rodeo events, even recently, with catastrophic aftermaths for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (110)**

\* 33 s to 44 s, 1 min 7 s to 1 min 13 s, 1 min 25 s to 1 min 28 s, 1 min 43 s to 1 min 51 s, 2 min 16 s to 2 min 22 s : The bull inside the starting chute is panicking, showing signs of stress and intolerance towards the cowboys' manipulations, he is struggling on many occasions.





**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (113)**

\* 1 min 2 s to 2 min 25 s : The bull is lassoed after a bull jumping event, when the rope lands over the eyes, potentially causing palpebral and ocular traumas (especially abrasion, laceration, corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (60) and Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (90)). Such risk is ubiquitous and observed on multiple occasions during the St-Tite Western Festival.





**Sony cam Steve slack 09-09-17 (15)**

\* 15 s and 19 s to 23 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 09-09-17 (16)**

\* 26 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 09-09-17 (22)**

\* 34 s and 39 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 09-09-17 (29)**

\* 12 s : The rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 09-09-17 (33)**

\* 13 s and 18 s : The rider whips the horse.

# St-Tite Rodeo File

## September 10, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (9)

\* 2 s et 9 s : the rider whips the horse.



### Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (10)

\* 3 s et 10 s : the rider whips the horse.



### Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (11)

\* 11 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (13)**

\* 8 s, 10 s et 15 s : the rider whips the horse.



\* 2 min 25 s : the rider whips the horse.



\* 3 min 12 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (16)**

\* 2 s : calf 1724 is lassoed by the paw (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)) and the cowboy tries to throw it to the ground. The second attempt at throwing the calf is successful and is done without holding the animal, which results in an impact on the side of the thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The

impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)).



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 3 min 42 s : calf 1707 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on his neck, making him flutter in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30) and Sony cam Steve 10-09 -17 (A) (32)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same treatment there (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 3 min 48 s : calf 1707 is hanged by the cowboy when he pulls on the rope wrapped around the calf's neck in order to lift and throw the calf to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same

treatment there (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).



Calf 1707 is raised in the air and thrown to the ground without being restrained. Just before contact with the ground, the forelimb of the calf closest to the ground is in abduction and stretched towards the ground. This creates a risk of injury, particularly at the shoulder level at the time of impact on the ground. Calf 1707 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163 ) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)).



\* 3 min 55 s : the calf 1707 is hanged horizontally and is dragged in the sand because the rope around his neck is attached to a moving horse (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32)). Calf 1707 suffers a similar treatment in the same event on 14-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 2 min 8 s à 2 min 16 s : the horse panics in the departure chute and rears.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 1 min 32 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse, then in mid stride, steps on the rope attached to his halter with his right forelimb. This can cause a sudden bending of the horse's neck when pressure is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another riding horse with saddle on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 7 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse, then in mid stride, steps on the rope attached to his halter with his left forelimb. This can cause a sudden bending of the horse's neck when pressure is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one



involving another horse in a saddle riding event 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 2 s et 9 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (24)**

\* 6 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (25)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (27)**

\* 0 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (30)**

\* 3 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (31)**

\* 4 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (33)**

\* 8 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (45)**

\* 18 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (48)**

\* 17 s : the horse almost falls while making an extremely sharp turn at a gallop with an unbalanced rider on his back. The turn is particularly problematic as many horses almost fall at this precise location. Tight turns made at high speed represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (52)**

\* 19 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (54)**

\* The white horse in the departure chute repeatedly exhibits nervous behaviour (same thing in Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (55)).

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (55)**

\* The white horse in the departure chute repeatedly exhibits nervous behaviour (same thing in Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (54)).

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (60)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (61)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.

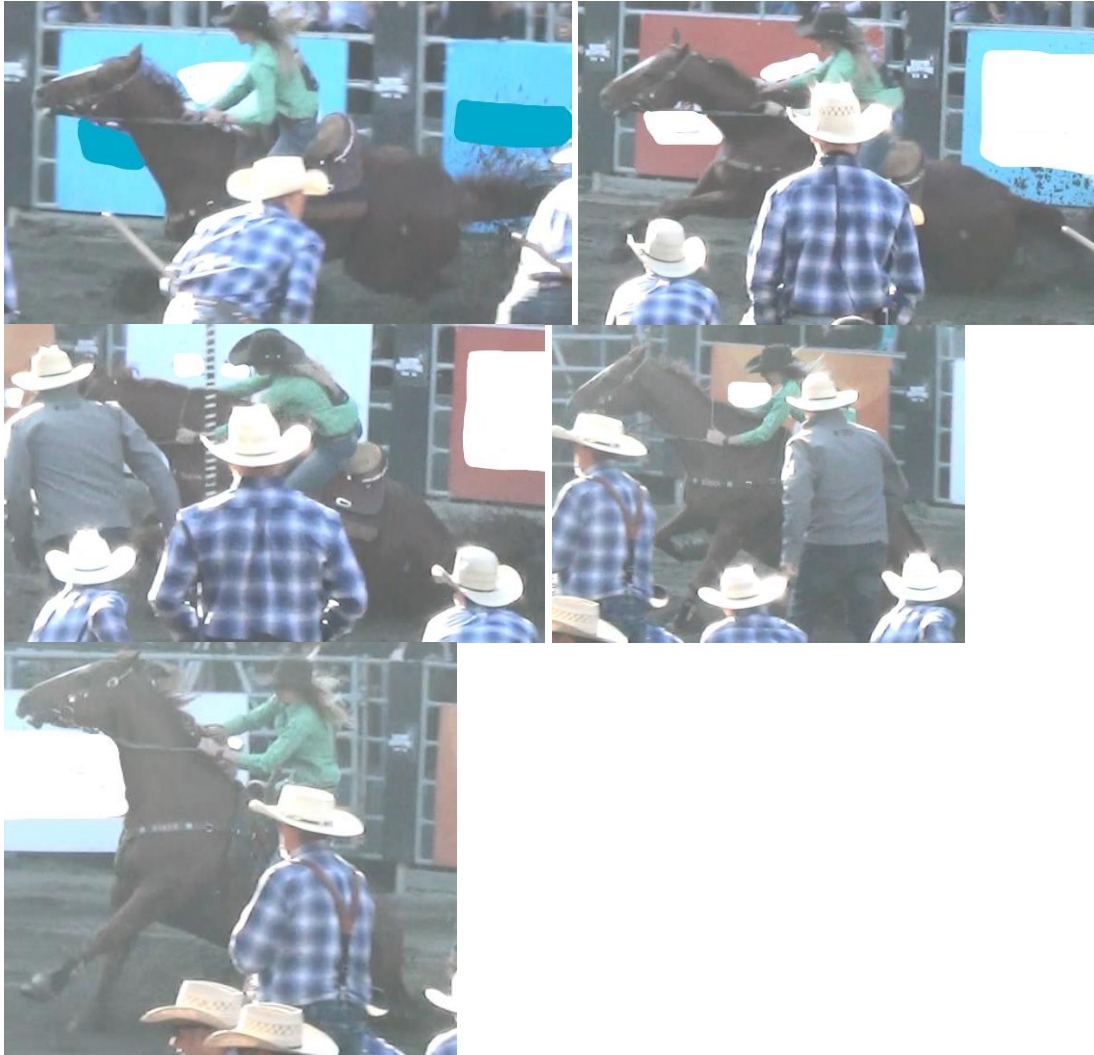


**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (63)**

\* 13 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (64)**

\* 4 s : the horse almost falls while making an extremely sharp turn at a gallop with an unbalanced rider on his back. The turn is particularly problematic as many horses almost fall at this precise location (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (9) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (18)). Tight turns made at high speed represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (66)**

\* 24 s et 31 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (67)**

\* 6 s et 12 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (68)**

\* 1 s et 8 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (69)**

\* 3 s et 10 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70)**

\* 8 min 37 s : calf 9 coughs after arriving in the pen following a lasso catch event (see also Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries, which can cause coughing.



Calf 9 was used in the same event on 09-09-17 and was exposed to physical trauma that can induce coughing. Just like today (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)), the calf was abruptly stopped in the middle of the race by a lateral pull on the neck that made him twirl in the air through 180 degrees, creating a danger of causing damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09 -09-17 (B) (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury. These animals weigh more than 100 kg on average and run at a speed of up to 10 m/s, which

translates into high kinetic energy and significant force applied to the soft and hard tissues of the cervical region when tension is exerted to the rope. After being caught by the lasso in the event of 09-09-17, calf 9 was thrown to the ground, without being restrained, falling on his spine (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)), just like today (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)). This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon impact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is also possible at the moment of impact. After its fall in the event of 09-09-17, calf 9 was hanged horizontally, and dragged in the sand by a tight rope attached to a moving horse. When the horse moved and changed direction, calf 9 continued to be dragged in the sand at 180 degrees, only to be hanged horizontally in the opposite direction, while the horse to which he was attached via the rope continued to move (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)).

The physical examination of calf 9 by the St-Tite Western Festival veterinary team (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (72)) revealed hyperthermia and abnormal pulmonary auscultation. A diagnosis of bovine respiratory disease was made and a treatment of antibiotic therapy was implemented. It is unclear whether calf 9 already showed these clinical signs before the rodeo event since there is no vet-check before the tests, other than for gymkhana horses. It is also difficult to know whether hyperthermia was not simply caused by the stressful exercise of the calf on a hot day.

Although the cause of the cough in calf 9 was an infectious disease of the respiratory tract (bovine respiratory disease), it was not possible to rule out the rodeo event as an exacerbating factor. Bovine respiratory disease can be triggered by stress (transport, crowding, competition, various interventions), among other things. Even if bovine respiratory disease was the cause of calf 9 coughing, the rodeo may have had an aggravating effect due to the stress response (which has an immunosuppressive effect). Strangulation from the strained rope may have caused laryngeal/tracheal lesions that exacerbated the cough caused by the existing infectious disease and the already-present inflammatory irritation (in addition to potentially causing post-strangulation pulmonary edema, which could not be confirmed). The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure caused by the violent throw to the ground can cause alveolar damage (ruptures) and pulmonary contusions, which exacerbate the symptoms of an eventual infectious disease/existing inflammatory pulmonary irritation.

#### **Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)**

\* 2 min 06 s : calf 9 coughs several times after arriving in the pen following a lasso catch event (see also Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries, which can cause coughing.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (76)**

\* 5 s, 9 s et 14 s : the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (77)**

\* 2 s : the horse collides with a barrel during its race (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (50)). These relatively frequent collisions represent a risk of injury during impact with the barrels (this is also the case for riders, some of whom wear protective leggings) or following a crash caused by collision with the barrels. There is a constant risk of collision-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in barrel races, but also posts in exchange/rescue events) at these tight turns taken at high speed in all gymkhana events at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (80)**

\* 4 s, 9 s et 14 s : the rider whips and spurs the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (82)**

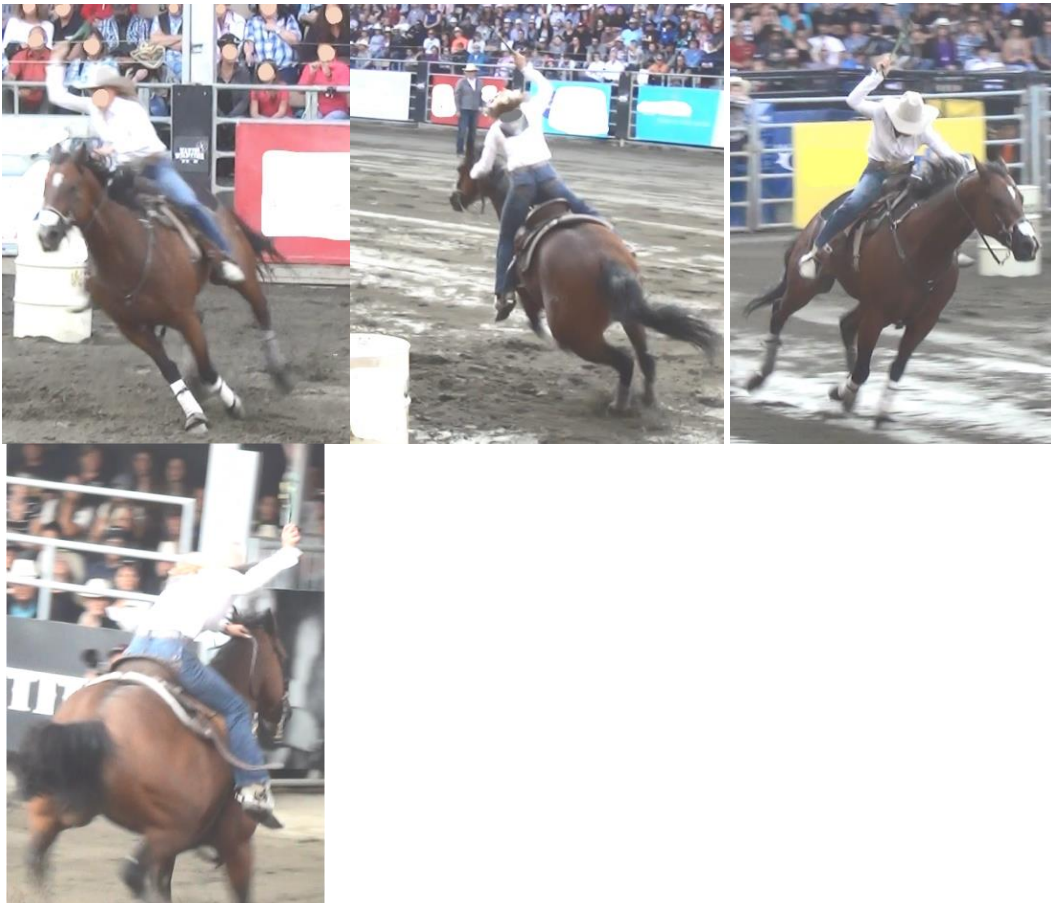
\* 8 s : the rider spurs the horse.





**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (90)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 13 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (95)**

\* 4 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (96)**

\* 4 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (98)**

\* 8 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (99)**

\* 17 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (101)**

\* 7 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (102)**

\* 1 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (104)**

\* 5 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (113)**

\* 19 s : A bull is scared by the explosion of a firecracker.

**Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (119)**

\* 39 s : the rope placed around the bull's side seems very tight, as evidenced by the deep groove in the skin and underlying tissues. There is a risk of discomfort, even pain, caused by the compression of tissues, especially muscle. This sign of excessive tightening of the rope is often visible on the bulls, unlike the strap on the horses.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (14)**

\* 6 s et 13 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (15)**

\* 3 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (16)**

\* 12 s et 19 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (18)**

\* 13 s et 20 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (21)**

\* 5 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (22)**

\* 2 s et 8 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25)**

\* 25 s : Calf 1724 is lassoed by his right forelimb as he gallops and is stopped abruptly in full stride (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)). There is a risk of injury to the limb (myoarthrititis and nerve) abruptly stretched by pulling the rope and the subsequent fall to the ground (head and neck).







\* 34 s : calf 1724 gets up and starts running again, only to be quickly thrown to the ground because his leg is again suddenly stretched by the tensioned rope still attached to the horse. His head hits the ground strongly on the right side, which causes a risk of head (concussion, fracture) and ocular injury (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)).



Calf 1724 continues to roll on his back after his second fall, with his head underneath him, resulting in dangerous cervical flexion (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)).



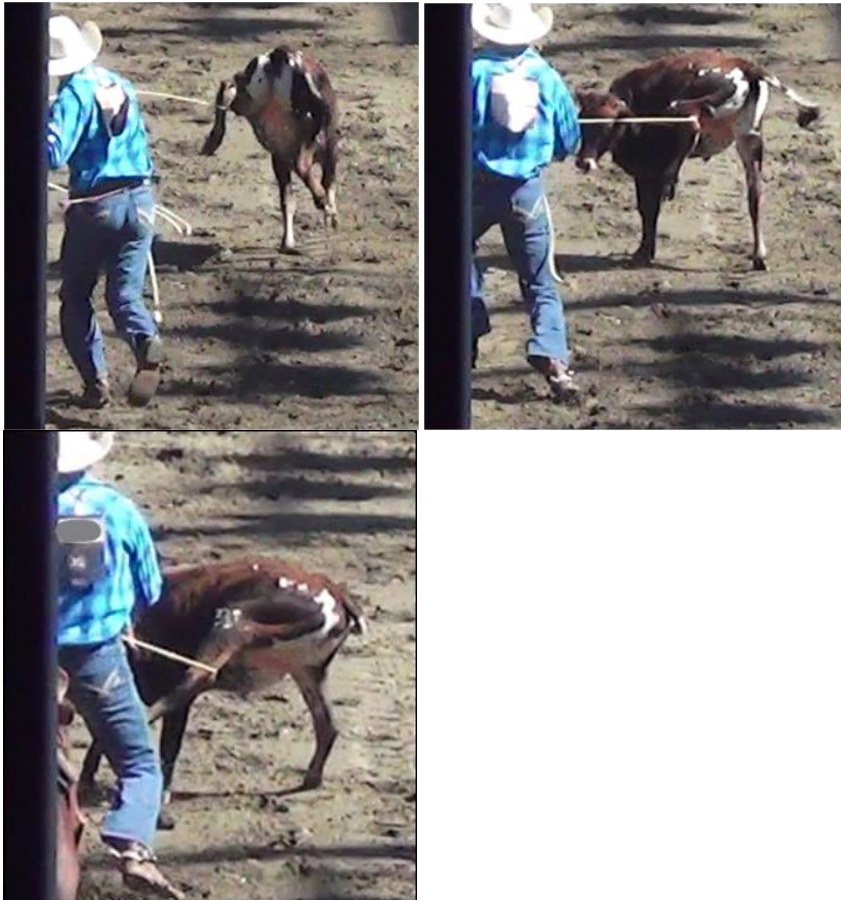
\* 37 s : calf 1724 is again thrown to the ground, without being restrained, on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar

damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (16) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)).

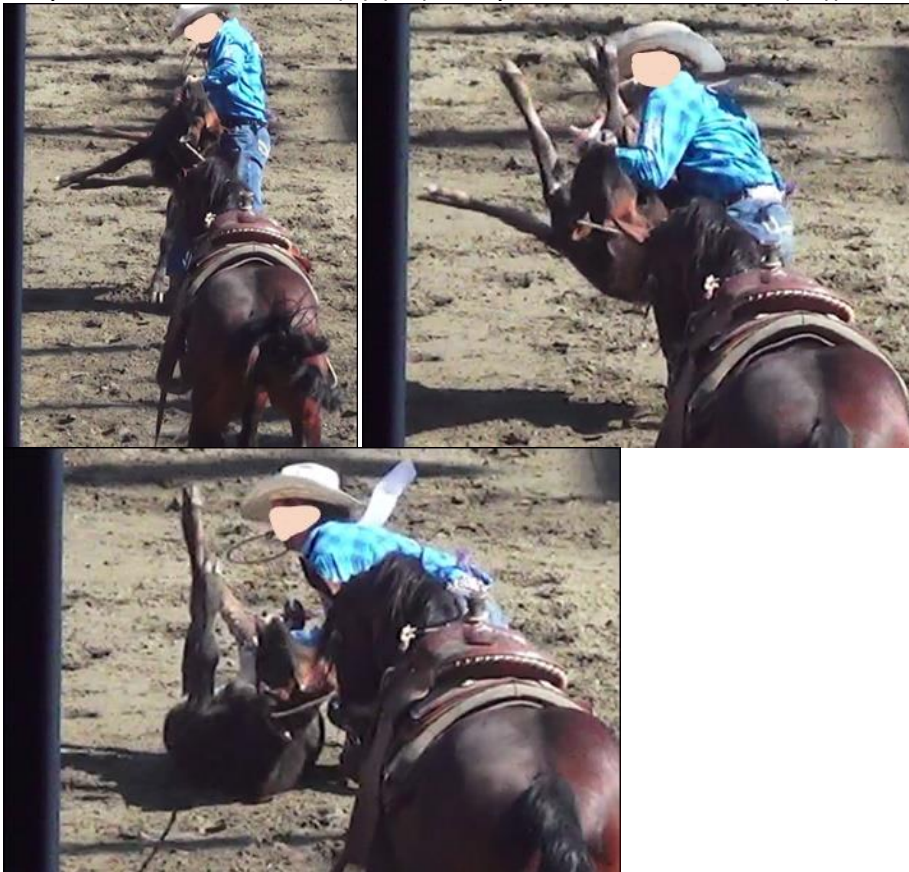


**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26)**

\* 20 s : the rope that caught calf 1709 moves to the medial aspect of the left hind limb, which causes a risk of injury to this limb (particularly, but not exclusively, a frictional laceration) when the rope is suddenly tightened (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28)).



\* 23 s : calf 1709 is lifted approximately one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on his spine. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of vertebrae (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28)). Calf 1709 is used in the same trial on 15-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of thoracic trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (40), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38)).



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (27)**

\* 45 s : : the calf is abruptly stopped in the middle of the race by a pull on the neck which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 48 s : the calf is raised about one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on the lateral side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs.



\* 52 s : the calf on the ground is strangled by the rope which continues to be pulled by the moving horse while the cowboy ties up his legs. There is a risk of damaging the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



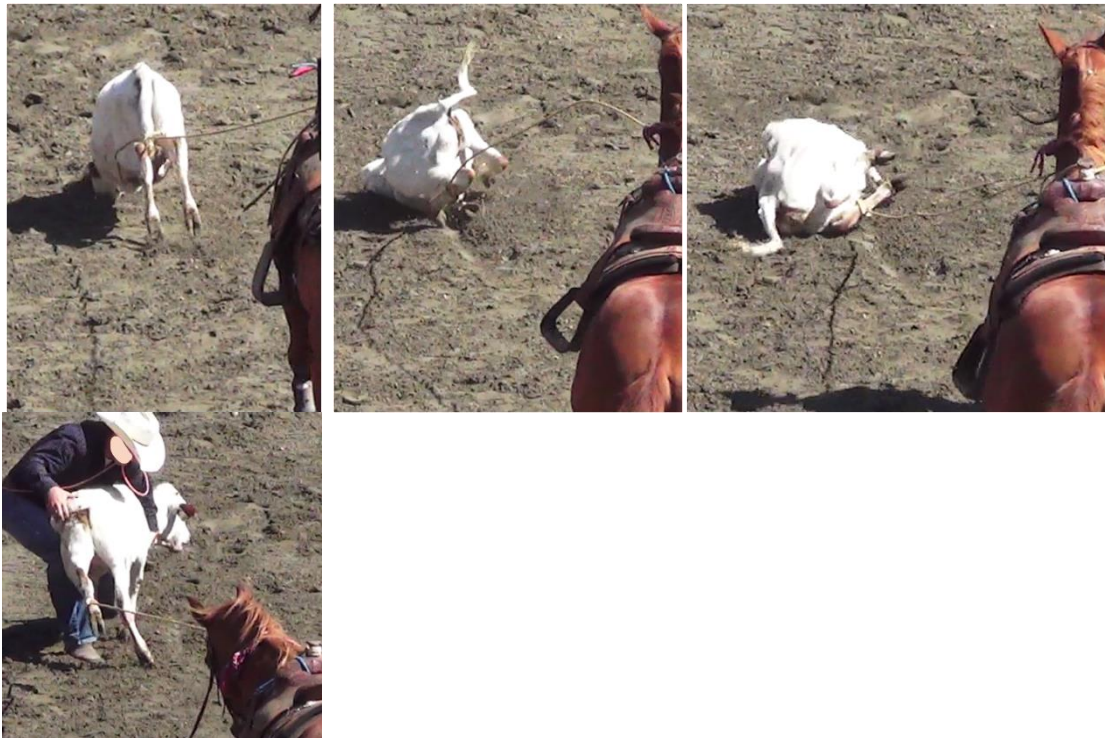
**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (28)**

\* 25 s : calf 1728 is lifted approximately one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on his spine. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of vertebrae (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)). Calf 1728 was used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffered the same neck and thorax traumas that could be associated with damage to these areas (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)).



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29)**

\* 29 s : calf 1730 is caught by a hind limb, which makes him fall to the ground head first in the middle of his gallop. Being pulled by the paw while the calf is in full stride represents a risk of injury by hyperextension of the limb when the rope is suddenly tightened. Calf 1730 is also caught by the paw in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37)). There is a risk of injury, including cranial, cervical and ocular injuries, upon impact with the ground. Being visibly dragged in the sand over a distance of about one meter also suggests the possibility of skin (facial) and ocular injuries by friction from the sand after falling at full speed, as well as inhaling sand through the nose and mouth.



\* 33 s : calf 1730 is raised before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on the lateral side of the thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the

ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs. Calf 1730 is used in the same event on 15-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers a similar treatment (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

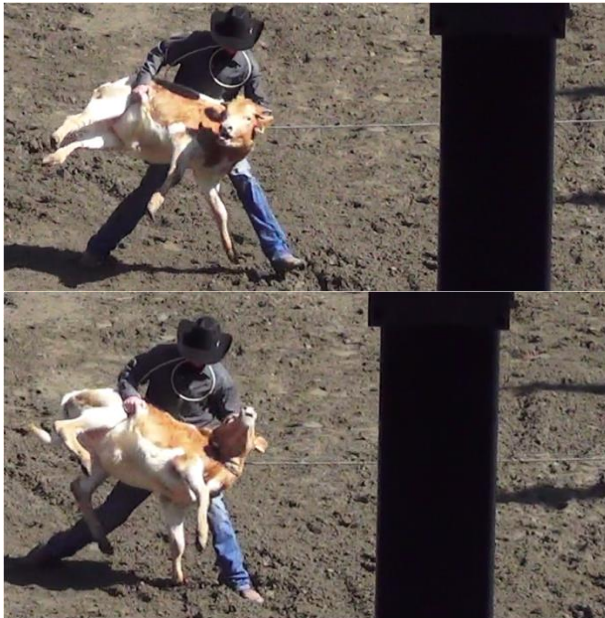


**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 15 s : calf 1707 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on the neck which makes it flutter in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 10-09 -17 (A) (32)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same treatment there (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163) , Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 21 s : calf 1707 is thrown to the ground by the cowboy while being hanged horizontally by the tensed rope. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 24 s : : calf 1707 is hanged horizontally and dragged through the sand by the moving horse, while the cowboy ties his legs. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 10-09 -17 (A) (32)). Calf 1707 suffers a similar treatment in the same event on 14-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)) .





**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (32)**

\* 23 s : the calf is abruptly stopped at full speed by a rope around his neck, which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).

\* 26 s : the calf is raised about one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on the lateral side of the thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs.



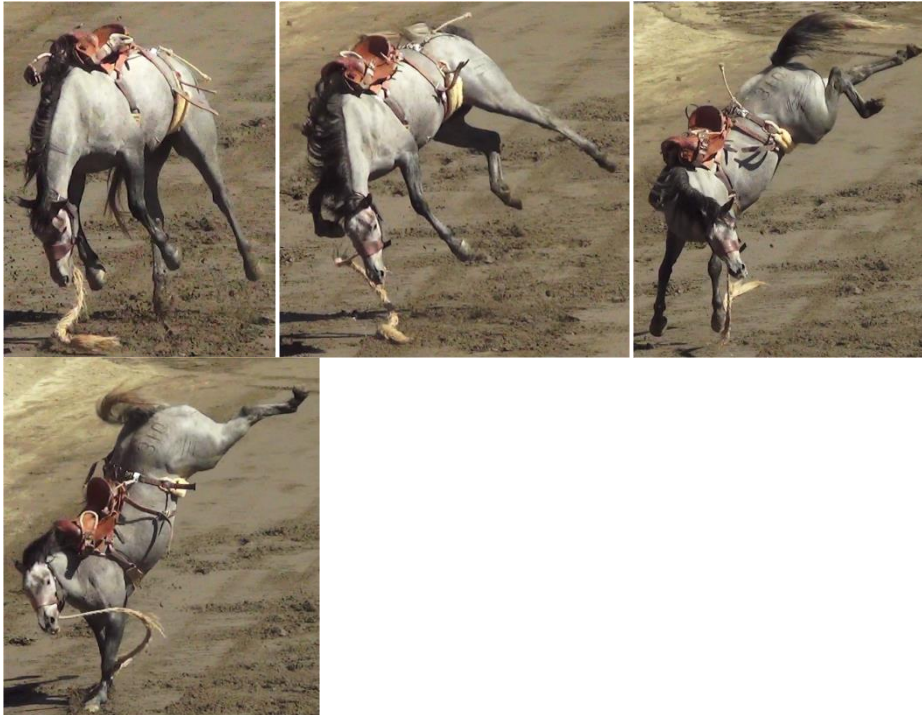
\* 27 s : after the impact on the thorax, the calf's head hits the ground and bounces. There is a risk of head trauma and concussion.





**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (37)**

\* 32 s : the violent, frantic, and often disordered of the calf, represent a risk for the horses on several levels, particularly for their limbs when the calf lands on the ground. When a force generated by several hundred kg, and amplified by the descent of the jump, is exerted on the extremity of a limb, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a twisting motion is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, one leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for animals.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (42)**

\* 9 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (43)**

\* 7 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (44)**

\* 8 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (46)**

\* 8 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (49)**

\* 15 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (50)**

\* 10 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (52)**

\* 3 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (58)**

\* 39 s : steer 69 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (56)). Steer 69 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (77), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (71)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (60)**

\* 12 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62)**

\* 19 s : the rider whips the horse.



\* 23 s : steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59)). Steer 296 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to same danger of injury (see Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-

09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09 -17 (64), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (73)**

\* 16 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (75)**

\* 33 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (82)**

\* 32 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (117)**

\* 1 min 5 s : following a bull riding event, a rope is placed on the right eye of the bull, which creates a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Steve 10- 09-17 (A) (99)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 1 min 15 s : the bull seems to show discomfort and perhaps pain in the right eye where the tightened rope resides (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (99)).

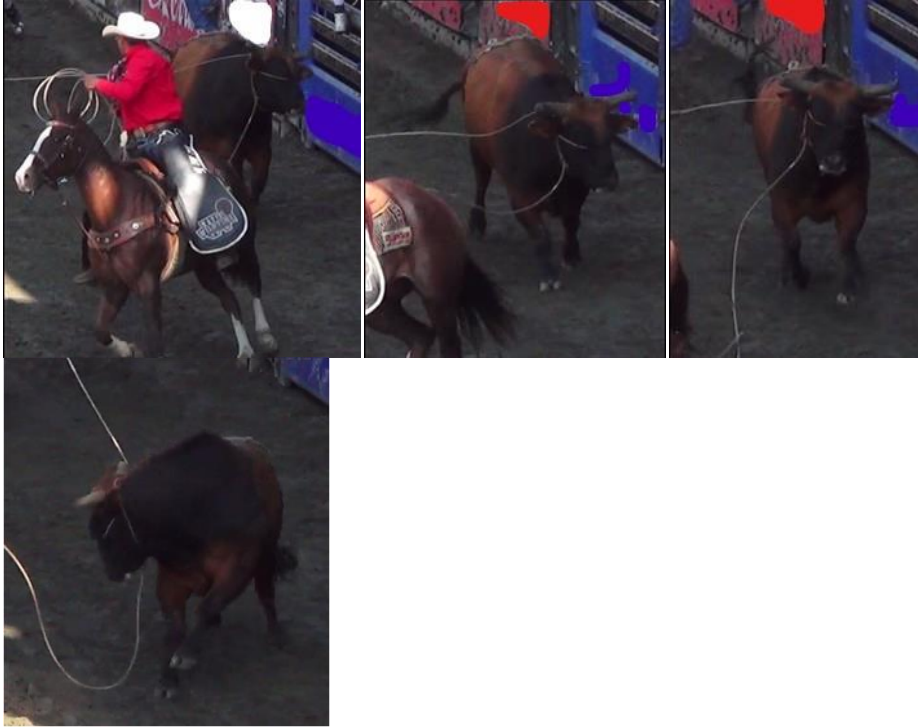


\* 1 min 24 s : when the bull gets up, the rope is still on his right eye.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (118)**

\* 2 min 16 s : following a bull riding event, a rope is placed on the bull's eyes, which creates a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (100)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (121)**

\* 1 min 24 s : the bull jumps and runs frantically and uncontrollably by pivoting quickly on himself, dangerously close to the fence. His left hind limb almost makes contact with the fence. There is a significant risk of collision with the barrier resulting in injuries, including bone and muscle injuries (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38), a bull collided with a barrier at Montreal's NomadFest).



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (8)**

\* 10 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (9)**

\* 3 s : the horse almost falls in a tight corner at a gallop. This turn is particularly problematic because many horses almost fall at this precise location (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (64) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (18)). There is also a risk of a hyperextension injury to the hip if the horse falls on a hind limb stretched backwards, as suggested in the fourth photograph. Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (11)**

\* 25 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (12)**

\* 4 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (13)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (14)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.

### **Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15)**

\* 1 min 3 s : calf 21 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a rope on his neck which raises both his front limbs from the ground. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 1 min 6 s : calf 21 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tightly around his neck to lift him and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17, on 13-09-17 (twice) and on 15-09-17 and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





\* 1 min 7 sec : calf 21 is raised about one meter in the air and then thrown to the ground without cushioning, causing a violent impact to his back. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs or vertebrae (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

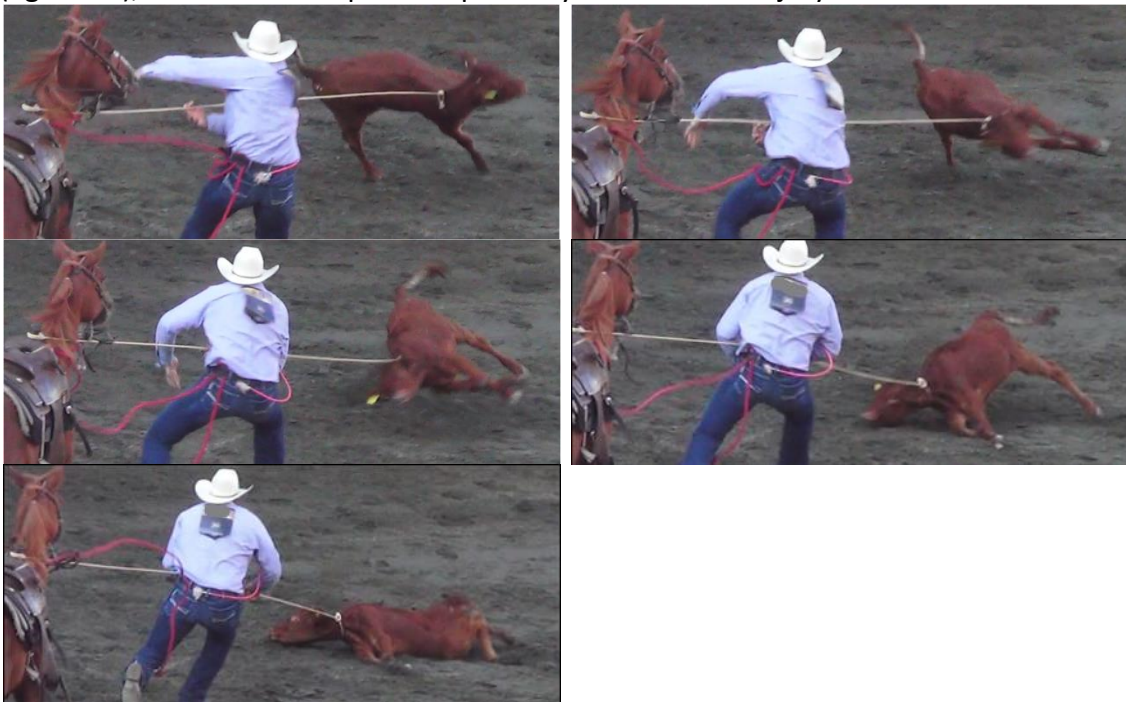


\* 1 min 8 s : the cowboy ties up the legs of calf 21 while he is strangled by the rope, which is kept under tension by the horse (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)).



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 49 s : calf 14 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a rope on his neck which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 51 s : calf 14 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 14 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-

17 (B) ( 26)). Then, calf 14 is thrown to the ground without cushioning landing violently on his side. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of thoracic injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09- 17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18)**

\* 20 s : calf 20 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a rope tied to his back, resulting in a sudden twisting of the thoracic spine by about 90 degrees, with a risk of associated vertebral injury (see Sony cam Steve 10-09- 17 (B) (29)). Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 22 s : calf 20 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29)). Calf 20 suffered the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09 -09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (153) and Sony cam slack Steve 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21) )



Then, calf 20 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on his side. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29)). Calf 20 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)).



\* 25 s : : while the cowboy ties up the legs of calf 20, the calf continues to be strangled by the rope still kept under tension by the horse. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29)). This calf suffers a similar treatment on 14-09-17 (Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19)).



#### **Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 23 s : calf 8 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on the neck which wrenches him from the ground and twirls him in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 26 s : calf 8 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift him and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17 and suffers the same treatment (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 ( 29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)).



Then calf 8 is thrown to the ground without cushioning landing violently on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 14-09-17 and suffers the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 40 s: a rope lands across the eyes of calf 4, which causes a risk of ocular and parlebral trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (31)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 4 is used in a similar event on 12-09-17 (during slack), and is exposed to the same risk of trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (81)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 58 s : the rope lands across the eyes of calf 13, which causes a risk of ocular and palprebal trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope (see Sony cam Steve 10-09- 17 (B) (32)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 13 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and the same risk occurs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09 -17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 59 s: calf 13 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on his neck which wrenches him from the ground and makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. The relatively high attachment point of the rope causes a violent "whiplash" effect when force is applied to it, creating a risk of vertebral and spinal injuries (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) ( 32)). Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam slack Steve 09-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes



more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (22)**

Calf 16 is hanged by the cowboy who lifts him by pulling on the rope attached to the animal's neck in order to throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 16 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A).) (30)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

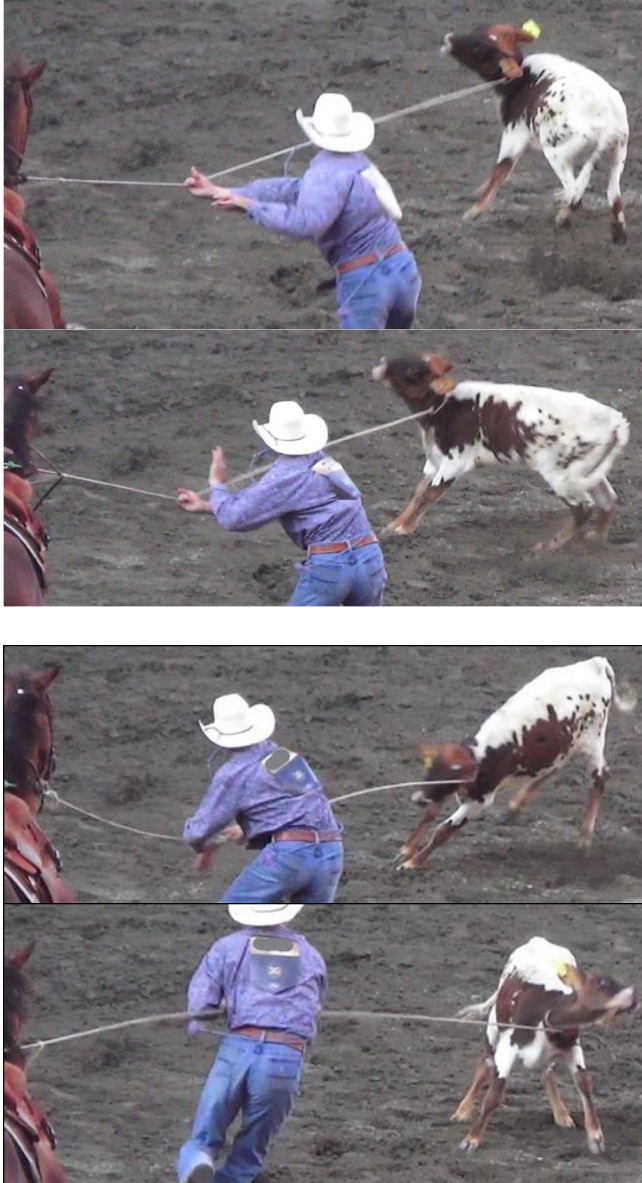




**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 32 s : calf 9 is abruptly stopped in full stride by a lateral pull on the neck which makes him flutter in the air through 180 degrees. This creates a danger of damage to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.





\* 34 s : calf 9 is hanged by the cowboy when he pulls on the rope wrapped around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). Then, calf 9 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, causing a violent impact to his back. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs. Damage to the spine is possible at the moment of impact (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). Right after the impact of the back to the ground, the calf's head hits the ground and bounces, which creates a risk of head trauma/concussion.



\* 38 s : while the cowboy ties the legs of calf 9, the latter continues to be strangled by the rope around his neck, which is kept under tension by the horse (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)). This calf suffered a similar cervical injury, although for a little longer, during the same event on 09-09-17, when he was dragged through the sand by a rope attached to a moving horse (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



Calf 9 coughs after arriving in the pen (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70), Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). He is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and is exposed to risks of similar physical traumas that can induce coughing: abruptly being stopped in the middle of his stride by a lateral pull on the neck which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees, creating a danger of causing damage to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony

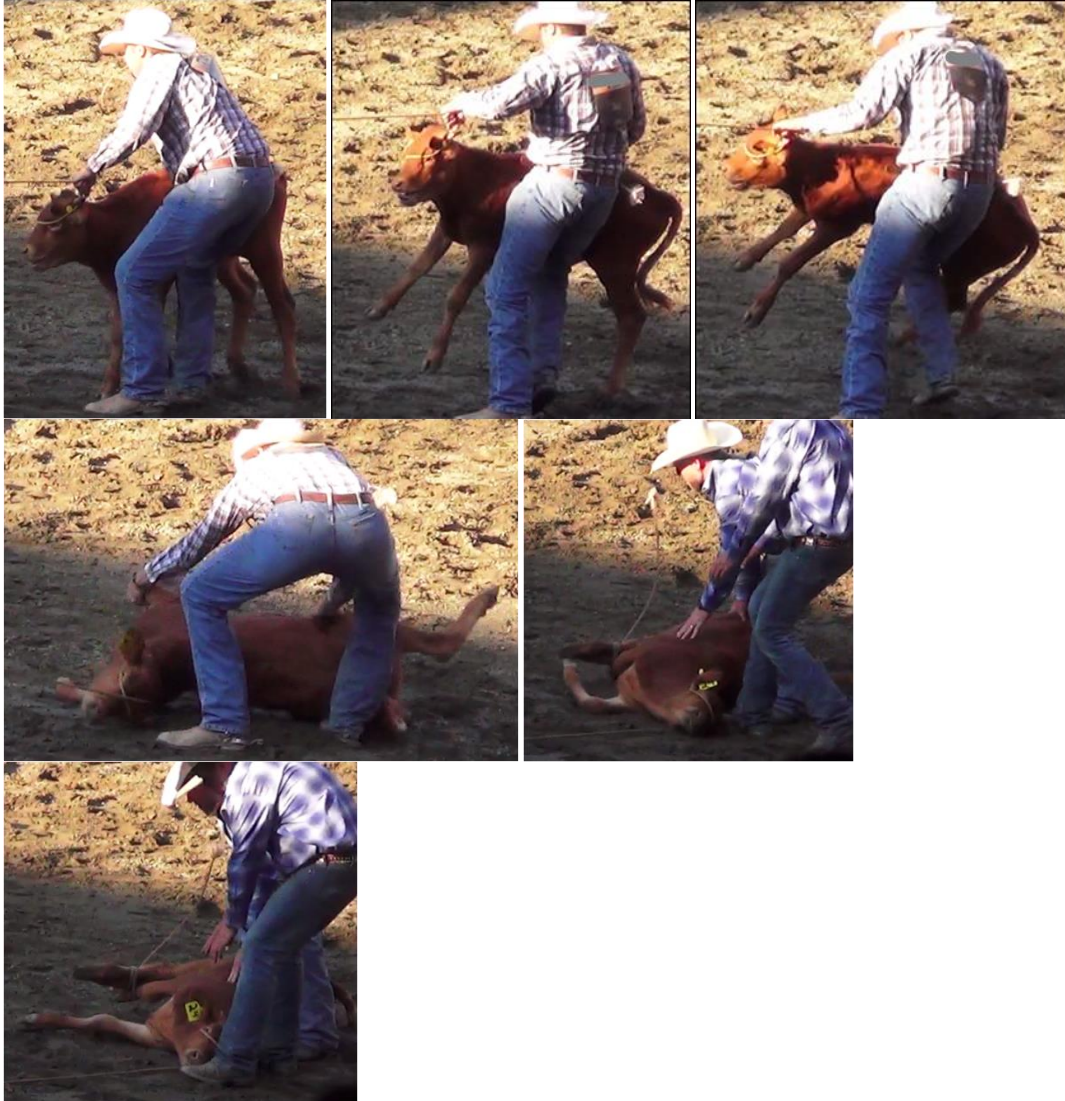
cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). After his fall to the ground in the event of 09-09-17, calf 9 is hanged horizontally, and dragged in the sand by the tight rope attached to a moving horse. When the horse moves and changes direction, calf 9 continues to be dragged at 180 degrees in the sand and hanged horizontally in the opposite direction, while the horse to which he is attached by the rope continues to move (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B ) (40)). All these repetitive traumas represent a significant risk of cervical injuries. The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries, which can cause coughing.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (24)**

\* 33 s : the rope lands across the eyes of calf 24, which causes a risk of ocular and palprebal trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when force is applied to the rope, causing the calf to twirl in the air through 180 degrees. The calf's neck is subjected to a sudden lateral flexion that stops it from running, which can cause spinal injuries (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (35)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 41 s : while the rope is still tight around the eyes of calf 24, the cowboy pulls the rope in order to lift and throw the calf to the ground. During the throw, and once the calf hits the ground with the cowboy tying his legs, calf 24 continues to have the rope tight around his eyes, until he is released by the assistants. The risk of ocular and palprebal injuries is constant here (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (35)).



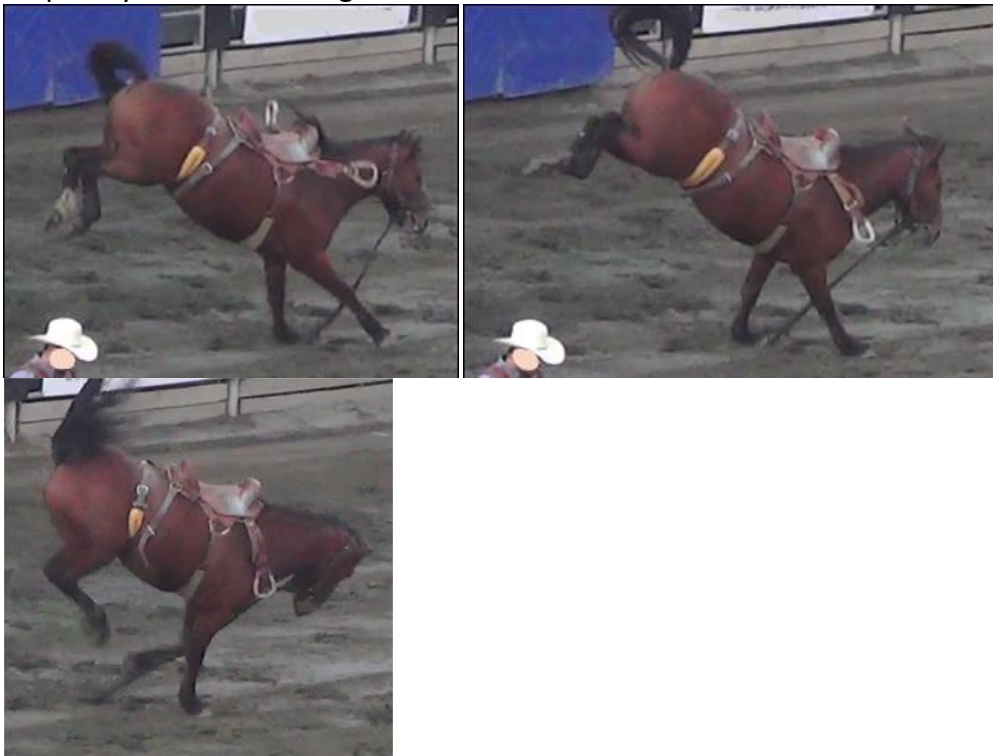
**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (29)**

\* 31 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse, then in the middle of his stride, steps on the rope dangling from his saddle with his right forelimb, which is dragging on the ground. This results in a sudden bending of the horse's neck, as pressure is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another riding horse with saddle on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (32)**

\* 6 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse, then in the middle of his stride, steps on the rope dangling from his saddle with his right forelimb, which is dragging on the ground. This results in a sudden bending of the horse's neck, as pressure is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another riding horse with saddle on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 50 s : the steer suffers a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (38)**

\* 55 s : the steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (84)).



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40)**

\* 1 min 26 s : steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (179), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64),



Sony cam Steve slack 15- 09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slack), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (45)**

\* 2 s : the horse collides with a pole on the side of his head because the turn is too tight. There is a constant risk of injuries caused by crashes with obstacles (poles in the swap/rescue events but also barrels in barrel races) on these tight turns taken at high speed in all Gymkhana events during the Western festival of St-Tite.





**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (46)**

\* 9 s : the rider whips the horse.

\* 12 s : the horse almost falls in a tight corner at high speed. This turn is particularly problematic as many horses almost fall at this precise location. Tight turns made at high speed represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (49)**

\* 17 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (52)**

\* 32 s : the horse almost falls in a tight corner at high speed. This turn is particularly problematic as many horses almost fall at this precise location. Tight turns made at high speed represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (15)**

\* 1 s et 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (17)**

\* 23 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (19)**

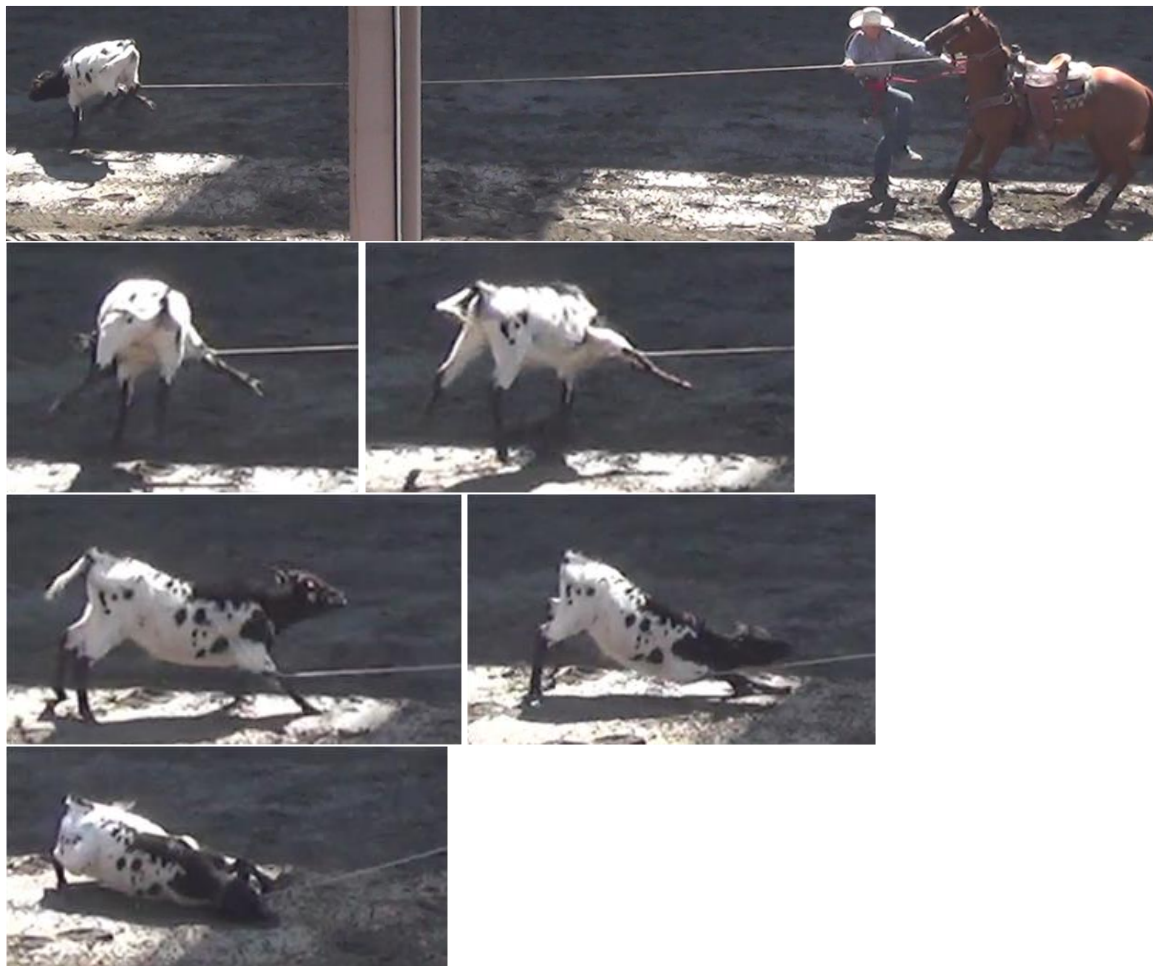
\* 21 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (23)**

\* 27 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (26)**

\* 16 s : calf 1724 is lassoed by his right forelimb while running, which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. There is a risk of injury (joint, muscle, tendon and nerve) caused by the abrupt stretching of the calf's limb (first bending when stopped abruptly in his stride, then abduction when he twirls and finally extension when he ends up facing the cowboy) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25)).



\* 24 s : calf 1724 gets up and runs off, only to be quickly thrown to the ground because the rope, which is still attached to his leg, is once again suddenly stretched by the horse to which the rope is tied. The right side of the calf's head hits the ground violently, which

causes a risk of head (concussion, fracture) and ocular injuries (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25)).



Following his second fall, calf 1724 continues to roll on his back with his head under him, resulting in dangerous cervical flexion (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25)).



\* 27 s : the second attempt to throw calf 1724 is successful, and is done without cushioning his fall, which results in an impact on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (16) and Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (25)) .



\* 29 s : while the cowboy ties the calf's legs, calf 1724 still has its right forelimb pulled by the tensed rope attached to the horse.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28)**

\* 18 s : the rope that has caught calf 1709 moves to the medial aspect of the left hind limb, which causes a risk of injury to this limb (particularly, but not exclusively, skin laceration) when force is applied to the rope (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26)).

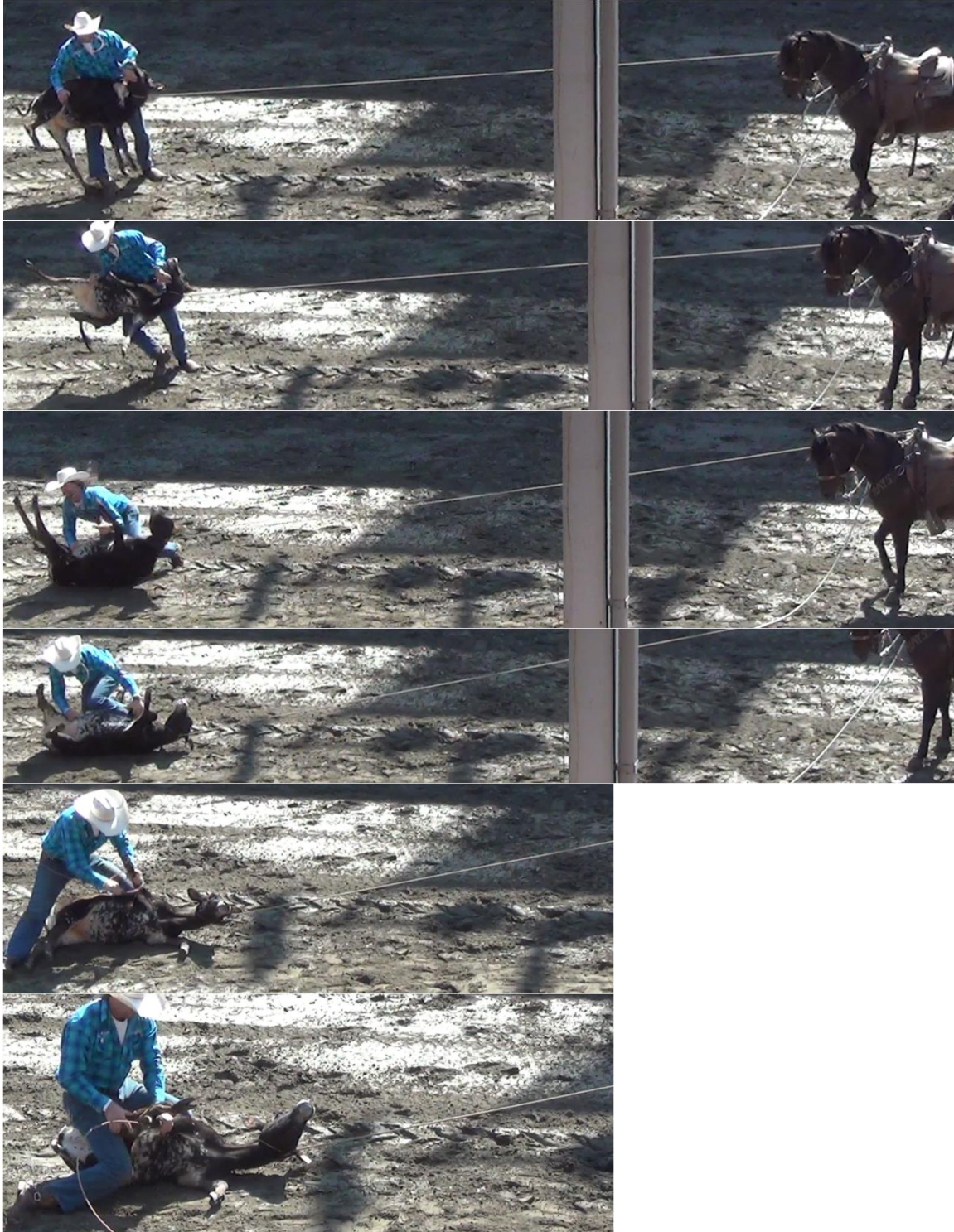




\* 21 s : calf 1709 is lifted approximately one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on his spine. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of vertebrae (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26)). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 15-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of thoracic trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (40), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38) ).



While being thrown to the ground and while his legs are being bound, calf 1709 is hanged horizontally by the rope kept under tension by the horse. There is a risk of damaging the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers similar cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (29)**

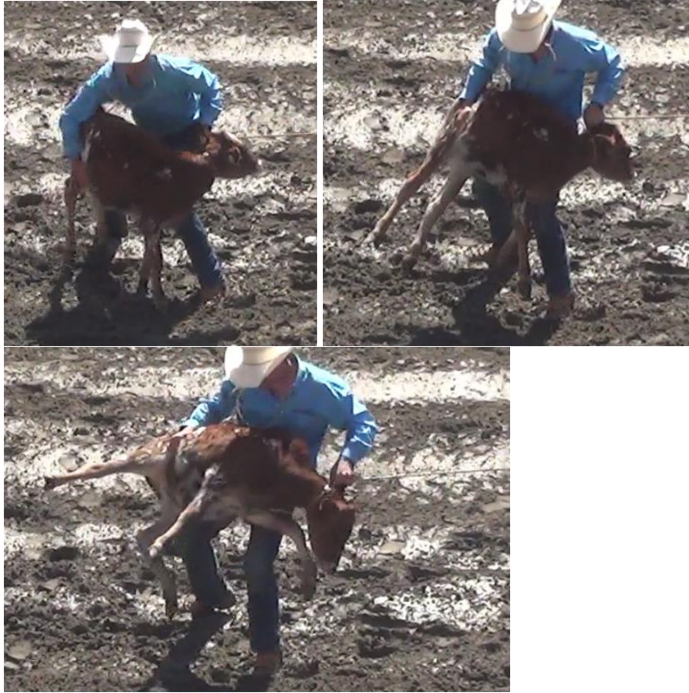
\* 44 s : the calf is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on the neck which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the

cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 46 s : the calf is hanged by the cowboy when he pulls on the rope wrapped around his neck to lift and throw the calf to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).





\* 47 s : the calf is lifted about one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs. During the entire time of the throw and the binding of his legs, the calf is hung horizontally and dragged through the sand because the rope, still tight around his neck, is kept under tension by the horse. Such strangulation causes a risk of cervical injuries (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, nerves, ligaments, blood vessels, vertebrae).







**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 21 s : calf 1728 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on the neck, which makes him twirl in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma that may be associated with damage to the cervical structures (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





\* 23 s calf 1728 is hanged by the cowboy as the latter pulls on the rope wrapped around the calf's neck in order to lift and throw the calf to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffers the same treatment (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55)).



\* 24 s : calf 1728 is lifted approximately one meter in the air before being thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on his spine. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of vertebrae (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (28)). After landing on his back, the calf's head hits the ground. During the throw and subsequent binding of the legs, calf 1728 is strangled by the rope tied to his neck, which is kept under tension by the horse. Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffers the same cervical and thoracic injuries that may be associated with damage to these structures (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31)**

\* 38 s : calf 1730 is mowed down in the middle of his stride by the lasso, which tightens around his paws, causing the calf to fall head first into the ground. This fall is associated with a risk of cervical injuries, particularly vertebral and spinal injuries. Calf 1730 is also caught by the paws in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37)).





\* 40 s : as soon as calf 1730 falls to the ground, his left hind limb (on which the lasso is tied) is subjected to hyperextension because the horse keeps the rope under tension.



\* 42 s : calf 1730 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs. Calf 1730 is used in the same event on 15-09-17, 16-

09-17 and 17-09-17 and suffers similar treatment there (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32)**

\* 7 s : calf 1707 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on his neck, which makes him twirl 180 degrees through the air. This causes a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 10-09 -17 (A) (30)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same treatment there (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163) , Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





\* 18 s : calf 1707 is hanged horizontally and dragged through the sand while the cowboy ties his legs, because the rope tied to the calf's neck is being pulled by the moving horse. This causes a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Mike 10-09 -17 (A) (30)). Calf 1707 suffers a similar treatment in the same event on 14-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)) .



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (34)**



\* 34 s : calf 1716 is hanged horizontally while being thrown to the ground and having his legs bound, because the horse keeps pulling rope tied to the calf's neck. The calf is dragged in the sand, while being strangled because the horse continues to move. Calf 1716 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same treatment (see Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (36)**

\* 4 s : The horse panics in the departure chute prior to a saddle-riding event.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (37)**

\* 15 s à 19 s: the violent, frantic, and often disordered bucking, represent a risk for the horses on several levels, especially for their limbs when they land on the ground. When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent from a jump is exerted at the tip of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a movement of torsion is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, one leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, including St-Tite, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (41)**

\* 19 s : the violent, frenetic, and often disordered bucking that the horses do during riding events with or without saddle represent a risk of collision with the barriers when the horses arrive in full stride on the periphery of the arena. Many horses change direction, often

missing the arena barriers (see other examples, Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (46), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (34)). This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (42)**

\* 1 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (43)**

\* 3 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (44)**

\* 5 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (49)**

\* 12 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 34 s : steer 69 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (58)). Steer 69 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (77), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (71)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slack), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (57)**

\* 26 s : steer 444 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59)**

\* 24 s: steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62)). Steer 296 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (68)**

\* 9 s et 14 s : the rider spurs the horse several times.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (72)**

\* 15 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (73)**

\* 2 s et 20 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (79)**

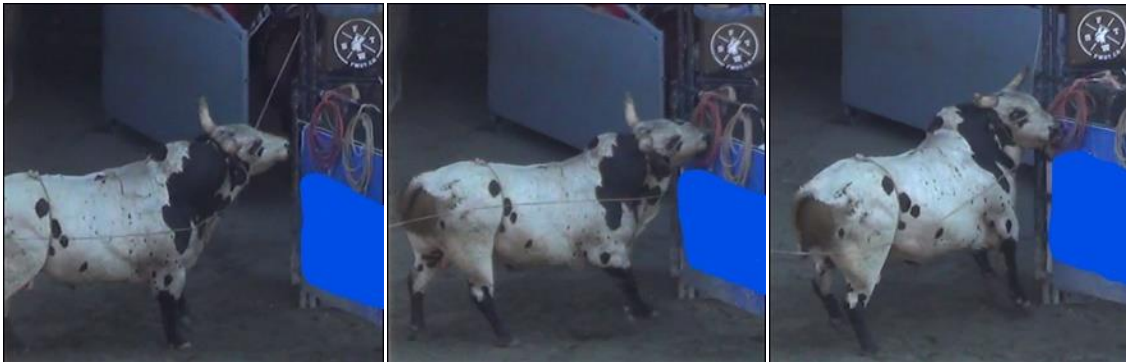
\* 30 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (99)**

\* 1 min 24 s : At the end of a bull riding event, the lasso used to catch the bull and force it to the exit is placed on his eyes, which creates a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and intraocular hypertension). The bull shows signs of discomfort when lying on the ground (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (117)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 1 min 37 s : the bull is driven towards the exit but the lasso placed on his eyes blinds him and he collides with a barrier.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (100)**

\* 2 min 13 s : At the end of a bull riding event, the lasso used to catch the bull and force it to the exit is placed on his eyes, which creates a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and intraocular hypertension). The bull shows signs of discomfort when lying on the ground (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (118)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (8)**

\* 8 s à 14 s : the horse panics in the departure chute.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (9)**

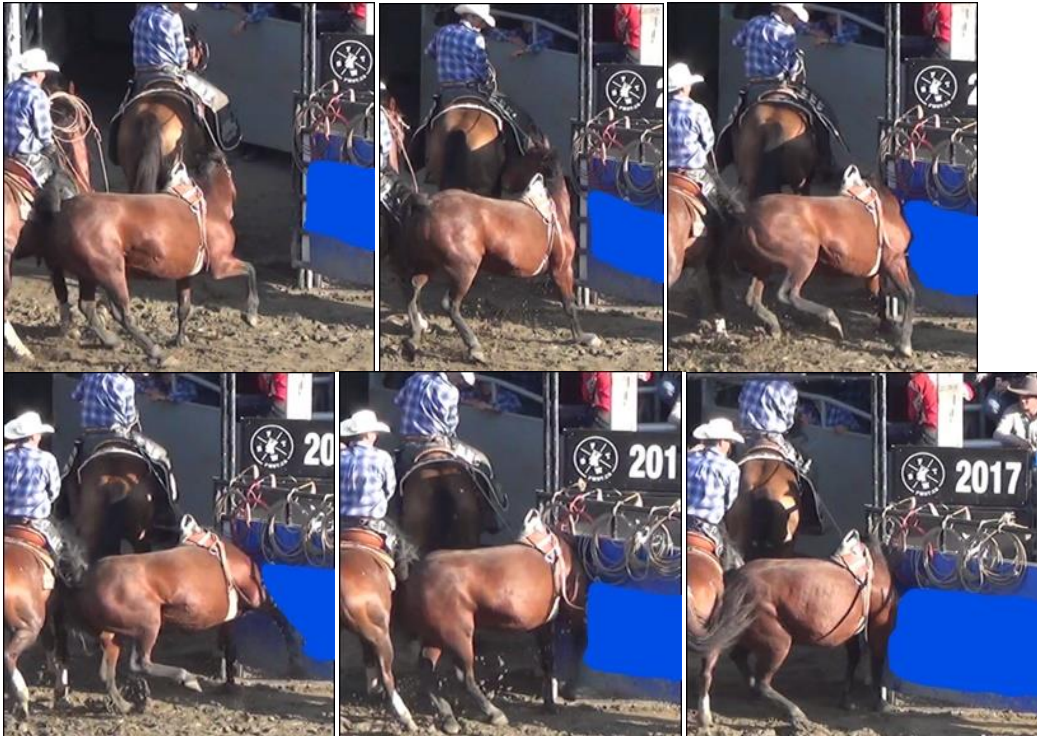
\* 26 s : at the start of a saddle-free riding event, the horse rears and runs into the gate while trying to jump. There is a risk of injury due to a collision with the barrier (particularly in this case to the mandible, neck and legs) and the resulting fall.





**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (10)**

\* 7 min 9 s : after a saddle-free riding event, the horse, freed of the cowboy, flees the rescue riders and resists returning to his box. He is dragged with a lasso that strangles him to the exit of the arena and collides with the barrier on the right side of the head and neck. There is a risk of injury to these structures.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (14)**

\* 1 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (15)**

\* 26 s : the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 9 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (18)**

\* 4 s : the horse almost falls in a tight corner at a gallop. This turn is particularly problematic because many horses almost fall at this precise location (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (64) and Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (9)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 24 s et 32 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 5 s et 13 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (22)**

\* 5 s et 13 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 2 s et 9 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)**

\* 27 s : calf 21 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on his neck, which lifts both its forelegs into the air. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 30 s : calf 21 is lifted about one meter into the air and then thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on his back. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs or vertebrae

(see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* the cowboy ties the legs of calf 21 while the latter is strangled by the rope still kept under tension by the horse (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15)). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28)**

\* 23 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a pull on the neck which makes it twirl 180 degrees through the air. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical

structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are



thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

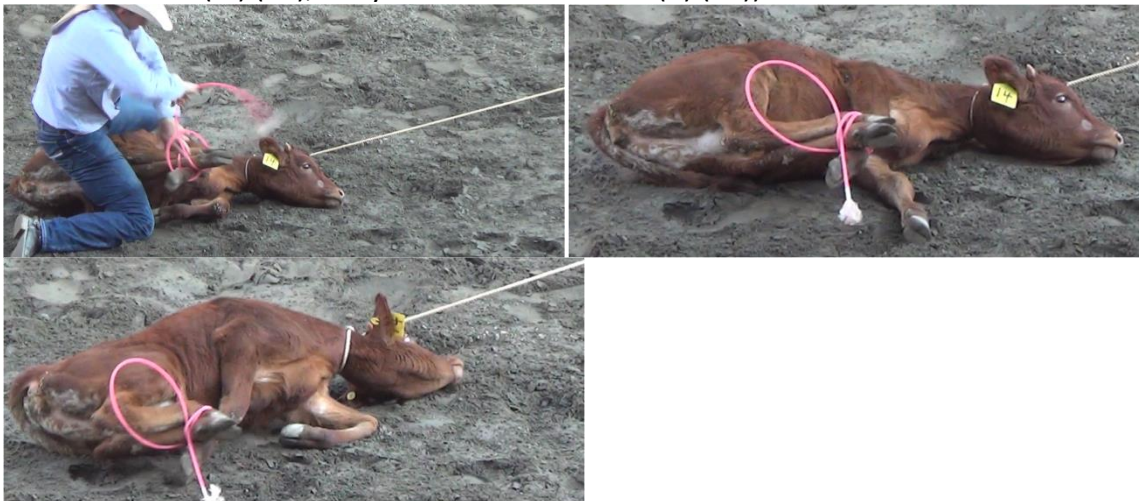


\* 25 s : calf 14 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 14 suffers the same treatment in the same

event on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). Then, the calf is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on his side. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17)). All the while, the calf is hanged horizontally because the rope around his neck is kept under tension by the horse. Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony Steve cam slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

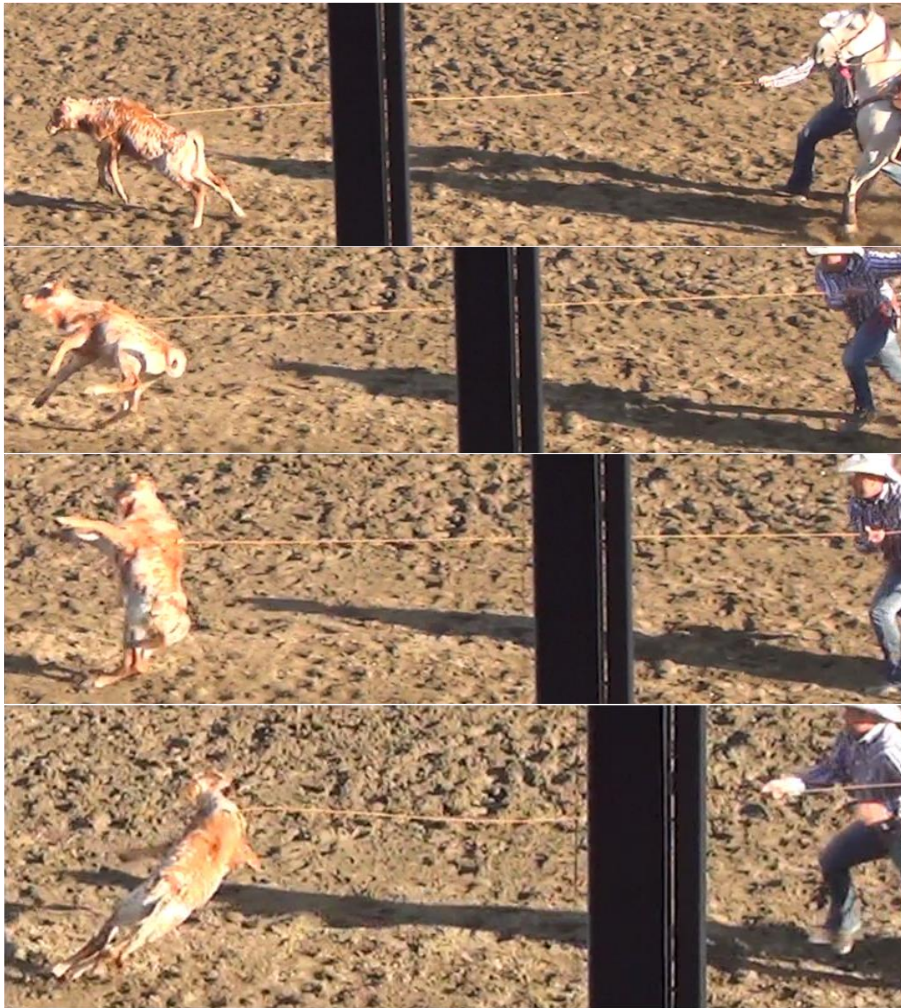


During and after the binding of his legs, calf 14 continues to be hanged horizontally because the rope that strangles him is still under tension. The calf suffers the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29)**

\* 15 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by the tight rope tied to his back, which makes him twirl 180 degrees through the air (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18)). Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15 -09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 17 s: calf 20 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18)). Calf 20 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see

Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)).

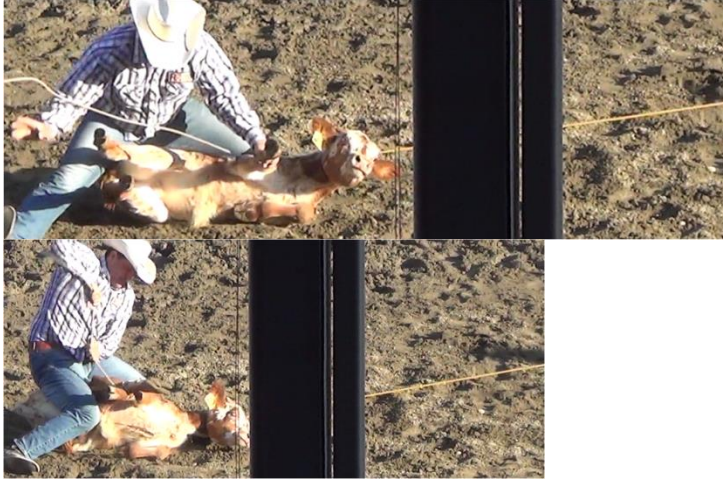


Then, calf 20 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on his side. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18)). He suffered the same treatment in the same event on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)).



\* 18 s : while the cowboy ties the legs of calf 20, the calf continues to be strangled by the rope still kept under tension by the horse. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18)). This calf suffers a similar treatment on 14-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19)).





**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30)**

\* 6 s: calf 8 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on his neck, which makes the calf take off from the ground and twirl 180 degrees through the air. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B ) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.







\* 9 s: calf 8 is hanged by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift and throws him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17 and suffers the same treatment (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 ( 29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)).



Then calf 8 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 14-09-17 and suffers the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



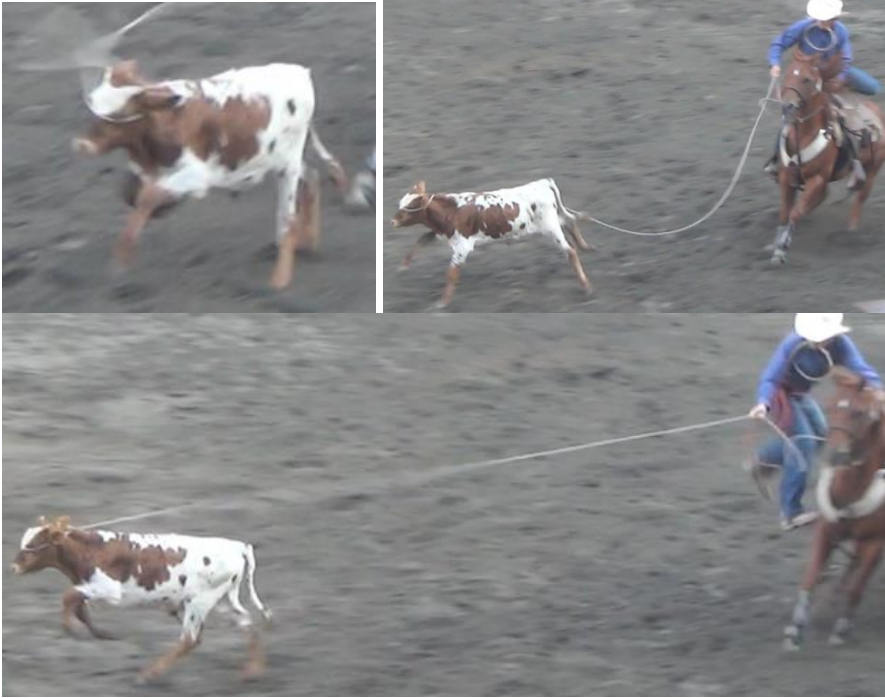
**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (31)**

\* 35 s: the rope covers the eyes of calf 4, which causes a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope (see Sony cam Mike 10-09- 17 (B) (20)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 4 is used in a similar event on 12-09-17, during slack, and is exposed to the same risk of trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (81)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32)**

\* 29 s : the rope covers the eyes of calf 13, which causes a risk of ocular and palprebal trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope (see Sony cam Mike 10-09- 17 (B) (21)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and the same risk occurs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09 -17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 30 s: calf 13 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on the neck which makes it take off from the ground and twirl 180 degrees through the air. The relatively high point at which the rope is tied causes a violent "whiplash" effect at the time of rope tension. This creates a risk of vertebral and spinal injuries and may cause ocular and palprebal damage (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21)). Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35). ), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam slack Steve 09-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 32 s : calf 13 is thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (33)**

\* 3 s : calf 16 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on the neck which makes him twirl 180 degrees through the air. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 16 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (30)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (34)**

\* 11 s : calf 9 is abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a violent pull on the neck, which makes it twirl 180 degrees through the air. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)). This calf is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



Calf 9 coughs after arriving in the pen (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70) and Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (71)). He was used in the same event on 09-09-17 and was exposed to the risk of similar physical trauma that could induce coughing. Just like today, he was abruptly stopped in the middle of his stride by a lateral pull on the neck which made him twirl 180 degrees through air, risking damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx , trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). After falling on the ground in the event of 09-09-17, calf 9 was hanged horizontally and dragged through the sand by the tightened rope attached to a moving horse. When the horse moved and changed direction, calf 9 continued to be dragged at 180 degrees through the sand and hanged horizontally, but in the opposite direction (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09 -17 (B) (40)). All these repetitive traumas represent a significant risk of cervical injuries. The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries, which can cause coughing.

\* 14 s : calf 9 is strangled by the rope tied to his neck while the cowboy hangs him to lift him off the ground before throwing him (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)). Such strangulation causes a risk of cervical injuries (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, nerves, ligaments, blood vessels).



Calf 9 is then thrown to the ground without cushioning, landing violently on his back, while being hanged horizontally by the rope still kept under tension by the horse. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, and pneumothorax. The impact on the ground, following the throw, can also cause fractures of ribs. Damage to the spine is possible at the moment of impact with the ground.



\* 16 s : while the cowboy ties the legs of calf 9, the latter continues to be strangled and dragged through the sand by the rope around his neck, which is kept under tension by the horse (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (23)). This calf suffered a similar cervical injury, although for a little longer, during the same event on 09-09-17, when he was dragged through the sand by a rope attached to a moving horse (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (40)). The same calves are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 40 s : the rope covers the eyes of calf 24, which causes a risk of ocular and palprebal trauma (including abrasion/ laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope. A violent pull on the rope by the cowboy makes the calf twirl 180 degrees through the air. The calf's neck is sharply twisted, which stops his stride, and may cause spinal injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (24)). This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





\* 43 s : while the rope is still tight around the eyes of calf 24, the cowboy pulls on it to lift and throw the calf to the ground. During the throw, upon impact with the ground, and while the calf's legs are being tied by the cowboy, the rope remains tight around calf 24's eyes, until he is released by the assistants. The risk of ocular and palprebal injuries is constant here (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (24)).







\* 51 s : the rope remains tight around calf 24 even after he is thrown to the ground, as his legs are tied up. The tension on the rope is maintained by the horse.



\* 57 s : even after the end of the event, the rope remains tight around the eyes of calf 24, who remains lying on the ground and defecates, probably due to the stress of the event.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (38)**

\* 57 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse steps with his forelegs on the rope dangling from his halter. This can cause a sudden bending of its neck as force is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or concussion by the "whiplash" effect. Various injuries can also occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/brain trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle ride event on the 13th -09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another horse from a saddle riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (42)**

\* 1 s : the horse falls in the departure chute.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (44)**

\* 1 min 58 s : after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse steps with his left foreleg on the rope dangling from his halter. This may lead to a sudden bending of his neck when force is applied to the rope. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can also occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/brain trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle ride event on the 13th -09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another horse in a saddle riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (46)**

\* 9 s : the horse panics and falls in the departure chute.

\* 2 min 10 s : after ejecting the cowboy during a saddle ride, and while being chased by the rescue riders, the horse stumbles and narrowly avoids colliding with the arena wall. The risk of horses colliding with the walls is omnipresent during extreme riding events, both during cowboy ejection attempts and during escape to avoid rescue riders. During the bucks, the horses tend to rush ahead of them to change direction at the last moment (see other examples, Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (41) and Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (37)). This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, sometimes with catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (47)**

\* 6 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (49)**

\* The rider spurs the horse throughout the event.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (50)**

\* 2 s : the horse collides with a barrel during its race (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (77)). These relatively frequent collisions represent a risk of injury during impact with the barrels (this is also the case for riders, some of whom wear protective leggings) or following a crash caused by collision with the barrels. There is a constant risk of collision-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in barrel races but also posts in exchange/rescue events) on these tight turns taken at high speed in all Festival Gymkhana events at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (54)**

\* 5 s, 10 s et 14 s : the rider whips the horse and hits him with her spurs.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (56)**

\* 13 s : the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (61)**

\* 13 s : the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (64)**

\* 8 s et 13 s : the rider whips and spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (69)**

\* 3 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (72)**

\* 5 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (73)**

\* 13 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (75)**

\* 2 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (79)**

\* 1 s : the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (81)**

\* 41 s : steer 47 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions.



The steer falls on the wrong side and the cowboy forces the already extreme cervical twist to bring the calf to his other side. The calf defecates during extreme cervical torsion, possibly under the effects of stress (psychological and/or physical).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (84)**

\* 15 s : the steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (38)).



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86)**

\* 43 s : steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (179), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve

15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve slack 15- 09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88)**

\* 33 s : steer 36 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. Steer 36 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (184), Sony cam Mike 15 -09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), and are thus exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (95)**

\* 10 s et 28 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (99)**

\* 41 s: the horse almost falls in a tight corner at a gallop. This turn is particularly problematic as many horses almost fall at this precise location. Tight turns made at high speed represent a significant risk of falling. Trips, sometimes resulting in falls, are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel race, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (101)**

\* 1 min : Following a bull riding event, the rope is placed near/on the bull's eyes, which creates a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma. This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (105)**

\* 12 s : the bull bucks into the barrier in the departure chute, which creates a risk of injury to the hind limbs.



# St-Tite rodeo file

## September 12, 2017

### Sony cam JJ slack 12-09-17 (7)

\* 2 min 53 s: a fistulated lesion in steer 1610's intermandibular region can be observed briefly. Such a lesion would probably have been sufficient to justify steer 1610's withdrawal from the rodeo, given the risk of aggravating the lesion or, at least, of causing pain if the lasso rubs on it instead of settling around the horns (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (30)). However, pre-race physical exams ("vet check") are done only on gymkhana horses.



### Sony cam JJ slack 12-09-17 (8)

\* 4 min 5 s: following a roping event, steer 1607 coughs twice.

### Sony cam JJ slack 12-09-17 (19)

\* 22 s, 24 s and 25 s: following a roping event, calf 1722 coughs 3 times.

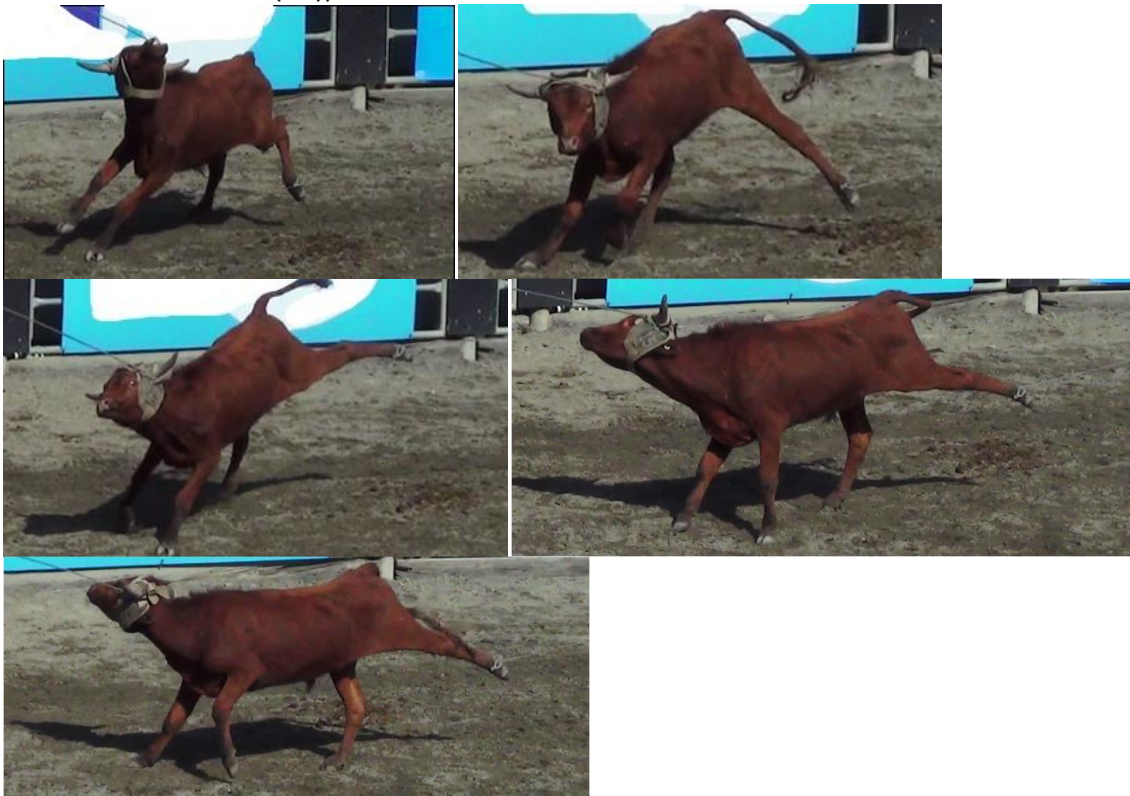
### Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (2)

\* 1 min 15 s: the steers are crammed together in a tiny pen, which increases the risk of injuries (including ocular injuries) caused by horns.



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (6)**

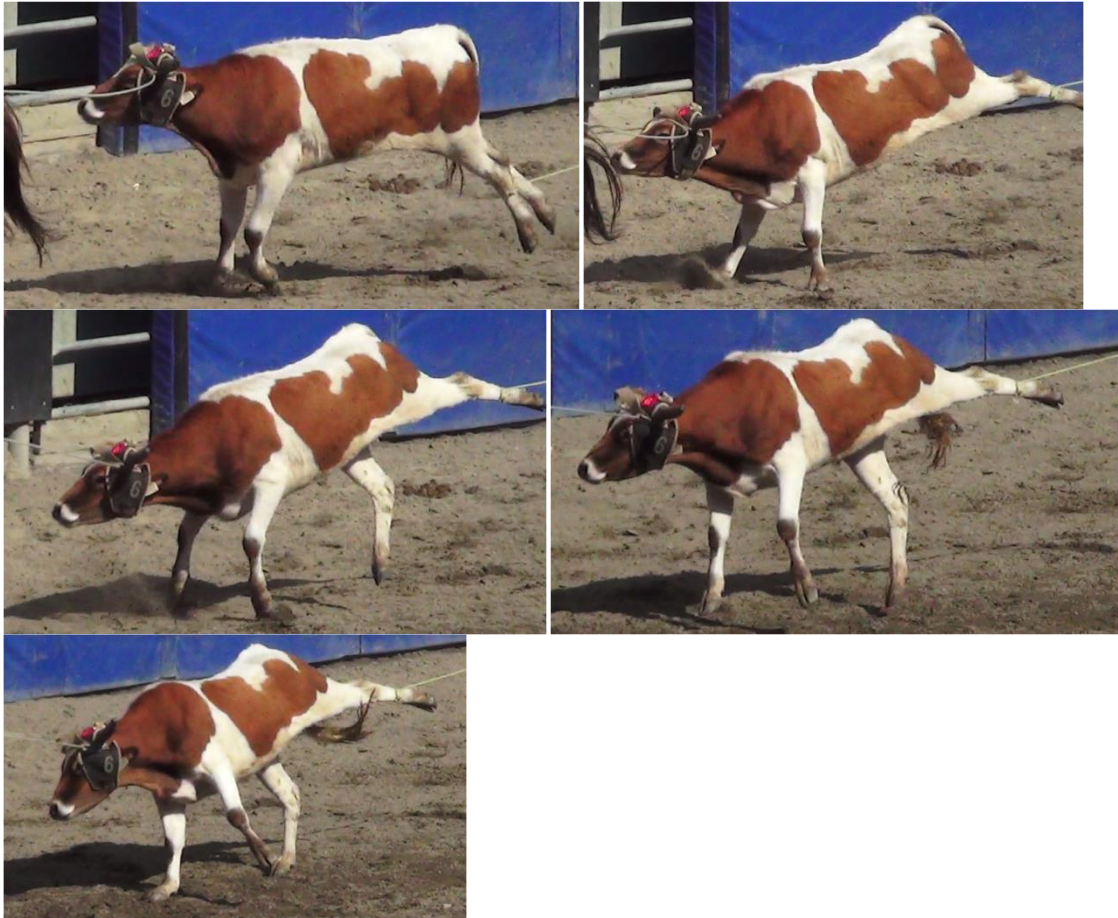
\* 1 min 3 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his left hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations) (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (10)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (15)**

\* 47 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his left hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb

hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations) (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (21)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (18)**

\* 48 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which causes a sudden extension of the limbs. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations), first at the time of lassoing when the legs are in the air and overstretched, but also upon contact with the ground because the animal cannot move his hind limbs forward to lean on them and therefore risks falling on his stomach by putting his weight on his hyperextended hips (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (24))



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (19)**

\* 3 min 17 s : the steers are cramped together in a tiny pen, which increases the risk of injuries (including ocular injuries) caused by horns.



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (19)**

\* 5 min 16 s : during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which causes a sudden extension of the limbs. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations), first at the time of lassoing when the legs are in the air and overstretched, but also upon contact with the ground because the animal cannot move his hind limbs forward to lean on them and therefore risks falling on his stomach by putting his weight on his hyperextended hips (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (29)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (23)**

\* 55 s : during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which causes a sudden extension of the limbs. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations), first at the time of lassoing when the legs are in the air and overstretched, but also upon contact with the ground because the animal cannot move his hind limbs forward to lean on them and therefore risks falling on his stomach by putting his weight on his hyperextended hips.



\* 57 s: following the lassoing of his hind limbs, the steer loses balance and falls on his right flexed carpus, which causes a risk of joint injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (34))



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (28)**

\* 1 min 19 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his right hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations) (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (40)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (31)**

\* 49 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which are raised from the ground and land upside down, which causes a risk of joint injury in the two rear fetlocks.



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (36)**

\* 36 s: calf 1725 panics and bangs his head on the roof of the departure chute by rearing up. He then passes his limb between the bars of the departure chute, with a risk of the limb's getting stuck and injured (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (48)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (48)**

\* 37 s: the rope rubs across the calf's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (61)). This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (50)**

\* 39 s: the rope rubs across calf 15's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (62)), especially if the calf steps on the rope (after the rope is dropped and dragging on the ground), and puts tension on the rope (see Sony cam Mike loose 12-09-17 (73)). Accidents following the trampling of a rope attached to the head have also occurred to saddle-riding horses: see the accident involving mare Big Sky during a saddle-horse riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-horse riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This ocular and palpebral risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (54)**

\* 3 s and 22s : calf 5 panics and bangs his head on the roof of the departure chute by rearing up.



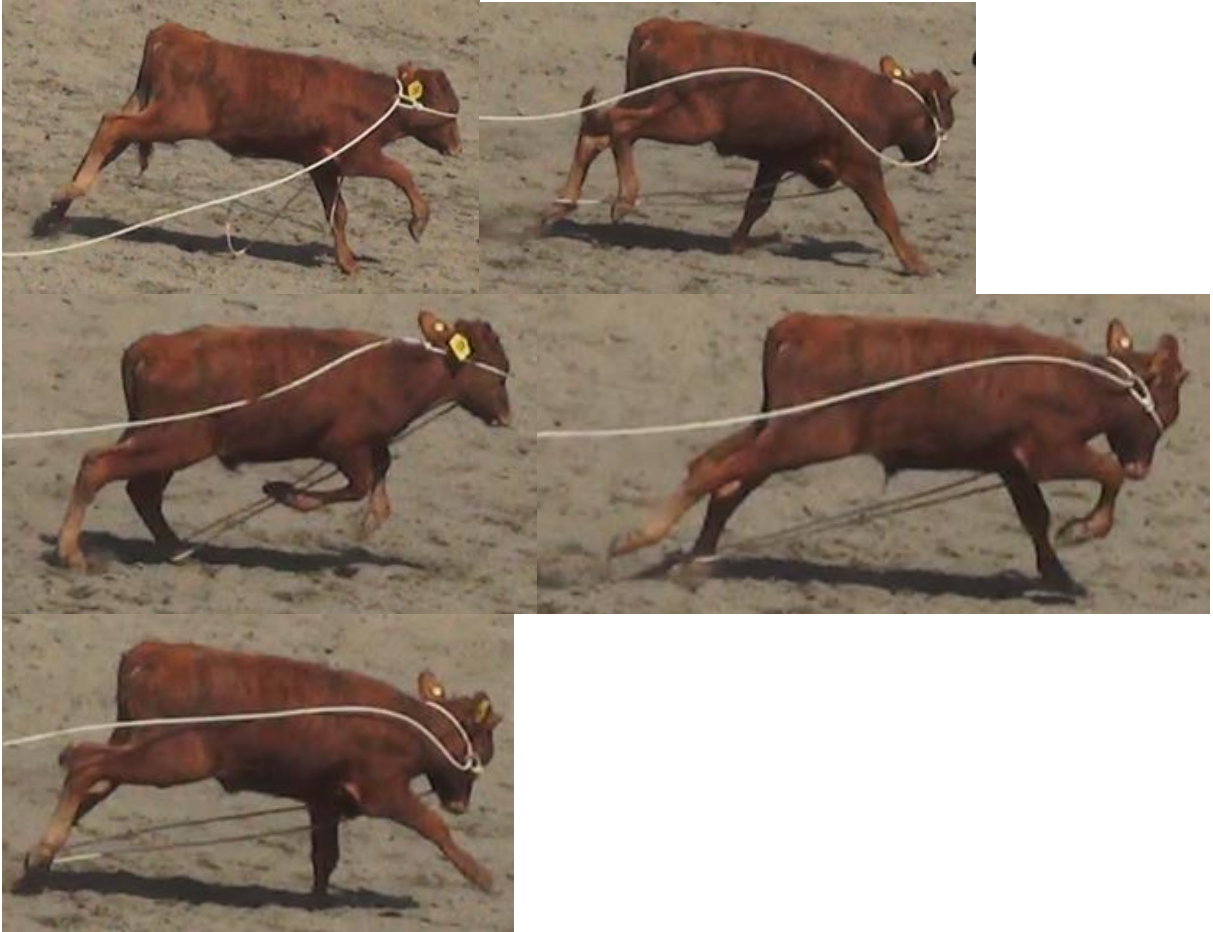
\* 49 s: the rope rubs across calf 15's right eye, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (66)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (73)**

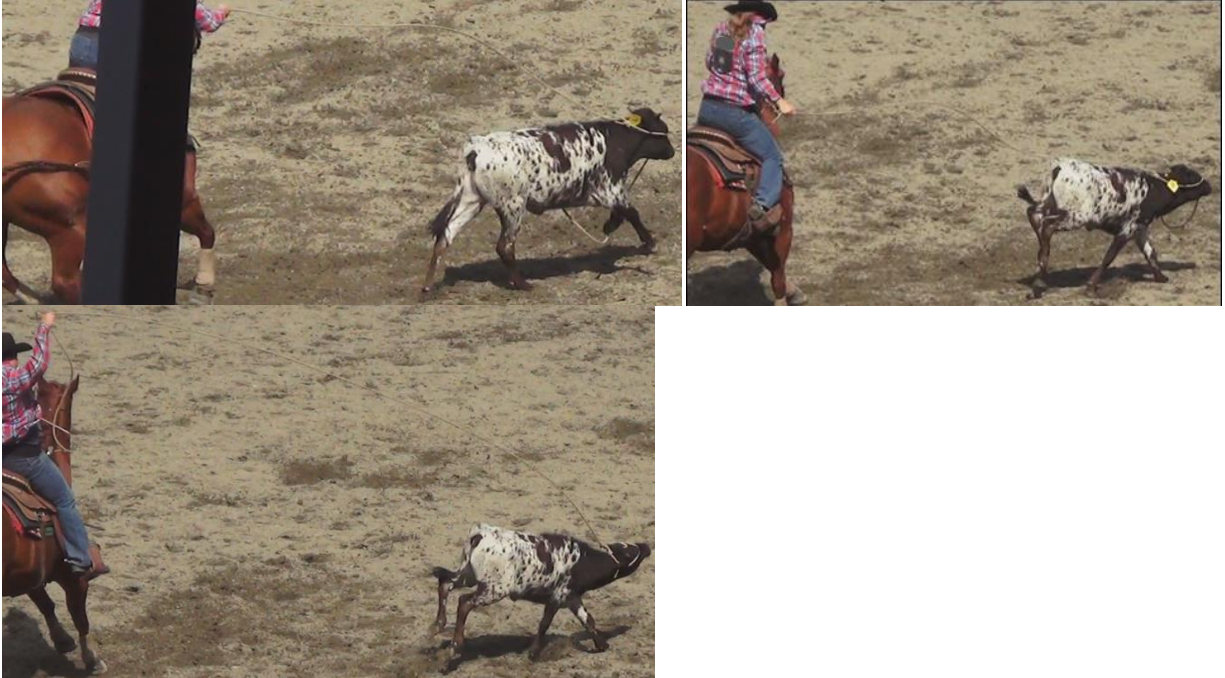
\* 23 s: the rope rubs across calf 8's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma, especially when the calf steps on the rope (after it is dropped and dragging on the ground) and puts tension on the rope (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (88)). At second 23, the calf steps on the rope, still rubbing across his eyes, with his left hind limb while running. The subsequent quick, slight bending of the neck transfers the pressure exerted by the rope onto the calf's eye. Accidents following the trampling of a rope attached to the head have also occurred

to saddle-riding horses: see the accident involving mare Big Sky during a saddle-horse riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-horse riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This ocular and palpebral risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



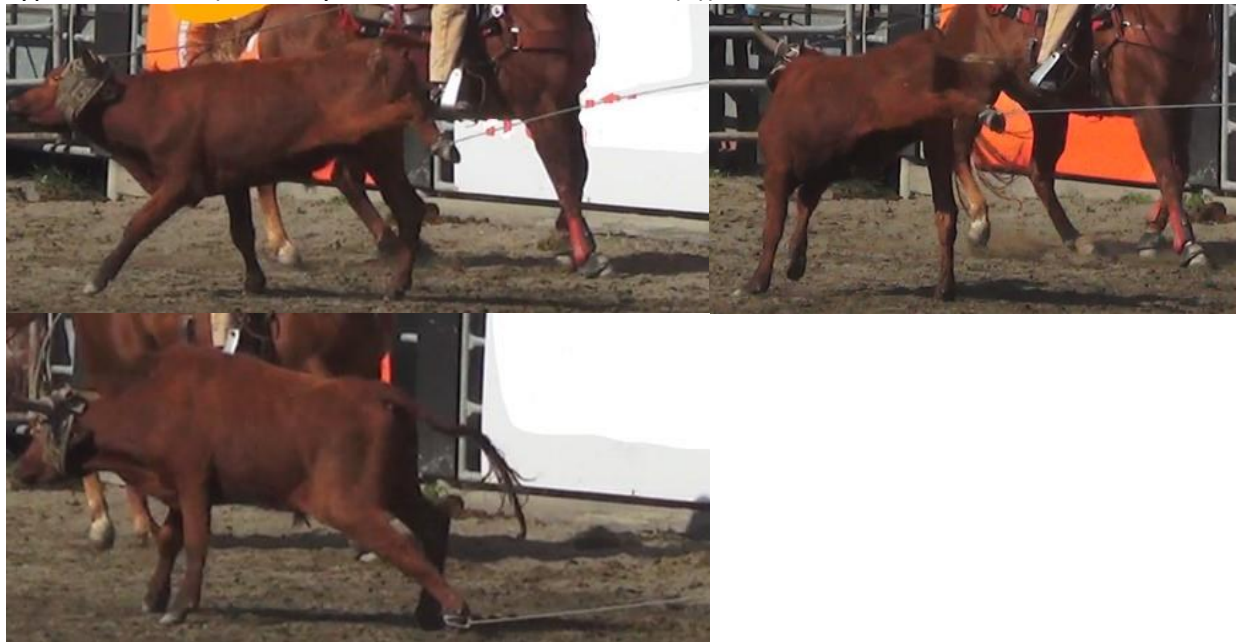
**Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (81)**

\* 47 s: the rope rubs across calf 4's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (96)). This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 4 is used for the same event on the same day (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (63)) and for a similar event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (20), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (31)) and is each time exposed to the same risk of oculopalpebral trauma. The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (for example, during roping events like this one), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (10)**

\* 20 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his left hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (6)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (21)**

\* 12 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his left hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations) (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (15)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (24)**

\* 15 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which causes a sudden extension of the limbs. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations), first at the time of lassoing when the legs are in the air and overstretched, but also upon contact with the ground because the animal cannot move his hind limbs forward to lean on them and therefore risks falling on his stomach by putting his weight on his hyperextended hips. (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (18)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (29)**

\* 8 s: during a roping event, the steer is caught by his hind limbs, which causes a sudden extension of the limbs. There is a risk of causing limb injuries by hyperextension (muscle and ligament stretching, dislocations), first at the time of lassoing when the legs are in the air and overstretched, but also upon contact with the ground because the animal cannot

move his hind limbs forward to lean on them and therefore risks falling on his stomach by putting his weight on his hyperextended hips (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (19)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (31)**

\* 28s: the rope briefly rubs on the steer's right eye, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (34)**

\* 12 s: the rope briefly rubs across the steer's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma. This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 19 s: following the lassoing of his hind limbs, the steer loses balance and falls on his right flexed carpus, which causes a risk of joint injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (23)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (37)**

\* 17 s: the rope rubs across several centimeters of the steer's right eye when the cowboy pulls on it, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (38)**

\* 28 s: the rope briefly rubs across the steer's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma. This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (40)**

\* 36 s: during a roping event, the steer is abruptly deviated from his course by a lateral pull on the neck which makes the steer twirl in the air. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 38 s: the steer is caught by his right hind limb and pulled backward, which causes a sudden extension of the limb. There is a risk of causing limb injury by hyperextension (see Sony Cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (28)).





**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (48)**

\* 3 s: calf 1725 panics and bangs his head on the roof of the chute by rearing up. He then passes his leg between the bars of the departure chute, with the risk of getting stuck and sustaining injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (36)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (51)**

\* 14s: Calf 1 coughs once after a roping event. Cough may reflect laryngeal, tracheal or pulmonary irritation/inflammation. Calf 1 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and suffers thoracic trauma that can cause coughing. He also coughs on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (32)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (for example, during roping events), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries of which one indicator can be coughing.

**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (61)**

\* 1 s: the rope rubs across the steer's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (48)). This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (62)**

\* 9 s: the rope rubs across calf 15's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (50)), especially if the calf steps on the rope (after it is dropped and dragging on the ground), and puts tension on the rope (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (73)). Accidents following the trampling of a rope attached to the head have also occurred to saddle-riding horses: see the accident involving mare Big Sky during a saddle-horse riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-horse riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This ocular and palpebral risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (63)**

\* 22 s: the rope rubs across calf 4's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma. This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 4 is used for the same event on the same day (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (81) and Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (96)) and for a similar event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (20), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (31)) and is exposed each time to the same risk of oculopalpebral trauma. The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (for example, during roping events like this one), and are therefore repeatedly exposed to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (66)**

\* 12 s: the rope rubs across calf 5's right eye, which causes a risk of both ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (54)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (88)**

\* 17 s: the rope rubs across calf 8's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma, especially when the calf steps on the rope (after it is dropped and dragging on the ground) and puts tension on the rope (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (73)). At second 17, the calf steps on the rope, still rubbing across his eyes, with his left hind limb while running. The subsequent quick, slight bending of the neck transfers the pressure exerted by the rope onto the calf's eye. Accidents following the trampling of a rope attached to the head have also occurred to saddle-riding horses: see the accident involving mare Big Sky during a saddle-horse riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-horse riding event on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This ocular and palpebral risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (96)**

\* 6 s: the rope rubs across calf 4's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation) and palpebral trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 12-09-17 (81)). This risk is omnipresent and was observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 4 is used for the same event on the same day (see Sony cam Steve slack 12-09-17 (63)) and for a similar event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (20), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (31)) and is each time exposed to the same risk of oculopalpebral trauma. The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (for example, during roping events like this one), and are often exposed to the risk of injury.



# St-Tite Rodeo File

## September 13, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (9)

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.



### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (10)

\* 4 s and 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (12)

\* 8 s and 16 s: the rider whips the horse.



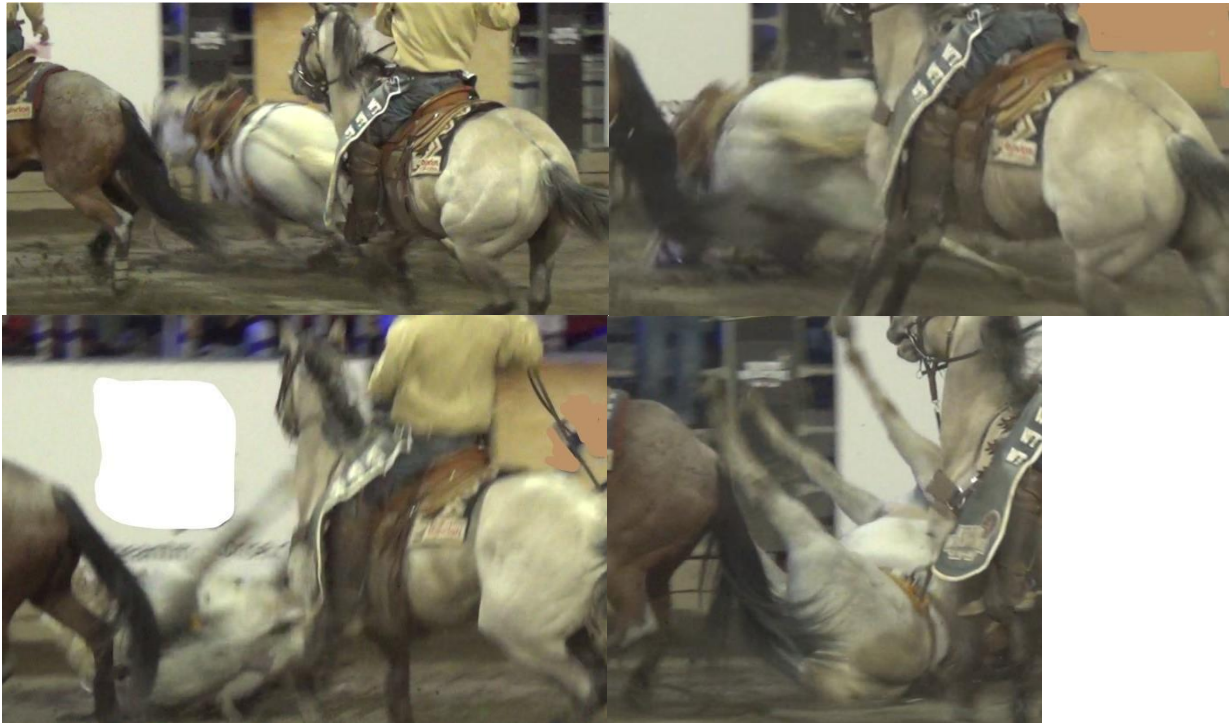
### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22)

\* 4 min 55 s: after ejecting the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the mare Big Sky while at full speed steps with her left hind leg on the rope attached to her halter and dragging on the ground, which can cause a sudden bending of her neck when the string is suddenly tensed. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash" (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). Various injuries may occur at the time of the fall that may cause cervical/cerebral trauma or simply loss of balance (see similar accident involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam

JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 4 min 56 s: The mare Big Sky falls and her head hits the ground violently (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)).



\* 4 min 59 s: Immediately after her fall, the mare Big Sky briefly shows signs suggesting an epileptiform seizure (spasmodic contractions of the neck, defecation, see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34)).



\* 7 min 42 s: The mare Big Sky has just got up and is running again, although she is very ataxic. The rope is still hanging from her halter and dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated. She falls again when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head violently hitting the ground again. Faced with an animal as ataxic and as heavy as a horse like Big Sky, there is also a danger of injury to the rescue rider and his horse when he approaches to catch and control her.



\* 7 min 47 s: the mare Big Sky gets up and starts running but remains ataxic, the rope is still hanging from her halter and still dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated.





**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (24)**

\* 8 s: during a saddle-riding event, the horse, freed of the cowboy on his back, runs while bucking and bumps into the back of the rescue rider's horse. The collision causes a sudden lateral flexion of the bucking horse's neck, posing a risk of cervical (especially vertebral, because of flexion/compression) and facial (especially ocular/palpebral injuries, by contact/friction with hard parts of the saddle of the rescue rider's horse). It should be kept in mind that there is always also a risk of injury for the rescue rider's horse, which is exposed to collisions and hooves of horses/bulls who run and buck, when the rescue riders approach animals on the run to catch and control them.





**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (35)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (40)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (41)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.



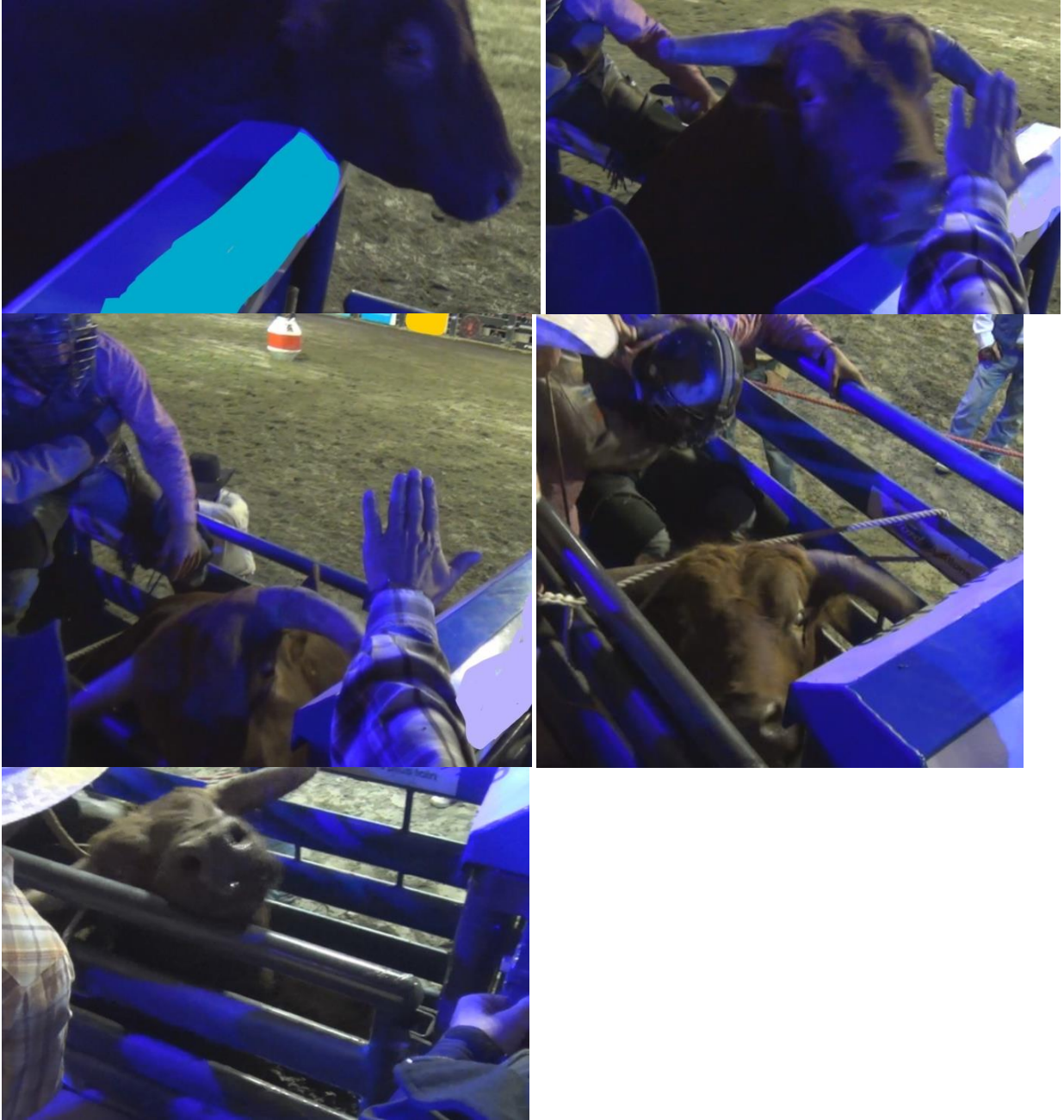
**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (47)**

\* 35 s: while he bucks in all directions to get rid of the cowboy riding him, the bull falls to the ground (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (69)). The violent and frantic kicks, often disordered, represent a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground, in the event of a collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) in Montreal) or in case of a fall (as here, see also Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (103)). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent from the jump is exerted at the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion movement is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, a single leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore supports all the pressure that results, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)**

\* 16 s: the bull panics in the departure chute and tries to jump outside when the cowboy tries to climb on him (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (74)).



\* 2 min 25, 2 min 56 s: the bull still resists the cowboy's many attempts to climb on him. He has blood in his right nostril because of the impact of his muzzle on the walls of the departure chute, suffered during his struggles. He shows the same sign of injury when he panics under the same conditions on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (83)).



\* 6 min 26 s: after several minutes of repeated attempts by the cowboy to ride the bull, the bull still resists the handling and is still trying to get out of the departure chute (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (74)).



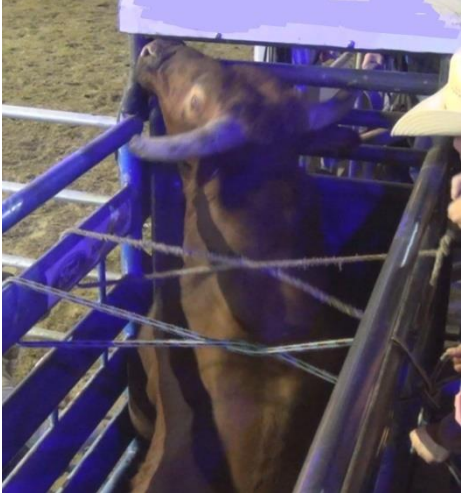
**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)**

\* 37 s: The bull (the same one mentioned in the previous video) (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)), which was being prepared in the adjacent departure chute continues to resist attempts of the cowboy to ride him (Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (74)). The ventral tilt of the eye can suggest the presence of psychological stress.



\* 1 min 55 s: the bull (the same one mentioned in the previous video) (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53) and Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)), again being prepared in the adjacent departure chute, continues to resist the cowboy's attempts to ride him and tries to get out of the chute. He keeps behaving like this even after the cowboy's departure and the removal of the equipment that had been put on him, which suggests that he is still affected by another source of stress: very strong surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flashing? (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (74)). There are even fireworks at some point (see 6 min 8 s, 6 min 43 s when the bull jumps, 7 min 19 s).





**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59)**

\* 28 s: The bull (the same one that is mentioned in the previous video) (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53) and Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)), still locked in a departure chute waiting, continues to panic, especially when the fireworks are exploding (see 40 s).



\* 1 min 51 s: once again, the bull in panic tries to jump out of the departure chute. This bull, recognizable by his misaligned/rickety left horn and his split right ear (visible to Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53), among others), is used in the same event on 16-09-17 and shows the exact same signs of distress (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56), Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)).







**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (32)**

\* 3 s et 9 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (38)**

\* 3 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (45)**

\* 14 s: at the end of a rescue event, the horse narrowly avoids a collision with a barrier (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (20)).



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (46)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (47)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (62)**

\* 16 s to 23 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (63)**

\* 27 s and 32 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (64)**

\* 5 s, 10 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse. Between 16 s and 18 s, the viewing angle and the proximity of the horse allow us to see the skin deform (depression) following the impact of the spur. The rider whips the horse.





**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (64)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (65)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (67)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (69)**

\* 9 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (73)**

\* 10 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (74)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (76)**

\* 6 s and 10 s: the rider spurs the horse. At 13 s, the angle and proximity of the horse make it possible to see the skin deform (depression) following the spur's impacts.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (80)**

\* 13 s and 17 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (81)**

\* 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (90)**

\* 6 s, 9 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (91)**

\* The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (92)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (93)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (99)**

\* 6 s, 9 s and 15 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (100)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 16 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (101)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 13 s: the rider hits the horse with her spurs and whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (102)**

\* 10 s and 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (103)**

\* 4 s, 9 s, 14 s and 17 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (107)**

\* 6 s, 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (108)**

\* 10 s and 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (110)**

\* the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (113)**

\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse. We can see the skin deform (depression) following the spur impact.







**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (114)**

\* 6 s, 10 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (115)**

\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (118)**

\* 10 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (119)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (125)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (126)**

\* 6 s, 8 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (127)**

\* 8 s and 13 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (128)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (129)**

\* 4 s: the horse collides with a barrel as it runs in a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous (laceration) and muscular (contusion) injury, particularly but not exclusively at the level of the chest, at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. This risk is omnipresent during this trial and collisions are frequent. There is a constant risk of collision injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also poles in the exchange/rescue events) at these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Festival Gymkhana events. Western St-Tite.



\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (130)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (131)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (133)**

\* 8 s and 13 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (134)**

\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (135)**

\* 10 s and 14 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (138)**

\* 9 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (139)**

\* 5 s, 10 s and 14 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (142)**

\* 12 s: the horse almost falls in a tight turn around a barrel. Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and pose a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (144)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (146)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 14 s: The rider spurs the horse. At time 17 s, the viewing angle and the proximity of the horse allow us to see the skin deform (depression) following the impacts of the spur.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (147)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (150)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (153)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (154)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (157)**

\* 3 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (158)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (166)**

\* 8 min 34 s to 10 min 35 s: when arriving at the pen just after a lassoing trial, calf 16 shows signs of lameness in the right hind limb: no weight on the limb when the animal is immobile and lameness with rapid phase on the right hind limb when he is in motion (8 min 46 s, 8 min 56 s, 8 min 59 s, 9 min 3 s, 9 min 5 s, 9 min 8 s, 9 min 11 s, 9 min 20 s, 9 min 49 s, 10 min 10 s, 10 min 25 s). This lameness suggests the presence of pain caused by an injury that occurred during the previous trial. Indeed, given the severity of the lameness, if it had been pre-existing, calf would not have been able to flee as it did when it was chased. This assumption is confirmed by someone from the veterinary team who states that calf was not limping before the trial. Calf 16 suffered physical trauma to several limbs, including the right hind limb during the trial, which could cause injury and pain causing lameness (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (157) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (164)).





**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (167)**

\* 9 s: calf 16 still shows non-support in his right hind limb (see Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (166)).

**Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (169)**



\* 8 s: calf 16 still shows partial support of his right hind limb (see Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (166) and Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (167)).

**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (14)**

\* 9 s, 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

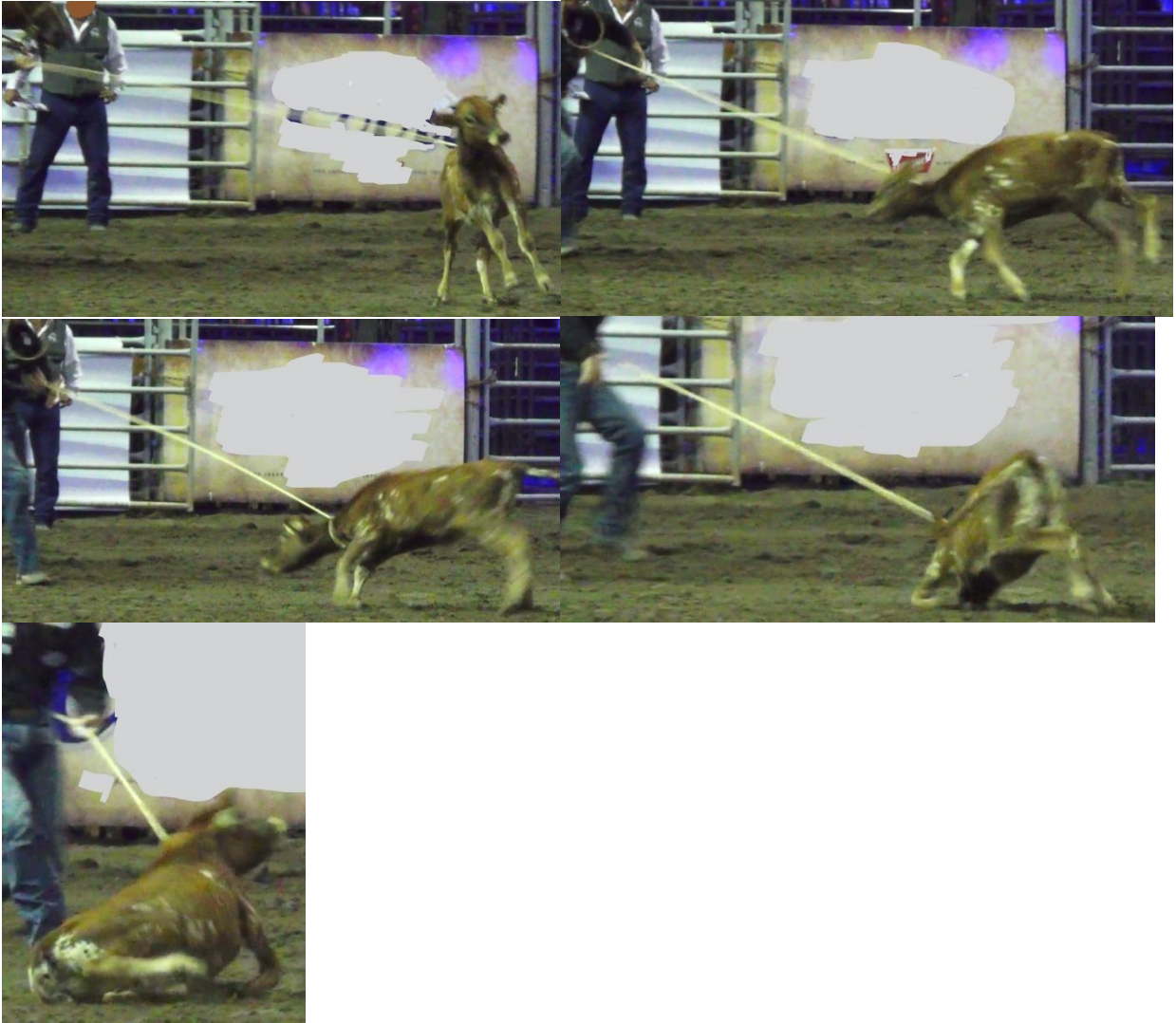
**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21)**

\* 10 s: the rope lands across the eyes of calf 13, which causes a risk of trauma to the eye (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and eyelid, especially if the rope rubs or is tensioned. This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and is exposed to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam slack Steve 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (23)**

\* 6 s: calf is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him twirl through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)).



\* 23 s: when the calf, still tied up, tries to get up, he falls back but with the bent neck under him. There is a risk of injury to the cervical vertebrae (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)).



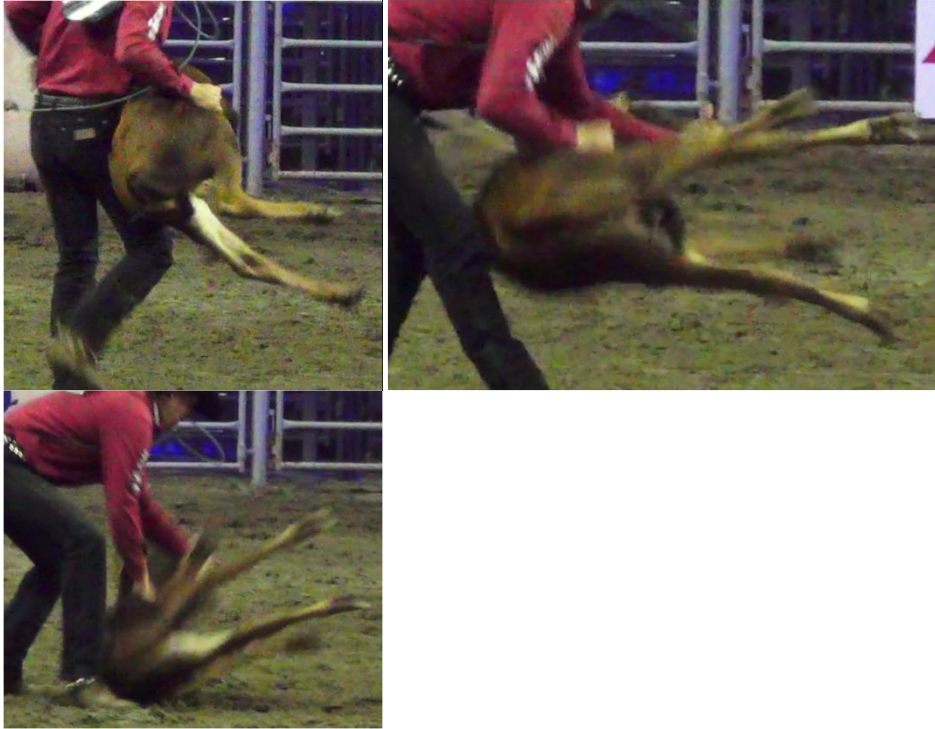


**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (24)**

\* 10 s: the calf is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him twirl 180 degrees in the air. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 14 s: after being caught by the lasso, the calf is thrown to the ground without damping his fall and hits the ground at the level of his spine. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damages to the spine are possible at the moment of the impact.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)**

\* 4 s: calf 21 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him twirl 180 degrees in the air. This causes a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). Calf 21 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





\* 10 s: after being caught by the lasso, calf 21 is thrown to the ground without damping its fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). Calf 21 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and undergoes the same type of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 18 s: after a first failure of the cowboy to bind calf 21, he is caught again and again thrown to the ground, under the same conditions as before but this time the impact on the ground is at the level of his spine, which is therefore at risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)).



\* 38 s: after the end of the event, while the assistants try to control calf 21, he flees, still attached by the neck to the tensioned rope that is strangling him; calf shows signs of stress and respiratory distress: open mouth, foam in the mouth (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)).





\* 47 47 s: for the third time, calf 21 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion the fall, so that the assistants can remove the ropes that are still attached to him. This third fall is associated with the same injury dangers as previously stated (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)).



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)**

\* 13 s: calf 22 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees in the air. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)). Calf 22 is used for the same event on 15-09-17 and is experiencing the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 17 s: after being caught by the lasso, calf 22 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion the fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)). Calf 22 underwent the same treatment during the same event on 15-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of chest injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)).



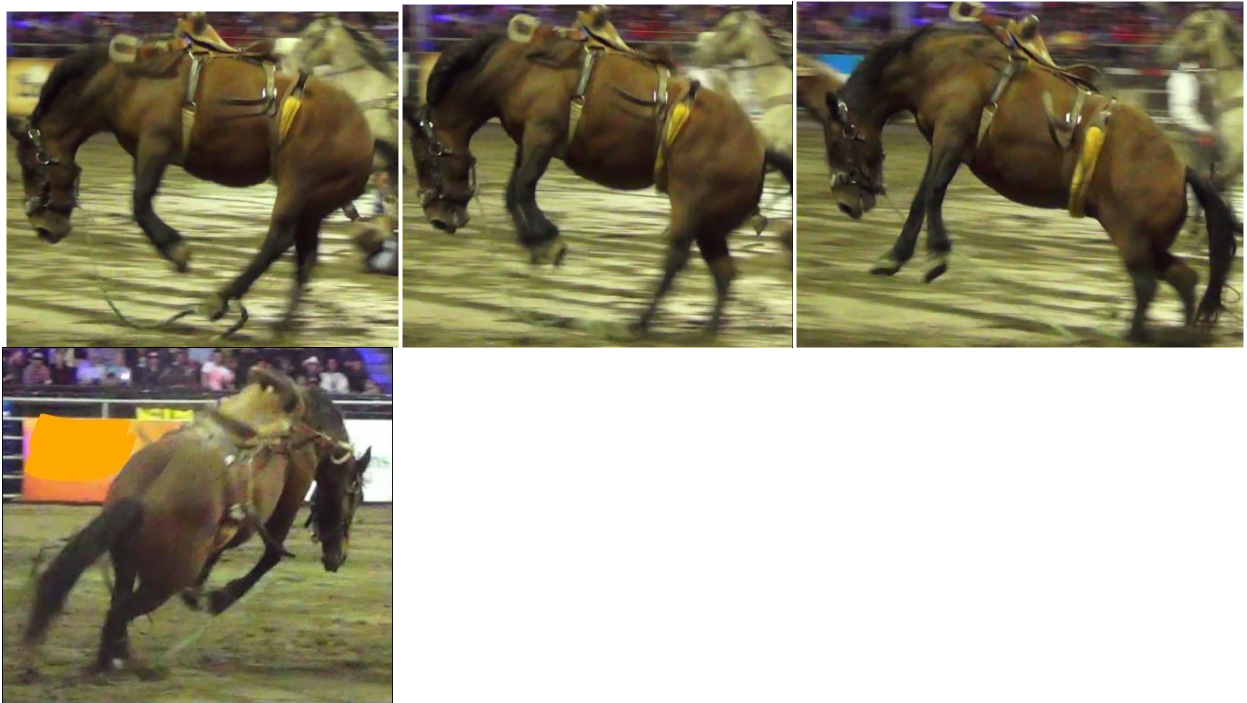
\* 36 s: calf 22, who has managed to get up, is caught and thrown to the ground a second time by an assistant to control him to remove the rope that is still attached to him. He also undergoes being thrown to the ground twice during the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)).





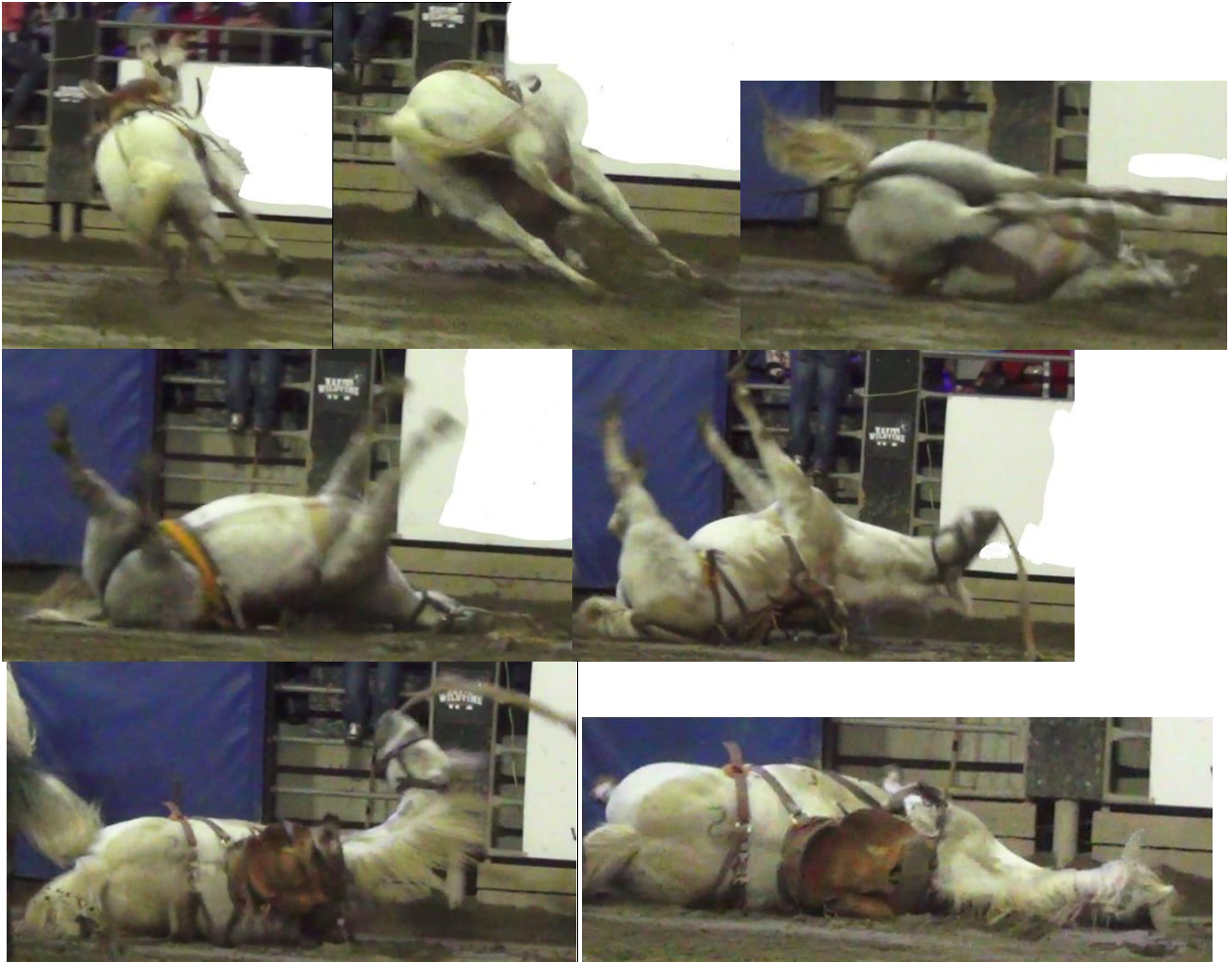
**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (32)**

\* 10 s and 12 s: after having ejected the rider, the horse rises with the saddle and steps twice on the rope which hangs from his halter while he gallops in a hurry, causing a sudden tension of this one. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion by the effect of "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall which may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event just after this horse, to Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29); see also the similar accident to the one involving Big Sky, with another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, to Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34)**

\* 46 s: after ejecting the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the mare Big Sky collapses (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)).



\* 49 s: Immediately after her fall, the mare Big Sky briefly shows signs suggesting an epileptiform seizure (spasmodic contractions of the neck, defecation, see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22)).

\* 3 min 25 s: the mare Big Sky gets up and starts running again. She is still very ataxic and the rope still hangs from her halter, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated.

\* 3 min 32 s: The mare Big Sky falls again when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head hits the ground violently again. Faced with an animal as ataxic and as heavy as a horse like Big Sky, there is a danger of injury for the rescue rider and for the horse he rides when they approach to catch and control her.



3 min 36 s: the mare Big Sky gets up unassisted and starts running but remains ataxic, the rope still hangs from her halter and is still dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (48)**

\* 28 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (49)**

\* 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (52)**

\* 3 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61)**

\* 24 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (178), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are thus exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (62)**

\* 17 s: steer 16 (xx) undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (58)).





### **Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (64)**

\* 7 s: steer 1 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (60)). Steer 1 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (184) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (193)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66)**

\* 36 s: steer 30 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)). Steer 30 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72) and Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg : slacks or like today, see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)) and are thus exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)**

\* 55 s: as he bucks in all directions to get rid of the cowboy riding him, the bull falls on the ground (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (47) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (69)). The violent and frantic, often disordered bucking is a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground, in the event of collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montreal) or in the event of a fall (as here). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent from the jump is exerted at the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion movement is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, a single leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore supports all the pressure that results, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (6)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (8)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (13)**

\* 8 s and 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (20)**

\* 10 s: at the end of a rescue event, the horse narrowly avoids a collision with a barrier (see Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (45)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (21)**

\* 9 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (22)**

\* 15 s and 23 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (37)**

\* 11 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (39)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (41)**

\* 31 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (42)**

\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (45)**

\* 27 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (48)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (50)**

\* 7 s and 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (51)**

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (53)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (55)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (66)**

\* 26 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (70)**

\* 12 s and 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (74)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (75)**

\* 28 s: the rider whips the horse.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (76)**

\* 28 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (80)**

\* 16 s and 20 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (81)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (82)**

\* 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (84)**

\* 23 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (86)**

\* 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (89)**

\* 13 and 19 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (91)**

\* 23 s, 29 s, 32 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (94)**

\* 23 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (99)**

\* 18 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (100)**

\* 21 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (106)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (108)**

\* 25 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (110)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (111)**

\* 44 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (112)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (114)**

\* 20 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (116)**

\* 20 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (118)**

\* 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (119)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (124)**

\* 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (127)**

\* 27 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (130)**

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (133)**

\* 19 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (134)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (138)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (139)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146)**

\* 57 s: after being tied up, calf 5 is hanged horizontally, while the rope is tensed by the horse who backs up dragging the calf in the sand for a short distance (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152)). Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and also undergoes similar cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34)). Calf 5 has lameness and a cough after returning to the pen after the same event on 15-09-17, (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.

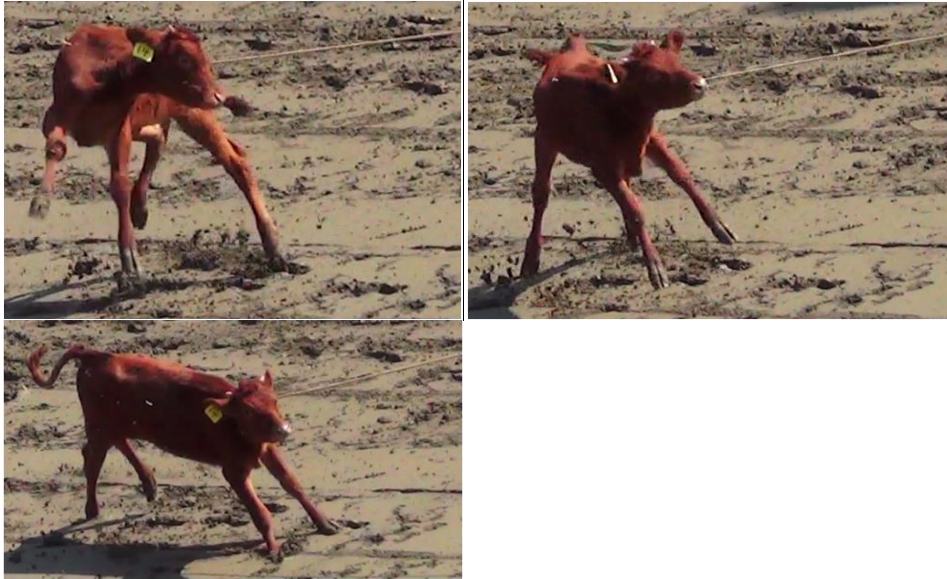




**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147)**

\* 39 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped on the run by traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





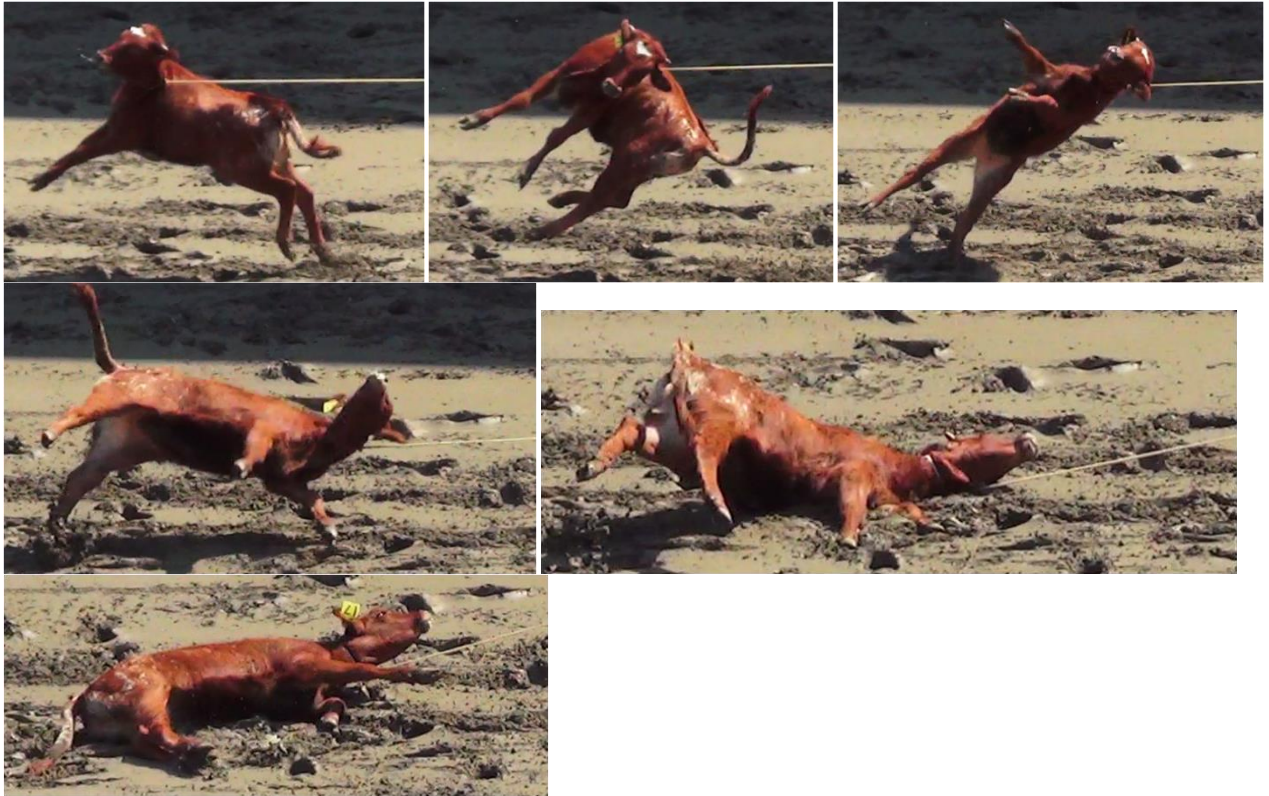
\* 44 s: after having been caught by the lasso, calf 14 is thrown to the ground without damping his fall and while the rope around his neck is still kept under tension by the horse. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (148)**

\* 15 s: calf 17 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees and hit the ground at the level of the side of his head and his neck. This causes

a danger of damage to the cephalic and cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (154)).



\* 18 s: calf 17 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and to throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 20 s: at the time of the hurling of calf 17 to the ground, his right forelimb is under him, which creates risk of injury when all his weight is found on it.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152)**

\* 15 s: calf 8 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153)**

\* 29 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)). Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 34 s: calf 20 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)). He underwent the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)).





**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)**

\* 13 s: calf 1725 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (161)). Calf 1725 was used in the same event on 17-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)).



\*17 s: calf 1725 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1725 is used in the same event on 17-09-17 and twice undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)).



\* 17 s: calf 1725 is raised aloft about one meter in the air and then thrown to the ground without restraint with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact on the ground following the projection can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (161)). Calf 1725 was used in the same event on 17-09-17 and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)).



\* 27 s: even after calf 1725 has been tied up and the cowboy has left, he is suspended horizontally because the rope strangling him is kept under tension (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (161)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156)**

\* 30 s: calf 1707 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09- 17

(163)). Calf 1707 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).



Calf 1707 is then thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion his fall, while the rope strangling him is still under tension. The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure that results from the impact is likely to cause alveolar damage, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax. The impact with the ground following the projection can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163)). Calf 1707 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (157)**

\* 24 s: calf 16 is caught by his hind limbs and abruptly stopped on the run. This causes a danger of injury by sudden hyperextension, first for the two hind limbs at the time of lasso capture, when the limbs are in the air, but then for the left hind limb at the time of contact with the ground, because this limb is still attached and hyperextended when the weight of the calf is exerted on it (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (164)). This calf shows signs of non-supportive lameness immediately after returning to the pen (see Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (166), Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (167) and Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (169)).



\* 27 s: the two hind limbs of calf 16, which are still hampered by the lasso, undergo hyperextension again when the cowboy tries to seize him.



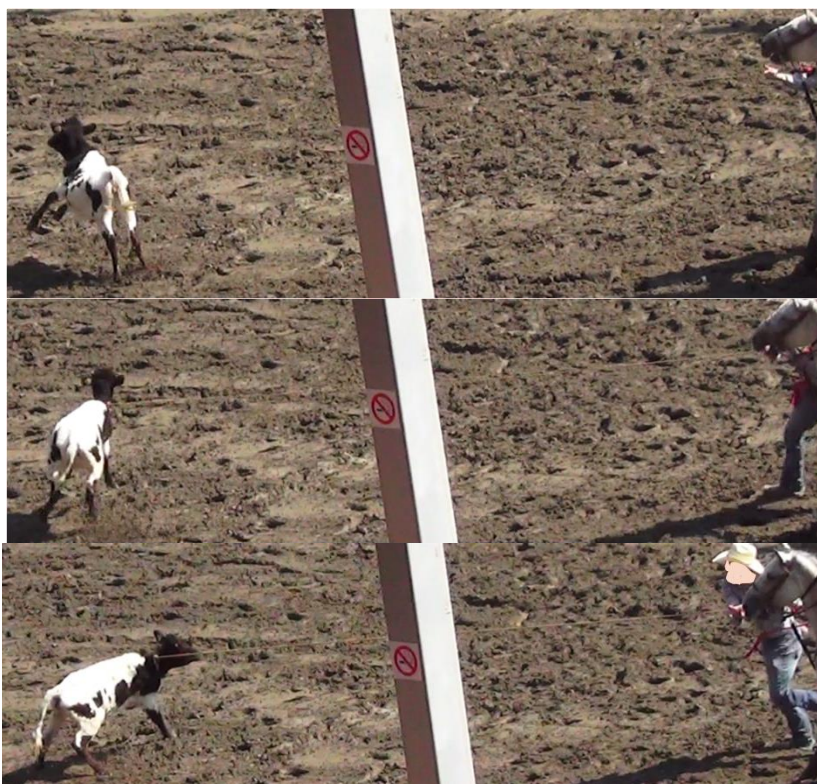
**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (158)**

\* 1 min 25 s: calf 1719 is hung horizontally while his legs are tied and even after the cowboy has left, because the rope that is strangling him is kept under tension. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (165)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160)**

\* 23 s: calf 1716 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167)). Calf 1716 is used in the same event on 14-09-17, and undergoes the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 32 s: even after his legs have been tied up, calf 1716 remains suspended horizontally because the rope that is strangling him is kept under tension (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167)). Calf 1716 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same treatment (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)).



#### **Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161)**

\* 11 s: calf 1709 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. The degree of strangulation is reflected by the crushing of tissue visible on the neck. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury

(see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (40), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30)).



\* 14 s: calf 1709 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38)).



\* 17 s: while his legs are tied and even a little later, calf 1709 remains suspended horizontally because the rope strangling him is kept under tension, he is dragged in the sand for a short distance. Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes similar cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (40)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western

Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.

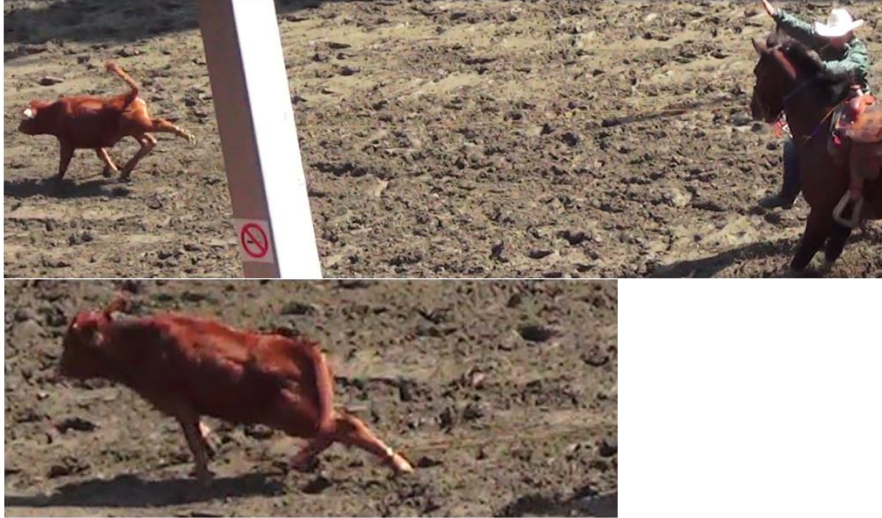


**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (162)**

\* 8 s: while on the run, calf 1729 is abruptly stopped by the lasso attached to his left hind limb, which causes violent hyperextension and represents a risk of injury to the limb.

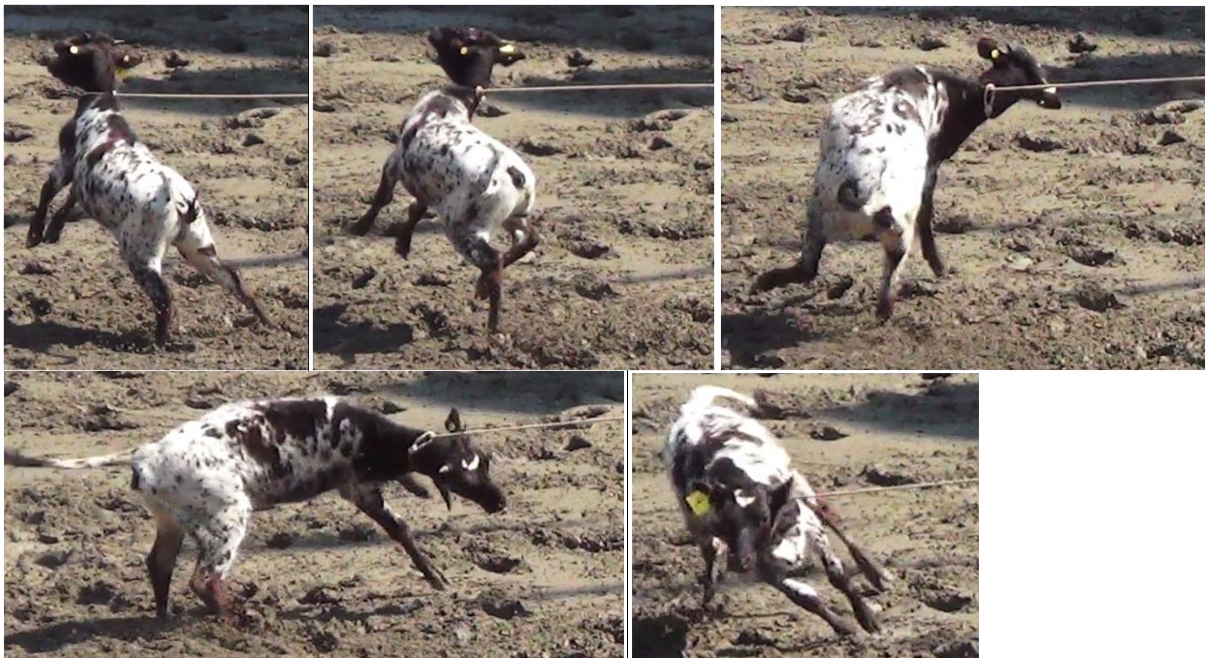






**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (164)**

\* 34 s: calf 4 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. The degree of strangulation is reflected by the crushing of tissue visible on the neck. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (172)). Calf 4 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony Mike cam slack 15-09-17 (52), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 41 s: calf 4 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 4 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (165)**

\* 1 min 27 s: steers are cramped too much in too small an enclosure, which increases the risk of injuries (especially ocular) caused by the horns.



\* 6 min 28 s to 6 min 55 s: in the following photographs, we can see that the horns of steers cramped in too small a space represent a danger of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167)**

\* 31 s: steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175)). Steer 296 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168)**

\* 30 s: steer 30 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 30 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony

cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72) and Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks or like today, see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171)**

\* 34 s: steer 72 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (180)). Steer 72 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (191), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (200), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172)**

\* 44 s: steer 23 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182)). Steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173)**

\* 24 s: steer 25 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183)). Steer 25 is used in the same event on 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174)**

19 s: steer 36 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (184)). Steer 36 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (178)**

\* 41 s: steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (179)**

\* 15 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (184)**

\* 14 s: steer 1 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (193)). Steer 1 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (64) and Sony cam Steve 13- 09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (185)**

\* 28 s: steer 126 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine and laterally. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (194)). Steer 126 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (71), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (72)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (186)**

\* 35 s: steer 1614 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (195)). The 1614 steer is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (61)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (191)**

\* 32 s: steer 1614 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (195)). The 1614 steer is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see



Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (61)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197)**

\* 7 s: steer 132 undergoes a sudden lateral flexion of the neck initially when the cowboy catches him, then a second time when the cowboy lies down on the steer's already twisted neck. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (206)). Steer 132 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (68)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (7)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (8)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (10)**

\* 6 s and 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (15)**

\* 1 s and 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)**

\* 11 s: calf is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180-degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (23)).



\* 13 s: calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 28 s: calf tries to get up but falls to the side because three of his legs are tied and he is left by himself. In his fall, he crushes his neck 180 degrees below him with all his weight and undergoes a third cervical trauma within a few seconds.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)**

\* 8 s: calf 21 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin through more than 180-degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)). Calf 21 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-13 (twice) and on

15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





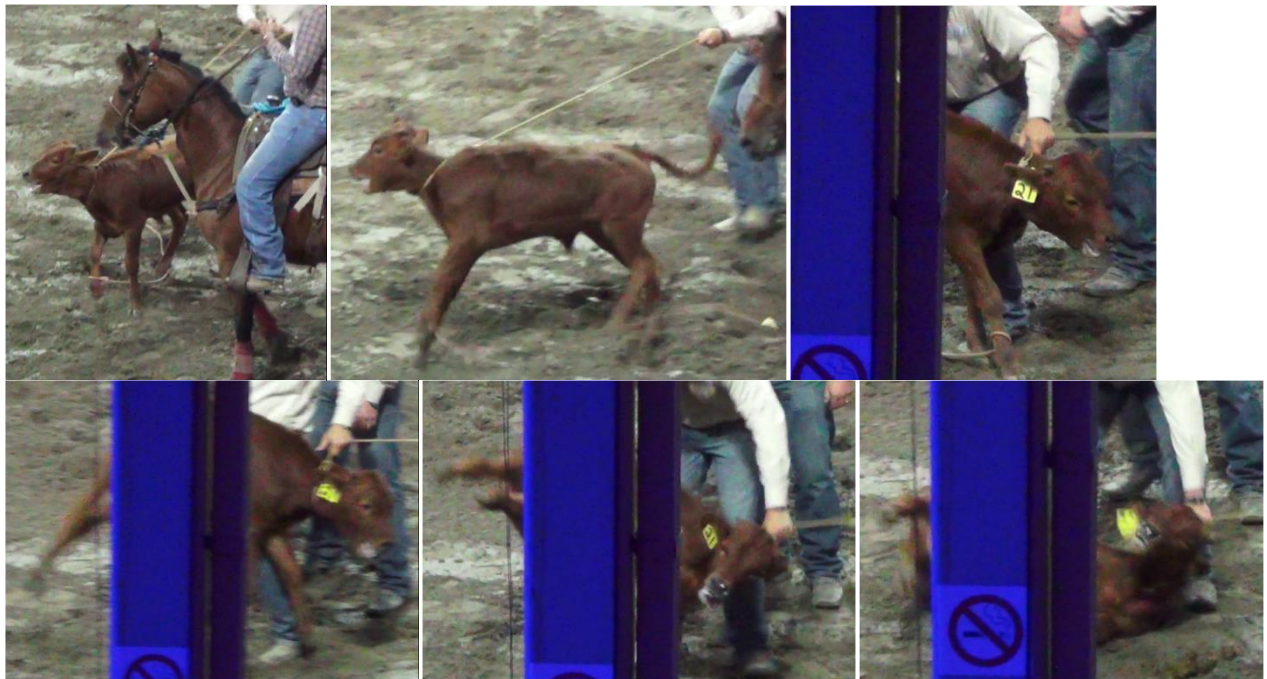
\* 14 s and 22 s: twice in a row, calf 21 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)). Calf 21 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 15-09-17 (Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32)).



\* 14 s and 22 s: twice in a row, calf 21 is thrown to the ground without damping his fall, hitting the ground once on his side and once on his back. This fall represents a risk associated with

the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)). Calf 21 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and undergoes the same type of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26) and Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.

\* 37 s: after the end of the event, while the assistants try to control calf 21, he flees, still attached by the neck to the tensioned rope that is strangling him, and shows signs of stress and respiratory distress: open mouth, foaming at the mouth. For the third time, calf 21 is hanged in the air to be lifted to be thrown to the ground (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25)).



#### **Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)**

\* 7 s: calf 22 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin through more than 180-degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)). Calf 22 is being used for the same event on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 10 s: calf 22 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 22 undergoes the same treatment during the same event on 15-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of neck injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)).



\* 10 s: calf 22 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion his fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)). Calf 22 undergoes the same treatment during the same event on 15-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of chest injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)).



\* 18 s: calf 22 is left on his own as he tries to get up with three legs tied, which causes an imbalance and makes him fall head first. There is a danger of injury during the fall, because of the shock of impact with the ground or from a dangerous position of a body part (limb, head/neck, see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)).



\* 29 s: calf 22 is once again, hanged a few seconds after the previous time, by an assistant this time, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift and hurl him to the ground, without restraint to cushion his fall, for the purpose of removing the ropes still attached to his



paws and neck. He also undergoes being thrown to the ground twice during the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)).



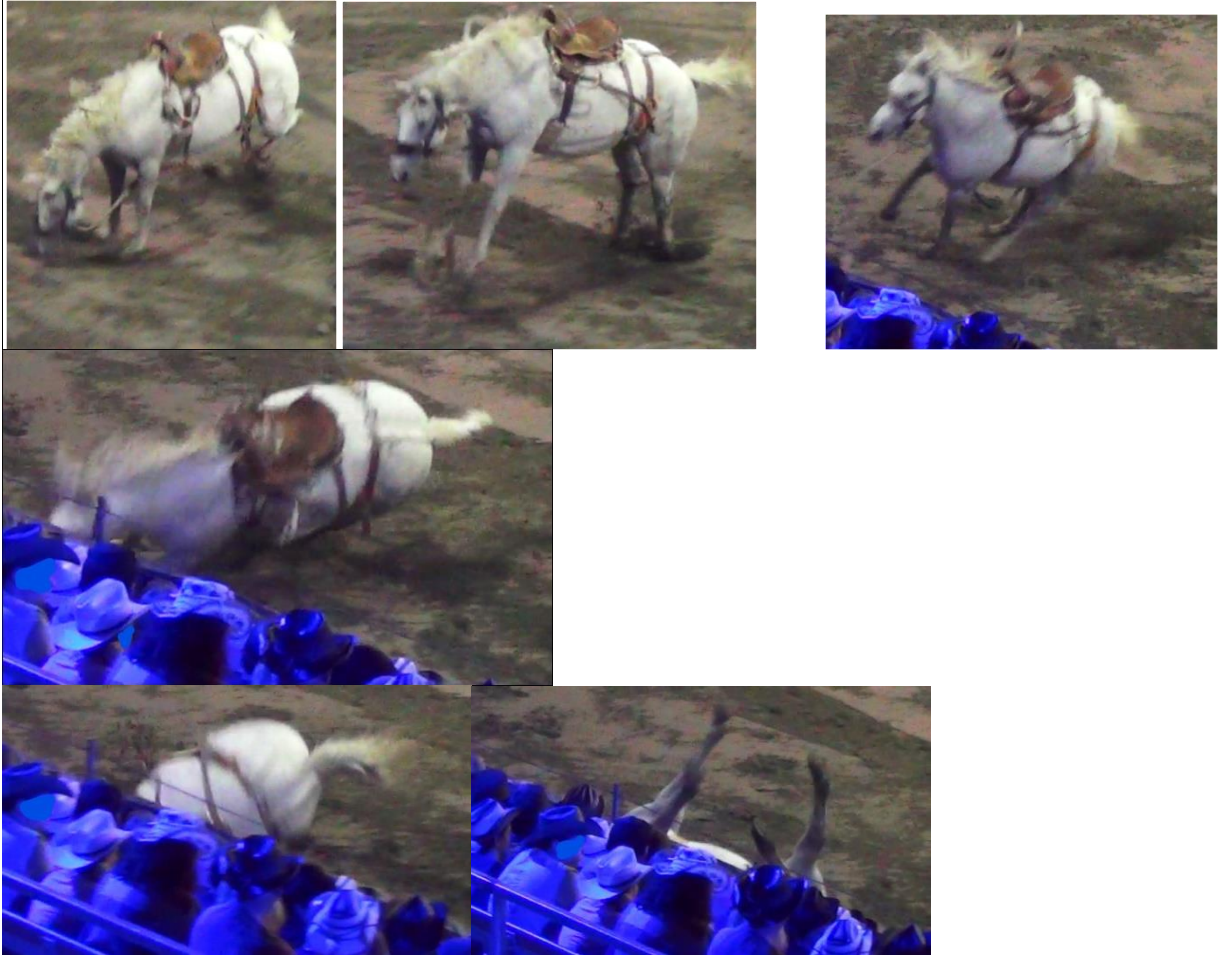
**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)**

\* 41 s: after ejecting the cowboy in a saddle-riding event, the mare Big Sky collapses (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22) and Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34)).

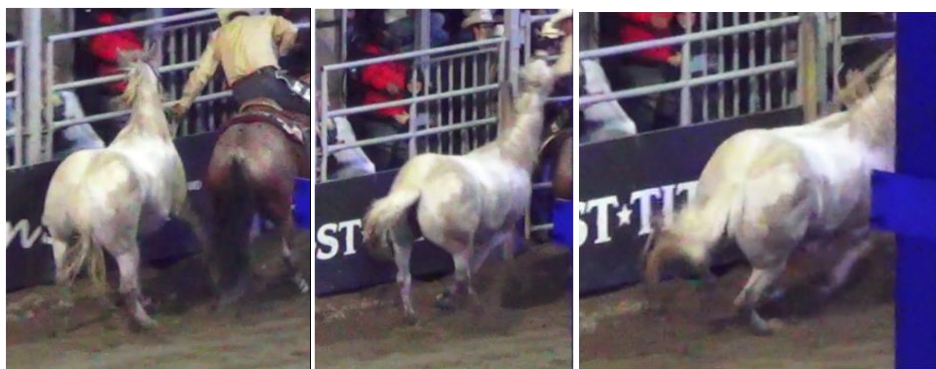


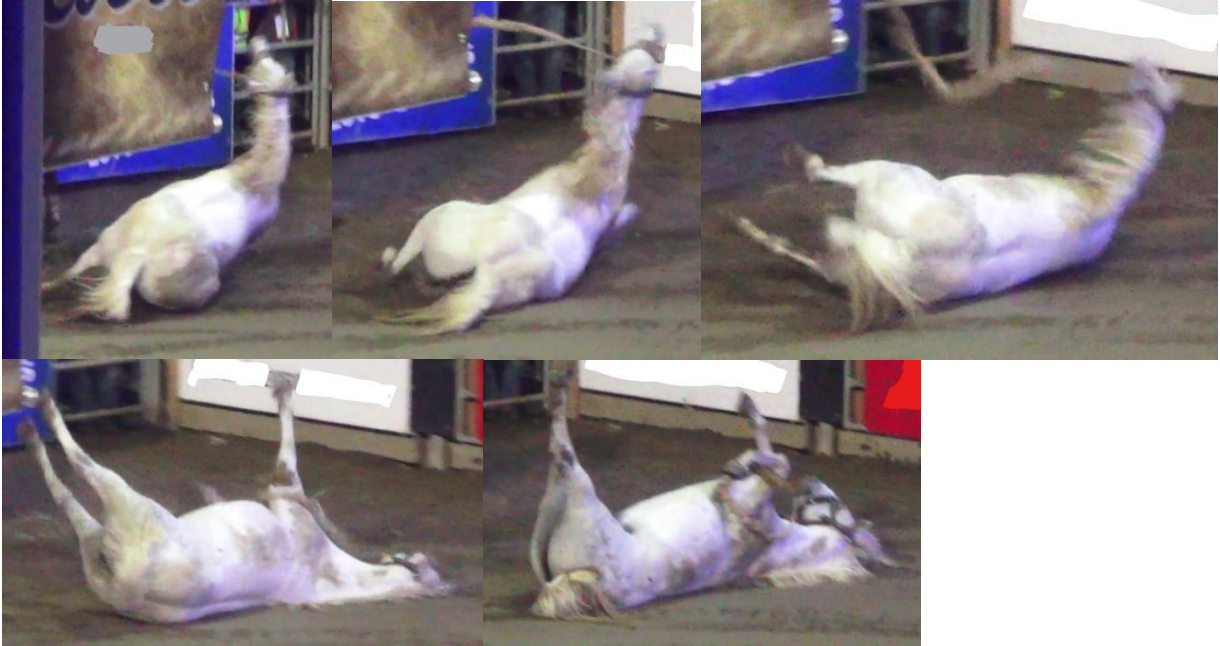
\* 40 s: the fall is followed by a concussion caused by a forward “whiplash” effect when she stumbles, on the run, because one of her hind legs stepped on the rope hanging from her halter and dragging on the ground. The sudden tension of the rope while the mare runs induces a violent and rapid bending of the head possibly causing a shock to the brain. The violent flexion also represents a danger of injury to the cervical vertebrae (see similar accident with another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





\* 3 min 19 : the mare Big Sky has just gotten up and is running again, although she is highly ataxic. The rope is still hanging from her halter and dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated. She has a new fall when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head violently hitting the ground again. Faced with an animal as ataxic and as heavy as a horse like Big Sky, there is a danger of injury for the rescue rider and the horse he rides when he approaches to catch and control the horse.

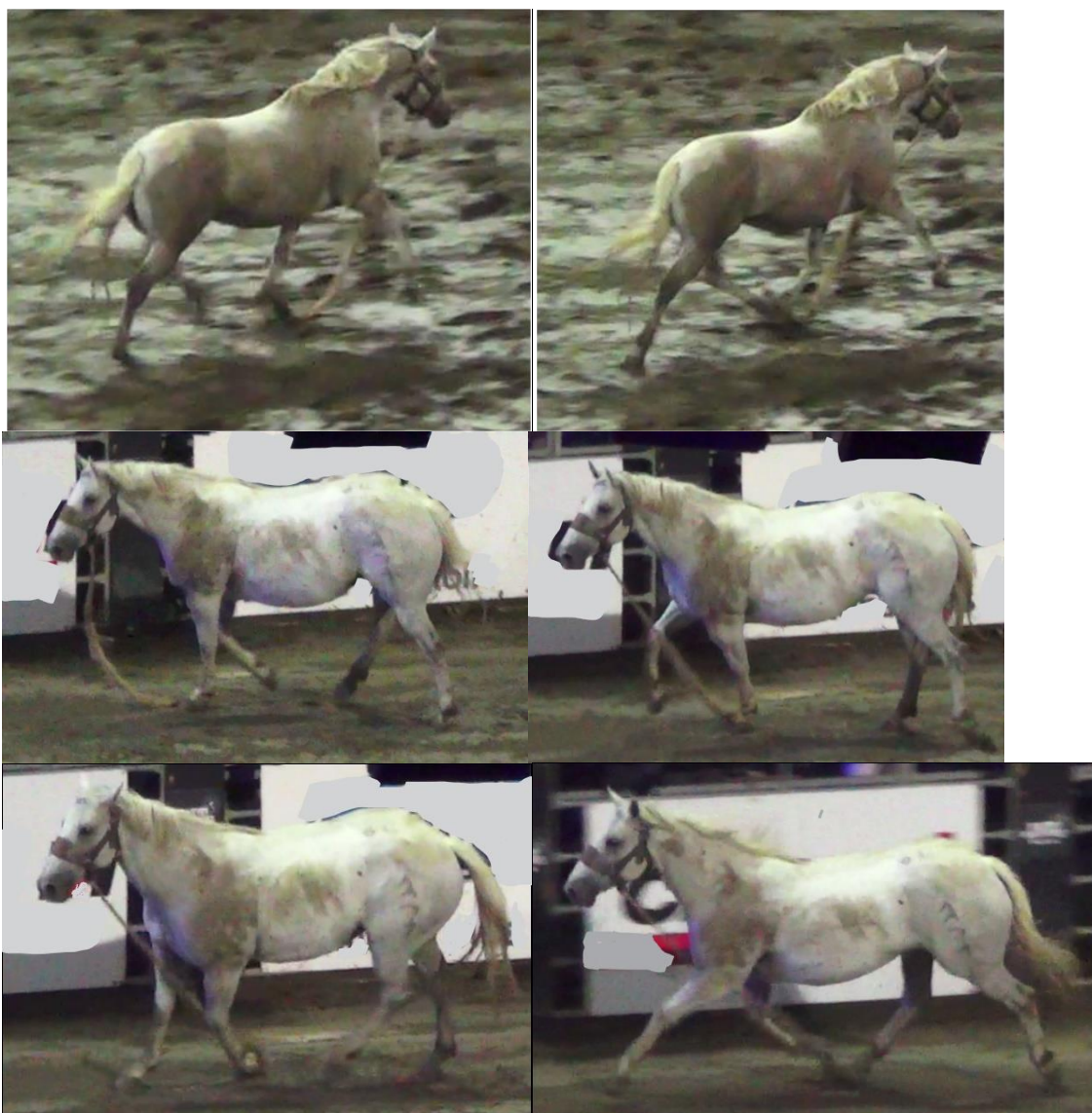




\* 3 min 31 s: the mare Big Sky gets up and starts running but remains ataxic, the rope still hangs from her halter and is still dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated.



\* 3 min 39, 3 min 44 s: the mare Big Sky, while still running across the arena in an ataxic state, tramples several times on the rope that hangs to the ground from her halter. This again leads to tension in the rope and represents a repetitive risk that the previous accident will happen again.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (37)**

8 s and 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (38)**

9 s and 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (39)**

\* 10 s and 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (41)**

\* 9 s and 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (45)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (46)**

\* 4 s 4 s and 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 8 s and 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (49)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (54)**

\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (55)**

\* 6 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (56)**

1 min 9 s: steer 214 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 214 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (79), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57)**

\* 19 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (178), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are thus exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (58)**

\* 24 s: steer 1632 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 1632 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 (twice) and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of

cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (199), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (69)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (60)**

\* 16 s: steer 1 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (64)). Steer 1 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (184) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (193)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (62)**

\* 39 s: steer undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (69)**

\* 50 s: the bull bucks while turning on himself and collapses on his left hind limb, which is located inside the circle his body briefly traced on the ground.





\* 55 s: as he bucks in all directions to get rid of the cowboy riding him, the bull falls on the ground (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (47) and Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)).



The violent and frantic, often disordered, bucking is a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground, in the event of collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) at Montreal) or in the case of a fall (as here). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent from the jump is exerted at the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion movement is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, one leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the pressure resulting, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.

**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (74)**

\* 46 s: the bull panics in the departure chute.



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78)**

\* 5 s: the bull resists the cowboy's manipulations and multiple attempts to climb on him (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).

\* 5 min 39 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief departure, starts to panic again once the cowboy tries to climb on him again (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



\* 7 min 16 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief departure and who was moved into the adjacent departure chute, starts to panic again once the cowboy tries to climb

on him again. This bull, recognizable by his misaligned/rickety left horn and his split right ear (visible to Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53), among others), is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and shows the exact same signs of distress (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56), Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)).

\* 8 min 28 s, 8 min 38 s: the same bull, who is once again being prepared in the adjacent departure chute, continues to panic even after the cowboy's departure and the withdrawal of the equipment that was on him, suggesting that he is still affected by another source of stress: very strong surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flash? He tries twice to jump out of the departure chute (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)).



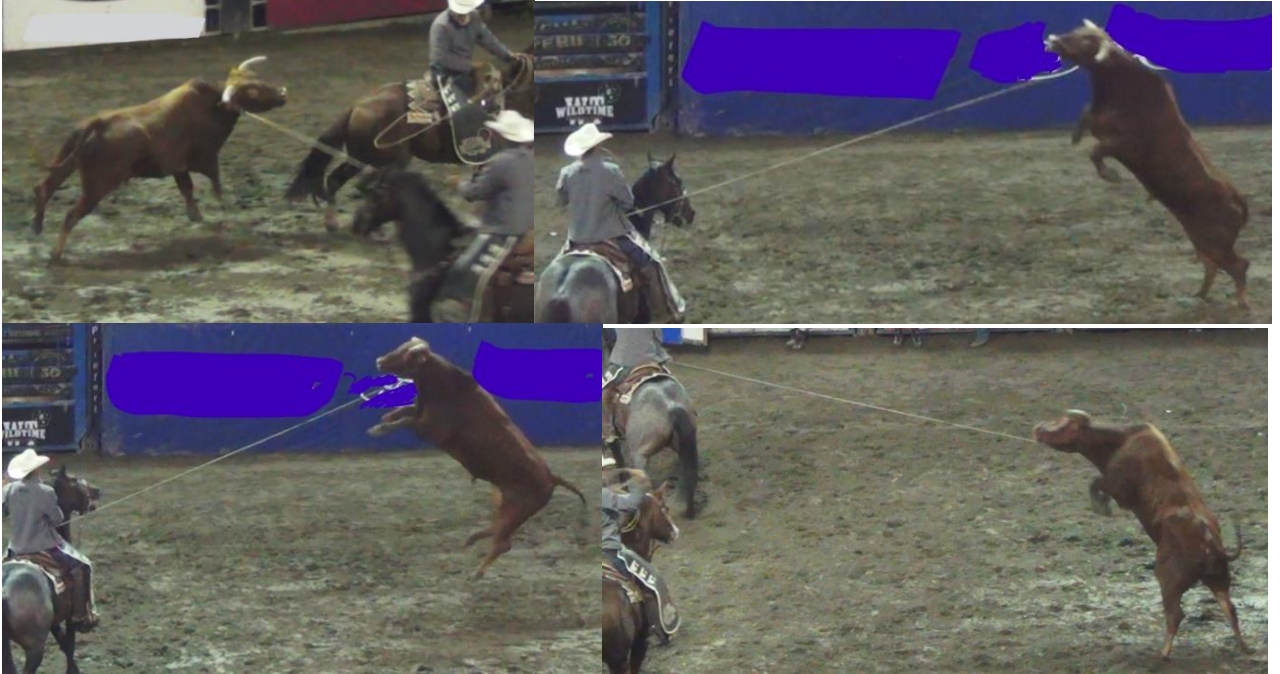


\* 10 min 25 s: the same bull continues to panic and tried to jump out of the departure chute. He knocks his muzzle against the wall of the departure chute (blood was observed at the level of his right nostril, see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (84)**

The same bull (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78)) remains stressed and violently resists the attempts by the rescue riders to capture him. Now that the bull is moving, it is possible to notice that his left horn (which could be seen from the beginning to be out of alignment with the other) swings with each head movement. This suggests a fracture of this horn, possibly during the previous panic struggle inside the departure chute. If the injury had been present before the event, we would have expected the bull not to be used for the rodeo. There is a risk of worsening of the injury or at least of pain being caused when he is being lassoed or simply because of the sudden movements of the head that are inevitable in this kind of event.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (6)**

\* 3 s and 10 s: the rider whips the hose.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (8)**

\* 5 s: the rider whips the hose.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (12)**

\* 4 s and 12 s: the rider whips the hose.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (20)**

\* 15 s and 22 s: the rider whips the hose.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (21)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the hose.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (25)**

\* 5 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (34)**

\* 13 : the horse stumbles shortly after a sharp turn. This turn is particularly problematic because it is often the place of where the animal stumbles. Tight turns at high speeds represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbling that sometimes results in falls is frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (37)**

The rider spurs the horse, constantly from the beginning to the end of the event.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (38)**

\* 3 s, 8 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (39)**

\* 7 s, 11 s, 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (40)**

\* 6 s, 9 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (41)**

The rider spurs the horse, constantly from the beginning to the end of the event.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (43)**

\* 10 s and 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (45)**

\* 4 s, 9 s, 15 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (46)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (47)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (48)**

\* 5 s, 9 s and 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (49)**

\* 4 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 10 s, 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (50)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (53)**

\* 9 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (54)**

\* 6 s, 10 s and 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (58)**

\* 12 s and 16 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (59)**

\* 6 s, 10 s and 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (67)**

\* 6 s, 9 s, 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (69)**

\* 7 s, 9 s, 16 s : la cavalière donne des coups d'éperons au cheval.

\* 11 s and 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (71)**

\* 6 s, 11 s, 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (72)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (73)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (74)**

\* 5 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (75)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (79)**

\* 4 s, 8 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 10 s, 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (80)**

\* 6 s, 10 s, 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (81)**

\* 4 s, 9 s, 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (83)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s : s: the rider spurs the horse.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (84)**

\* 5 s, 8 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (85)**

\* 5 s, 11 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (88)**

\* 6 s, 10 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (89)**

\* 6 s, 10 s, 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 10 s, 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (90)**

\* 5 s, 9 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (91)**

The rider spurs the horse, constantly from the beginning to the end of the event.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (92)**

\* 6 s, 10 s, 16 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (94)**

\* 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (95)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (96)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (100)**

\* 10 s, 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (102)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (108)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (109)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (110)**

\* 4 s, 9 s, 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (111)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (112)**

\* 10 s, 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (113)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (114)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (115)**

The rider spurs the horse, constantly from the beginning to the end of the event.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (116)**

\* 4 s, 8 s, 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (117)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (118)**

\* 10 s, 14 s: the rider spurs and whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (120)**

\* 7 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (121)**

\* 4 s, 10 s, 13 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 11 s, 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (123)**

\* 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (125)**

\* 15 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (127)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (129)**

\* 5 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (130)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (133)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (136)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (137)**

\* 3 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (151)**

\* 28 s: the lasso passes over the eyes of calf 22, creating a risk of damage, both (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral. This risk is omnipresent and observed several times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152)**

\* 35 s: calf 5 is thrown to the ground without cushioning the impact on the side. The resulting sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146)). Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same treatment every time (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)).



\* 42 s: after being tied up, calf 5 is hung horizontally and dragged in the sand for a short distance because the rope that is still tied around his neck is kept under tension by the moving horse. Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and undergoes a similar treatment (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34)). Calf 5 presents lameness and coughing after returning to the pen after the same event on 15-09-17, (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam JJ slack 15- 09-17 (60)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153)**

\* 29 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



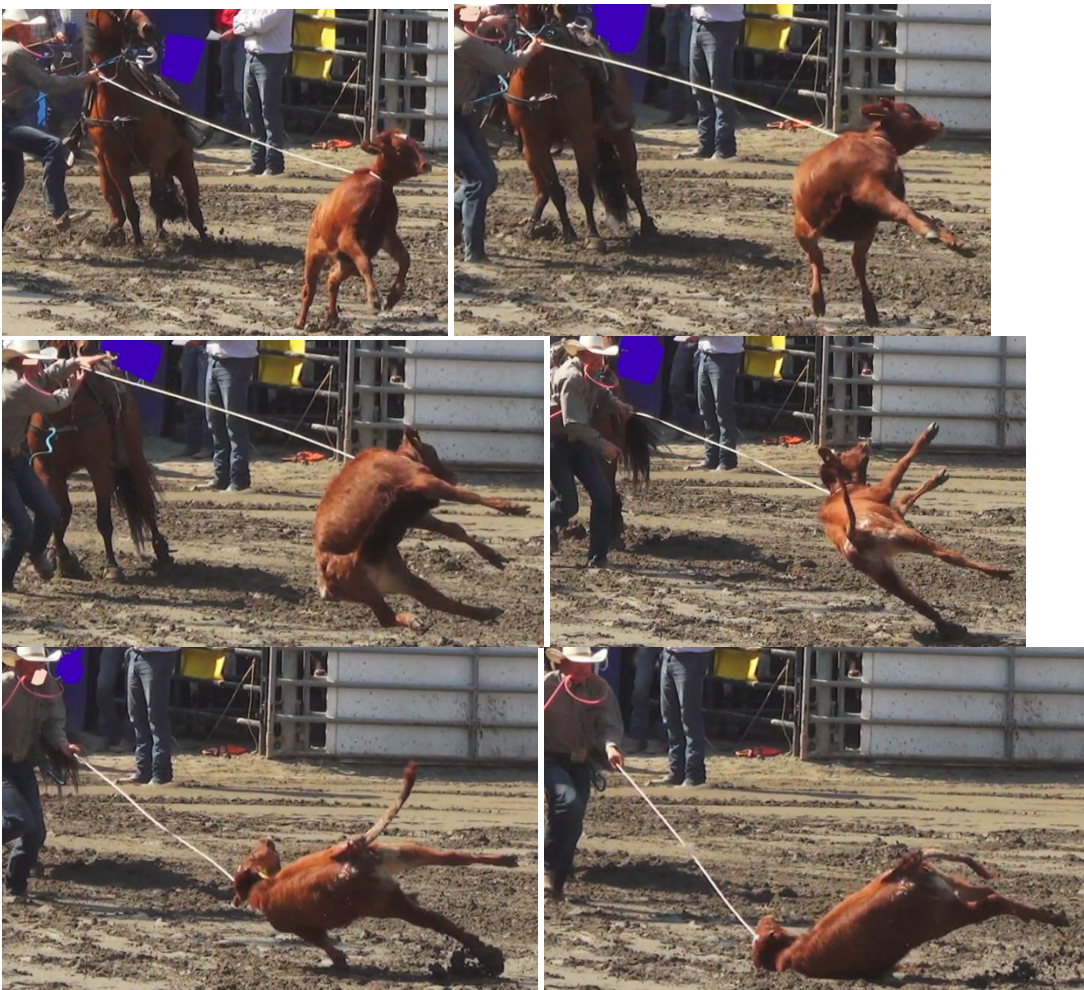


\* 34 s: after having been caught by the lasso, calf 14 is thrown to the ground without damping his fall and while the rope around his neck is still kept under tension by the horse. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (154)**

\* 10 s: calf 17 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees and hit the ground at the side of his head and his neck. This causes a danger of damage to the cephalic and cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (148)).





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (158)**

\* 10 s: calf 8 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (152)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





\* 20 s: calf 8 is hung by the neck by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17 and undergoes the same treatment (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)).



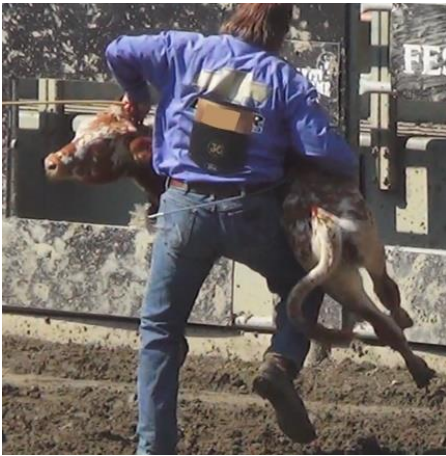
**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)**

\* 19 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153)). Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





\* 26 s: calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153)). Calf 20 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



Then calf 20 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion his fall. The resulting sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (161)**

\* 5 s: calf 1725 panics and bangs his head against the inside of the departure chute when he tries to jump. He passes one of his forelegs between the bars of the door of the departure chute, which exposes him to a risk of injuries (including a fracture) of the limb if he moves with his paw stuck in the door.



\* 19 s: calf 1725 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which spins him 180 degrees. This creates a danger of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)). Calf 1725 was used in the same event on 17-09-17 and suffered the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)).



\* 24 s: calf 1725 is raised aloft about one meter in the air and then thrown to the ground without restraint with violent impact on the side of the thorax. The resulting sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact on the ground following the projection can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)). Calf 1725 is used in the same event on 17-09-17 and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)).



\* 29 s: even after calf 1725 has been tied up and the cowboy has left, the calf is hung horizontally because the rope that is strangling him is still kept under tension by the horse (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163)**

\* 11 s: calf 1707 is abruptly stopped on the run by a pull on the neck which twirls him. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1707 is used in the same even on 10-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same treatment (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



\* 18 s: calf 1707 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and hurl him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift a hundred kilo animal, creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156)). Calf 1707 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).



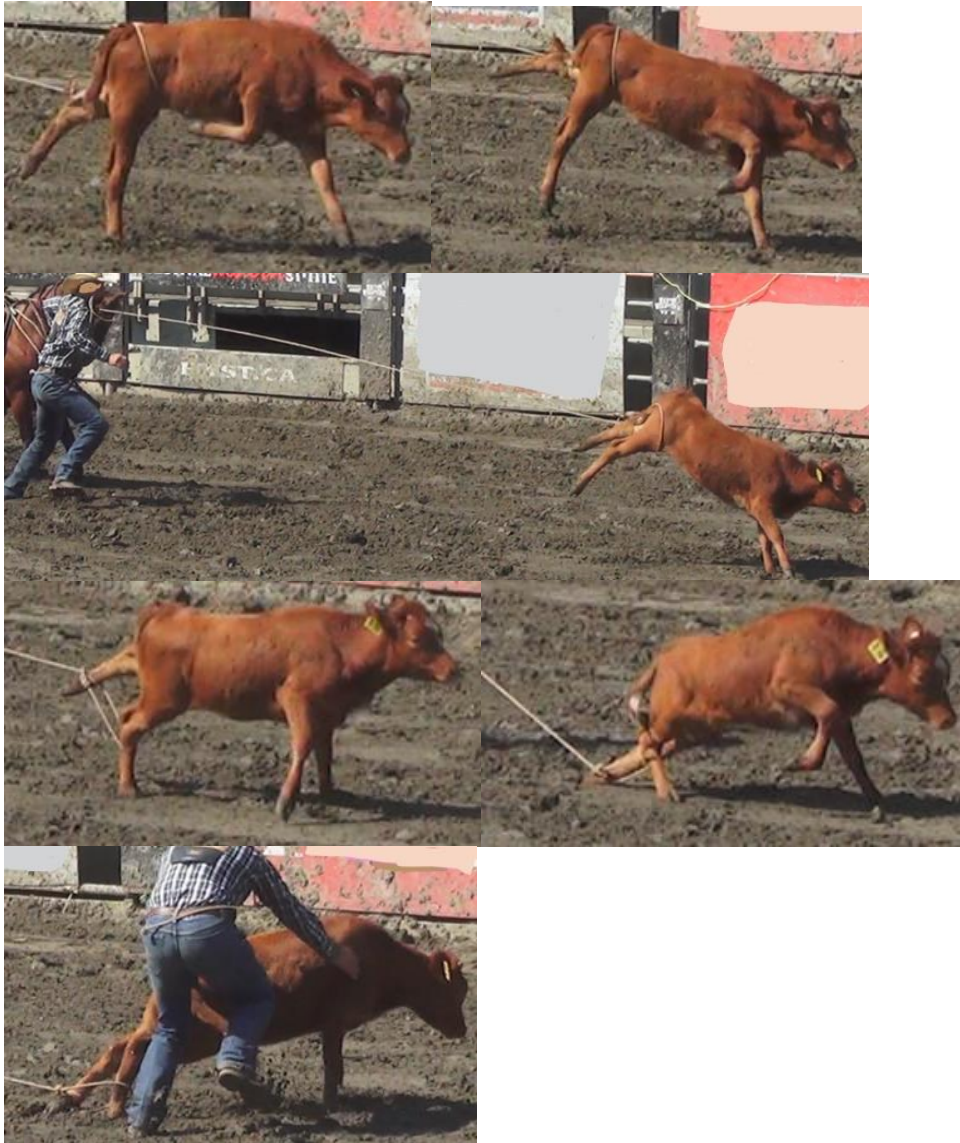
Calf 1707 is then thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion his fall, while the rope strangling him is still under tension. The sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure that results from the impact is likely to cause alveolar damage, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax. The ground impact from the projection can also cause rib fractures (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156)). Calf 1707 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (164)**

\* 19 s: calf 16 is caught by his hind limbs and abruptly stopped on the run. This causes a danger of injury by sudden hyperextension, first at the two hind limbs at the time of lasso capture, when the limbs are in the air, but then for the left hind limb at the time of reception on the ground, because this limb is still attached and hyperextended when the weight of calf is exerted on it (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (157)). Moreover, when it is tight, the lasso exerts a compression/strangulation of inguinal tissues at least on the right (the left side is not visible, see the first two photographs below). This calf shows signs of non-supportive lameness immediately after returning to the pen (see Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (166), Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (167) and Sony cam JJ slack 13-09-17 (169)).





\* 24 s: the cowboy projects calf 16 on the ground by catching him by his right forelimb and causing a forced abduction, thus creating a risk of injury of this limb.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (165)**

\* 1 min 12 s: calf 1719 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him twirl 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).

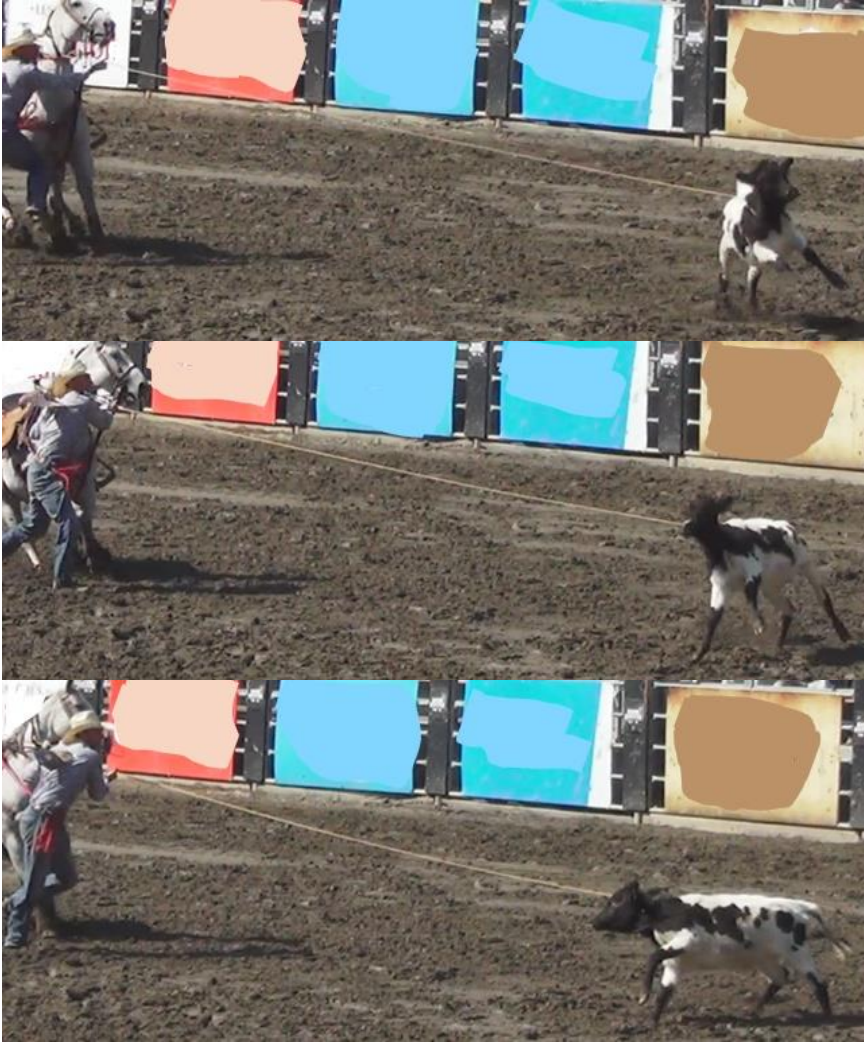


\* 1 min 25 s: calf 1719 is being hung horizontally while his legs are tied and even after the cowboy has left, because the rope that is strangling him is kept under tension. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (158)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167)**

\* 8 s: calf 1716 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160)).



\* 18 s: even after his legs have been tied up, calf 1716 remains suspended horizontally because the rope that is strangling him is kept under tension (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160)). Calf 1716 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same treatment (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)).





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (172)**

\* 29 s: calf 4 is abruptly stopped on the run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (164)). Calf 4 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony Mike cam slack 15-09-17 (52), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175)**

\* 14 s: steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167)). The 296 steer is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176)**

\* 30 s: steer 30 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66)). Steer 30 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66) and Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks or like today, see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66) and Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (168)) and are thus exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (177)**

\* 2 s: steer 34 undergoes a first sudden cervical torsion before being thrown on the back. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal, as well as dorsal spine

injuries. Sudden hyperextension of the hind limbs at the time of the impact of the back on the ground also creates risk of injury.



\* 9 s: steer 34 undergoes a second cervical torsion. There is still a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 34 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (75), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (180)**

\* 45 s: steer 72 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171)). Steer 72 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (191), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182)**

\* 43 s: steer 23 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172)). Steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183)**

\* 24 s: steer 25 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173)). Steer 25 is used in the same event on 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (184)**

\* 19 s: steer 36 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174)). Steer 36 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same

danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187)**

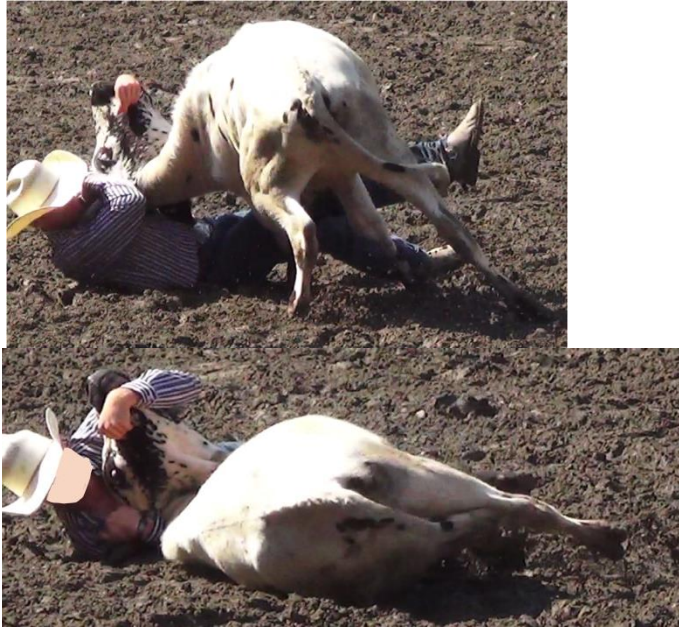
\* 30 s: steer 32 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 32 is used in the same event on 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60), Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188)**

\* 11 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of nearly 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (179)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are thus exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (193)**

\* 12 s: steer 1 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (184)). Steer 1 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (64) and Sony cam Steve 13- 09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





### **Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (194)**

\* 15 s: steer 126 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine and laterally. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (185)). Steer 126 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (71), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (72)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (195)**

\* 35 s: steer 1614 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (186)). The 1614 steer is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (61)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (197)**

\* 31 s: steer 21 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 21 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (66), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (59), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (87)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





### **Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (199)**

\* 1 min 12 s: the 1632 steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 1632 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 (twice) and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (69)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (200)**

\* 34 s: steer 72 undergoes a sudden cervical flexion when the cowboy makes him dive head first on the ground. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (191)). Steer 72 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (180), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks), as here, and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (206)**

\* 19 s: steer 132 undergoes a sudden flexion of the neck when the cowboy lies down with all his weight on the steer's twisted neck. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197)). Steer 132 is used in the same event on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (68)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to repeated risk of injury.





# Register of St-Tite Rodeos

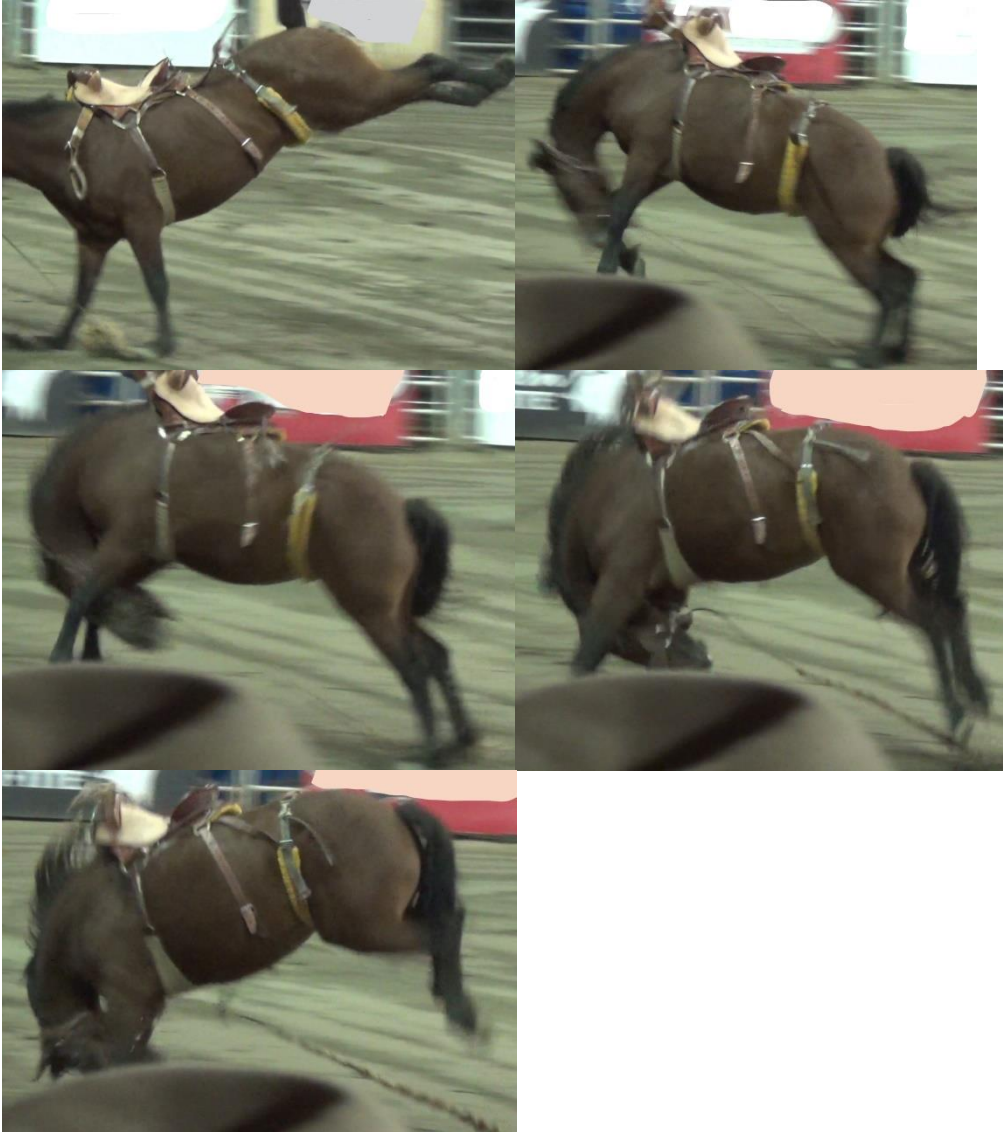
## September 14, 2017

### **Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)**

\* 2 min 12 s: once back in the pen, calf 20 coughs twice. There are several possible causes for this cough, however irritation of the upper respiratory tract (larynx, trachea) and/or lungs remains one of the most likely (see the discussion of Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (70)). Calf 20 is also used in roping events on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers multiple cervical and thoracic traumas (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). He also shows signs of coughing on 15-09-17 immediately after a roping event (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries which may cause coughing.

### **Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (12)**

\* 3 min 19 s: after having thrown off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse steps, at full speed with his left foreleg and then with one of his hind limbs, on the rope attached to his halter and dangling to the ground. This causes a sudden flexion of his neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (38) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (30)). There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which may cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 3 min 20 s: for the third time, the horse steps on the rope that hangs down to the ground from his halter, which induces another sudden cervical flexion with the same associated risks as mentioned above.



**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (17)**

\* 5s, 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (18)**

\* 4 s, 9 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (19)**

\* The rider spurs the horse forward continuously throughout the event.

\* 9s, 13s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (21)**

\* The rider spurs the horse forward continuously throughout the event.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (25)**

\* 5s, 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (29)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (30)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (31)**

\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (32)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (33)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (35)**

\* 12 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while taking an overly tight turn at high-speed. There is a risk of hyperextension of the left hind limb and subsequent injuries if the horse collapses on it while falling (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (64) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (57)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles sometimes leading to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (36)**

\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (37)**

\* 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (9)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (10)**

\* 4s, 11s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (12)**

\* 8s, 16s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (75)**

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (83)**

\* 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (87)**

\* 2 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (88)**

\* 8s, 15s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (92)**

\* 19 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (93)**

\* 2s, 10s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (97)**

\* 13 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (99)**

\* 6 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (100)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (101)**

\* 8s, 11s, 16s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 20 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (102)**

\* 7s, 12s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (103)**

\* 5s, 9s, 12s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (106)**

\* The rider spurs the horse forward continuously throughout the event.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (107)**

\* 6s, 10s, 15s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (108)**

\* 7s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (109)**

\* 4s, 7s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (111)**

\* 1s, 4s, 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (113)**

\* 4s, 15s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (114)**

\* 10 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 13 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (51)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by high-speed impacts on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also posts in exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (115)**

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (116)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (117)**

\* 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (118)**

\* 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (119)**

\* 4s, 8s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (121)**

\* 10s, 14s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (123)**

\* 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (124)**

\* 10s, 14s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (126)**

\* 16 s, 21 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 22 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (129)**

\* 11s, 14s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (130)**

\* 20s, 24s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (132)**



\* 5s, 8s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (136)**

\* 1s, 5s, 9s, 15s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (138)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (139)**

\* 6s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (140)**

\* 4 s, 10 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 10s, 14s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (142)**

\* 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (143)**

\* 5s, 8s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (144)**

\* 5s, 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (145)**

\* 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (146)**

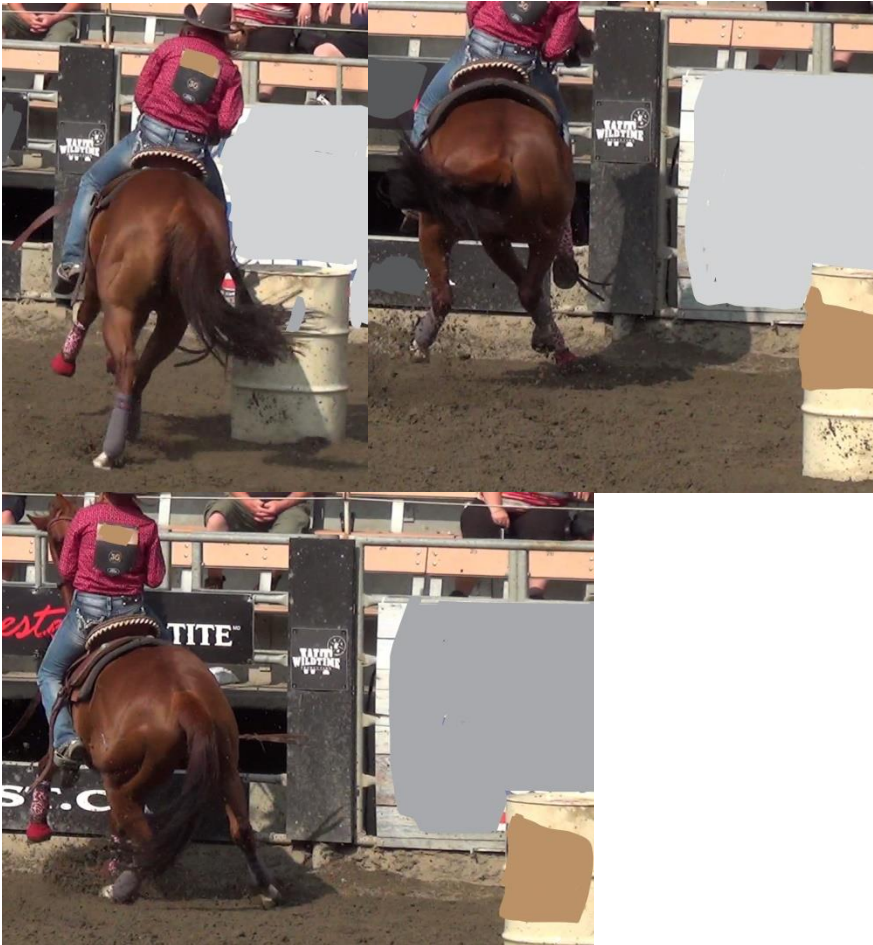
\* 5s, 9s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (148)**

\* 6s, 8s, 15s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (151)**

\* 5 s: the horse fails to turn at a gallop and narrowly avoids a collision with the wall of the arena (Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (89)). The nature of these turns (tight angles and high-speed) is problematic and represents a risk of injury in all gymkhana events.



**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (152)**

\* 9 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (155)**

\* 2 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (93)). There is a constant risk of collision injuries with obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



\* 5 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (156)**

\* 10s, 16s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 10s, 16s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (158)**

\* 5s, 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (162)**

\* 5s, 9s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (163)**

\* 8 s, 11 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 18 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (164)**

\* 7s, 10s, 15s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (170)**

\* 1 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (174)**

\* 6 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (176)**

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (182)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (183)**

\* 10s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (185)**

\* 9 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (186)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (188)**

\* 10s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (190)**

\* 4s, 8s, 12s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (191)**

\* 2s, 8s, 12s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (193)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (194)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (196)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (197)**

\* 9 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (199)**

\* 6s, 10s, 14s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (201)**

\* 10s, 13s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (202)**

\* 10s, 14s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (204)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (205)**

\* 5s, 10s, 14s: The rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (206)**

\* 9s, 13s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (209)**

\* 10s, 15s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (211)**

\* 0 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (211)**

\* 5s, 18s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 11s, 16s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (213)**

\* 1s, 8s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (214)**

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (215)**

\* 6s, 10s, 15s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (216)**

\* 6s, 17s: The rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 10s, 15s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (220)**

\* 3s, 8s, 13s: The rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (221)**

\* 5s, 8s, 13s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (224)**

\* 10s, 15s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (226)**

\* 5s, 10s, 16s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (229)**

\* 5s, 9s: the rider spurs the horse forward.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (230)**

\* 2 s: the horse falls while taking a tight turn around a barrel, which creates a risk of injury, especially in the hind limbs (see Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (170)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles sometimes leading to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\*15 s : the rider whips the horse.

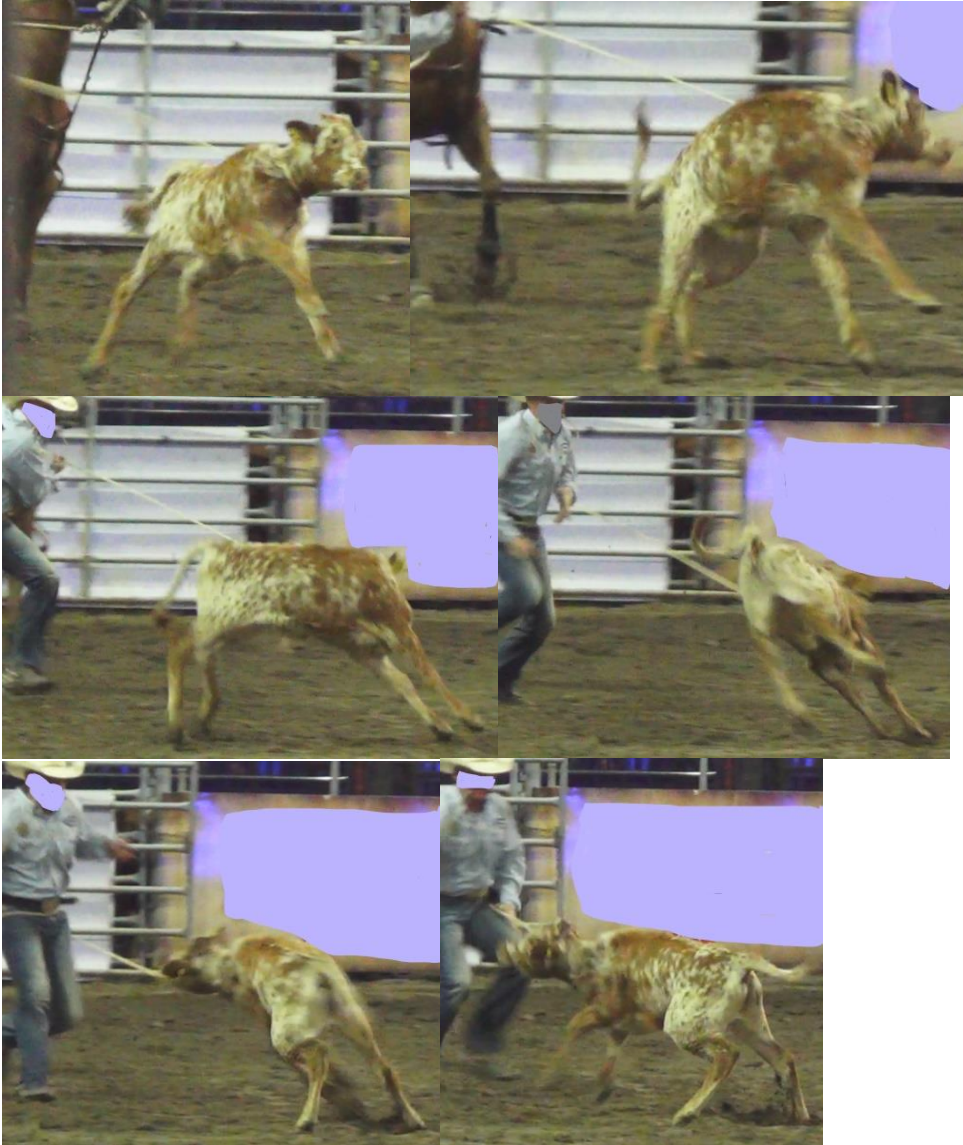
**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (24)**

\* 30 s: After failing a gymkhana event, the rider seems to get angry with the horse.

**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28)**

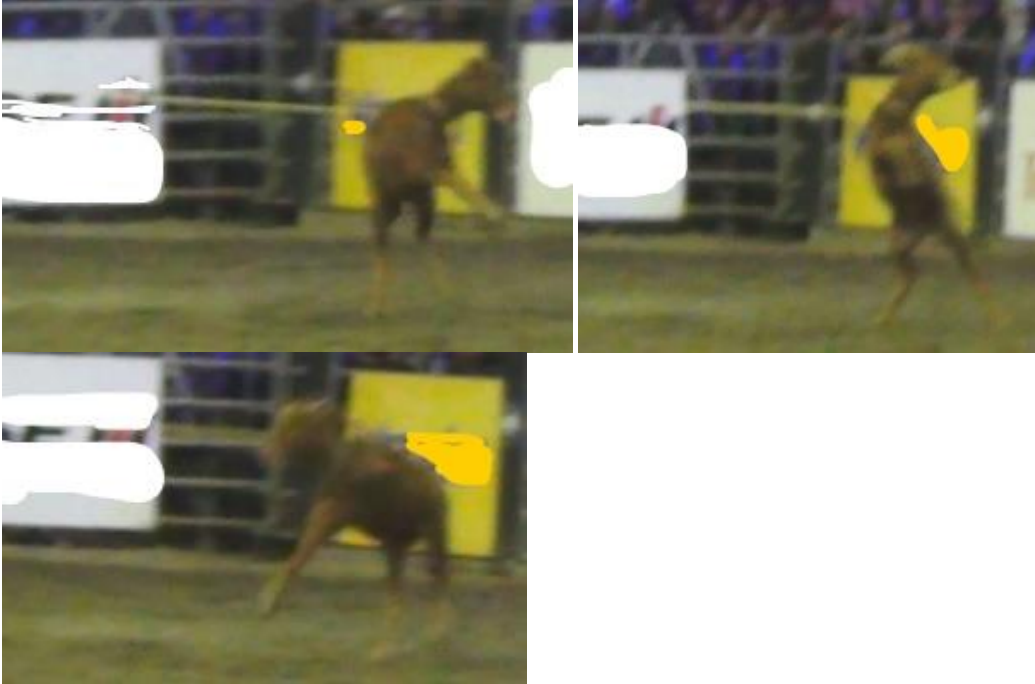
\* 1 min 2 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19)). Calf 20 shows signs of coughing once back in the pen after the event (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)), as well as 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)). Calf 20 is also used in roping events on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers multiple cervical traumas (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29)), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29)**

\* 1 s: calf 8 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing his forelimbs to lift off the ground. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony Steve cam 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (152) and Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (158)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 3 s: Calf 8 is suspended in the air by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 3 s: after being roped, Calf 8 is thrown to the ground, with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures).



\* 11 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, Calf 8 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



#### **Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (31)**

\* 14 s: Calf 1718 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)). Calf 1718 was used in the same event on 17-09-17 and suffered the same cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (36)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.





\* 17 s: after being roped, Calf 1718 is thrown to the ground, with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). After contact of the thorax with the ground, the head hits the ground too (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)).



\* 28 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, Calf 1718 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)). Calf 1718 is used in the same event on 17-09-17 and coughs when leaving the arena (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (36)) and while entering the pen after the end of the event (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (25)). He is exposed to the same cervical and thoracic traumas that can cause injuries which may lead to coughing.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32)**

\* 32 s: Calf 15 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 36 s: after being roped, Calf 15 is thrown to the ground, with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of

thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



\* 40 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 15 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34)**

\* 12 s: calf 1707 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 18 s: after being roped, calf 1707 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to buffer his fall and hits the ground at the level of his spine. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible at the moment of impact. Calf 1707 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (156), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163)).



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35)**

\* 6 s: calf 1716 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing his four limbs to lift off the ground and making him do a 180-degree spin. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)). Calf 1716 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.







\* 9 s: calf 1716 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). The head violently hits the ground, which creates a risk of injury (fractures, concussion) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)).



\* 14 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 1716 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. He is dragged in the sand over a short distance. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)).



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (37)**

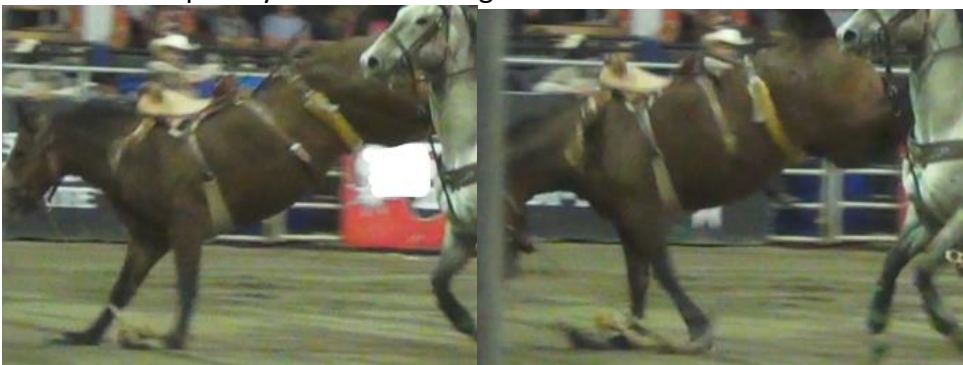
\* 12 s: During a saddle-riding event, the horse barely avoids a collision with a barrier. The violent, frantic and often disordered bucking by horses during riding events with or without saddles represent an ever-present risk of collision with the barriers, when the horses arrive near the edge of the arena at full speed. Many horses change direction at the last minute, often nearly running straight into the barriers bordering the arena (see other examples, Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (41), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (46), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (34)). This kind of accident has already happened in other rodeos, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.





**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (38)**

\* 26 s: after having thrown off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse steps, at full speed, with his left foreleg (and then with a hind limb twice in a row), on the rope attached to his halter and dangling to the ground. This causes a sudden flexion of his neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (12) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (30)). There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (64)**

\* 12 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while taking a tight turn at high-speed. There is a risk of hyperextension of the left hind limb (the right is not visible) and related injuries if the horse collapses on it while falling, in addition to the risk of other injuries caused by a potential fall (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (57)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles sometimes leading to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68)**

\* 1 min 14 s: steer 32 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60)). Steer 32 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187), Sony JJ cam slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69)**

\* 35 s: Steer 23 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61)). steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (70)**

\* 29 s: steer 27 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (62)). steer 27 is used in the same event on 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (71), Sony cam Steve 15 -09-17 (62)).



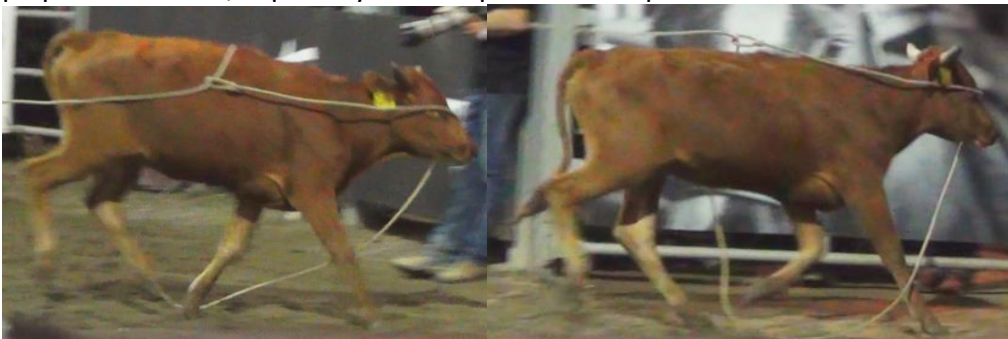
**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72)**

\* 27 s: steer 25 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63)). steer 25 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western

Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 42 s: the rope catches across the eye of steer 25, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma, especially if the rope rubs or is put under tension.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73)**

\* 1 min 19 s: steer 296 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64)). steer 296 steer is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve

17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (75)**

\* 16 s: steer suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (66)).







**Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (39)**

\* 1 s: the horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (36)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by high-speed impacts on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.





**Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (53)**

\*19 s: the horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (114), Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (51)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by high-speed impacts on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (112)**

\* 8 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of skin injury (laceration), muscular injury (contusion) and joint injury (as here, when the horse's left stifle hits the barrel). There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of injuries caused by a high-speed impact on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) at these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (16)**

\* 1 s, 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19)**

\* 32 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles,

larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28)). Calf 20 shows signs of coughing once back in the pen after the event (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)), as well as 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)). Calf 20 is also used in roping events on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers multiple cervical traumas (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29) , Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 41 s: even after the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 20 keeps being strangled by the rope still kept under tension by the horse. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) This calf suffers a similar treatment on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29)).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (20)**

\* 16 s: calf 8 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing his forelegs to lift off the ground. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (29)). Calf 8 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (37), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19), Sony Steve cam 10-09-17 (B) (30), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (152) and Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (158)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 18 s: Calf 8 is suspended in the air by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 18 s: after being roped, calf 8 is thrown to the ground, with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures).



\* 25 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 8 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)**

\* 17 s: calf 1718 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (31)).





\* 20 s: after being roped, calf 1718 is thrown to the ground, with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (31)). While calf is being thrown to the ground, the rope is under tension and strangles calf 1718.







\* 31 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 1718 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (31)).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)**

\* 36 s: calf 15 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 39 s: after being roped, calf 15 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of

thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).



\* 43 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 15 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32)). Calf 15 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)).





**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)**

\* 11 s: calf 1707 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.





\* 14 s: calf 1707 is suspended in the air by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1707 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (156) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).



\* 17 s: after being roped, calf 1707 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to buffer his fall and hit the ground at the level of his spine. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible at the moment of impact. Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 13-09-17, and suffers the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (156) and Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (163)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



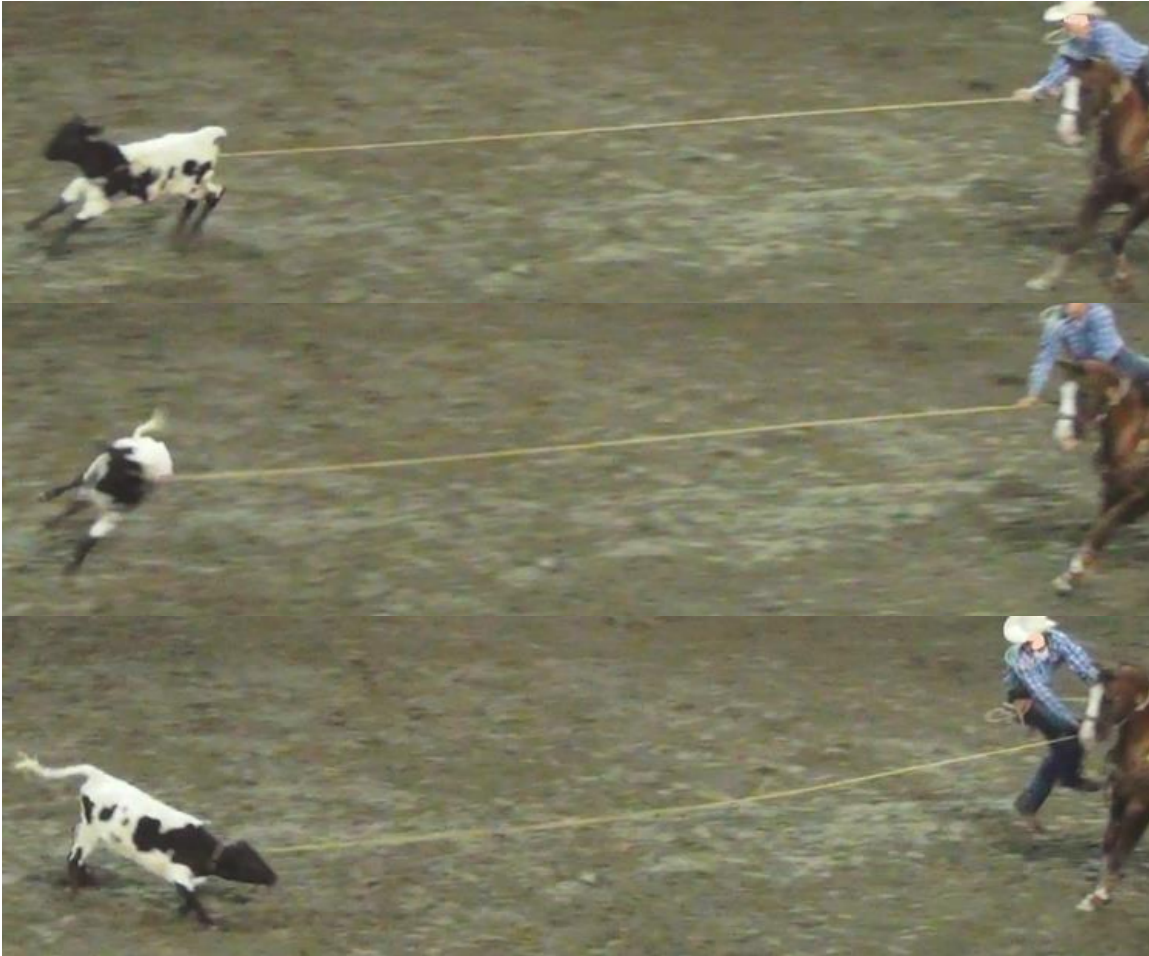
\* 27 s: even after the end of the binding of his legs and the departure of the cowboy, calf 1707 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1707 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (26)**

\* 6 s: calf 1716 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck, causing him to do a 180-degree twirl. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35)). calf 1716 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160) and Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (167)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite,

sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



\* 8s: calf 1716 is suspended in the air by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 8 s: calf 1716 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to buffer his fall. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions,

pneumothorax, rib fractures). The head violently hits the ground, which creates a risk of injury (fractures, concussion) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35)).



\* 11 s: during the binding of the legs and even after the departure of the cowboy, calf 1716 remains strangled by the rope which is still kept under tension by the horse and is dragged in the sand over a short distance. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (35)). Calf 1716 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (160) and Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (167)).







**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (30)**

\* 29 s: after having thrown off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse running at full speed steps on the rope attached to his halter and lying on the ground with his right hind limb three times in a row. This causes a sudden flexion of his neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (12) and Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (38)). There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which may cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (57)**

\* 11 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while taking a tight bend at high-speed. There is a risk of hyperextension of the hind limbs and related injuries if the horse collapses on them while falling, in addition to the risk of other injuries caused by a potential fall (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (35) and Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (64)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60)**

\* 47 s: steer 32 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68)). steer 32 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and suffers the same kind of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187), Sony JJ cam slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61)**

\* 32 s: steer 23 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69)). steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (62)**

\* 26 s: steer 27 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (70)). steer 27 is used in the same event on 15-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (71), Sony cam Steve 15 -09-17 (62)).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63)**

\* 1 min 13 s: steer 25 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72)). steer 25 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



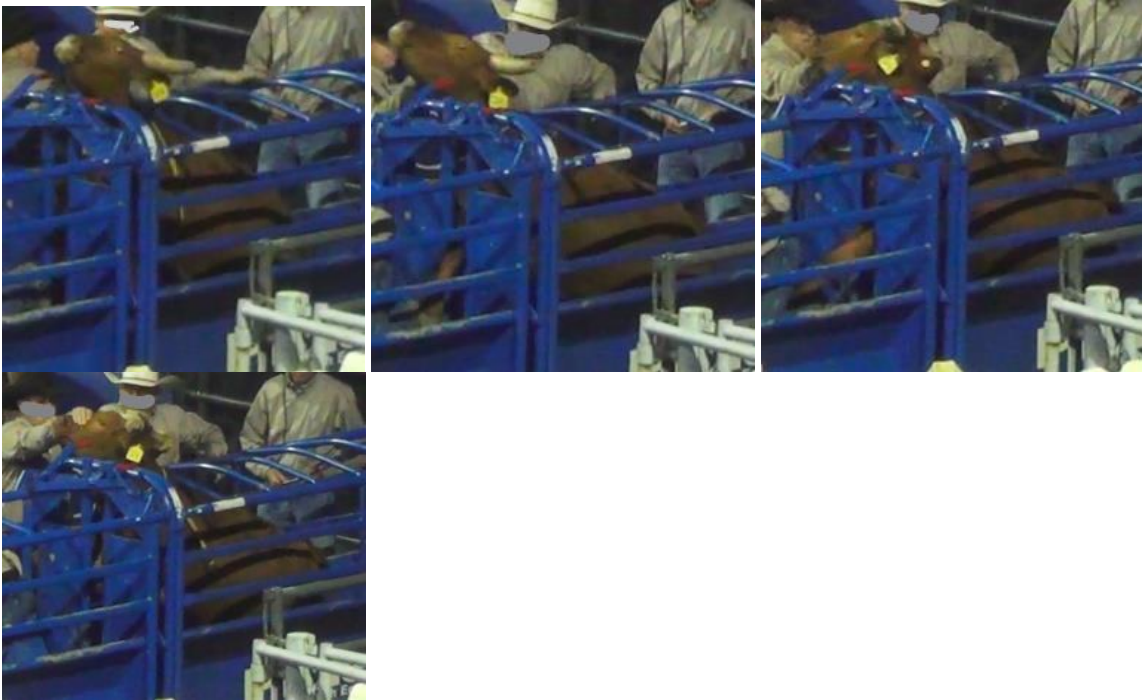
**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64)**

\* 1 min 15 s: steer 296 suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73)). steer 296 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack), and are therefore exposed several times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (66)**

\* 1 s: steer 24 panics in the chute immediately behind the starting chute and tries to get out.



\* 14 s: steer suffers a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (75)).



**Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (84)**

\* 1 min 58 s: the bull leaper hits the bull in the starting chute.

**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (3)**

\* 6 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while taking a tight turn at high-speed. There is a risk of hyperextension of the hind limbs and related injuries if the horse collapses on them while falling, in addition to the risk of other injuries due to a potential fall. Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



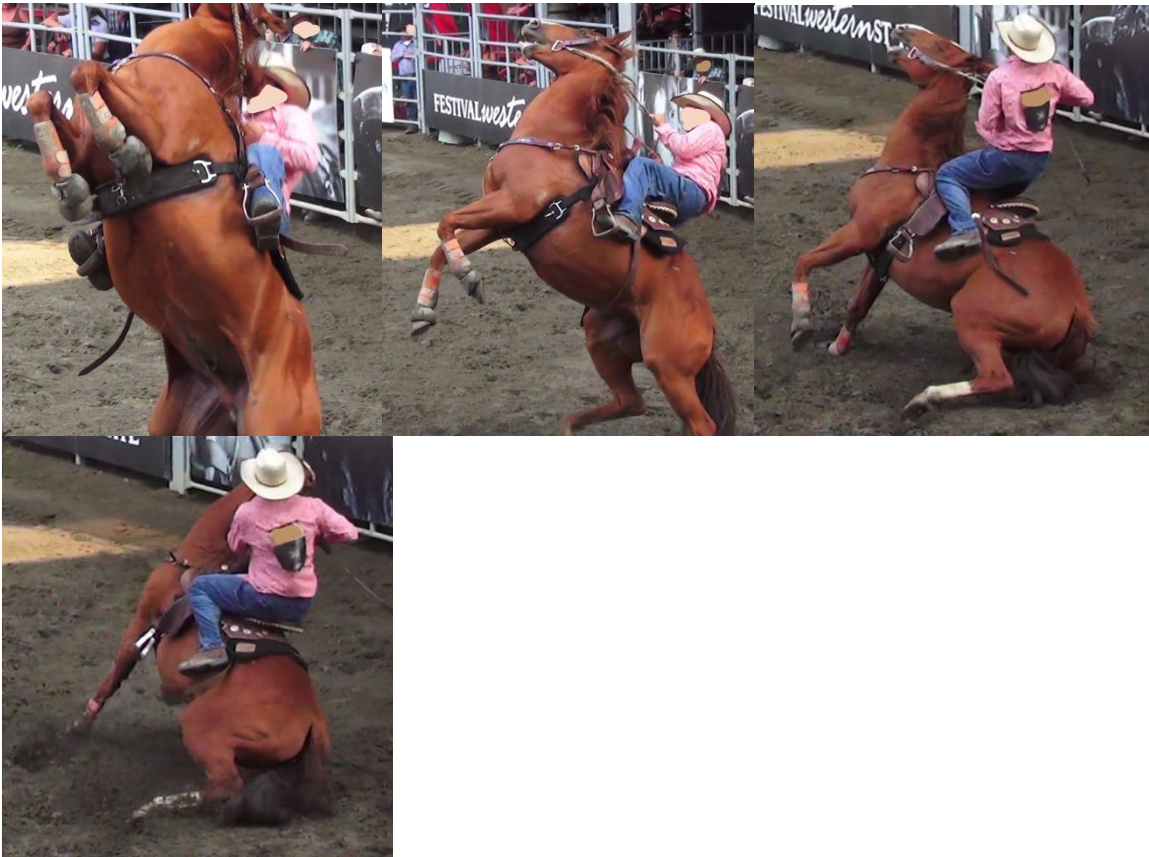
**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (26)**

\* 7 s: the horse stumbles in an overly tight turn taken at high-speed. Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (28)**

\* 10 s: the horse does not seem to tolerate the manipulations in order to start the gymkhana event. He rears and then almost falls, which represents a risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (36)**

\* 3 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (39)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by high-speed



impacts on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also posts in exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (51)**

\* 13 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (114) and Sony cam Mike slack 14-09-17 (53)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by high-speed impacts on obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.





**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (79)**

\* 3 s: the horse fails to turn around the barrel and narrowly avoids a collision with the wall of the arena. Tight turns in barrel racing (and in gymkhana events in general) represent an omnipresent risk of collision with the wall of the arena and a risk of falling, with potentially related injuries (see Sony cam Steve slack 14- 09-17 (89), Sony cam Steve Slack 14-09-17 (129)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (89)**

\* 4 s: the horse fails to turn around the barrel and narrowly avoids a collision with the wall of the arena (see Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (151)). Tight turns in barrel racing (and in gymkhana events in general) represent an omnipresent risk of collision with the wall of the arena and a risk of falling, with potentially related injuries (see Sony cam Steve slack 14- 09-17 (79), Sony cam Steve Slack 14-09-17 (129)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (93)**

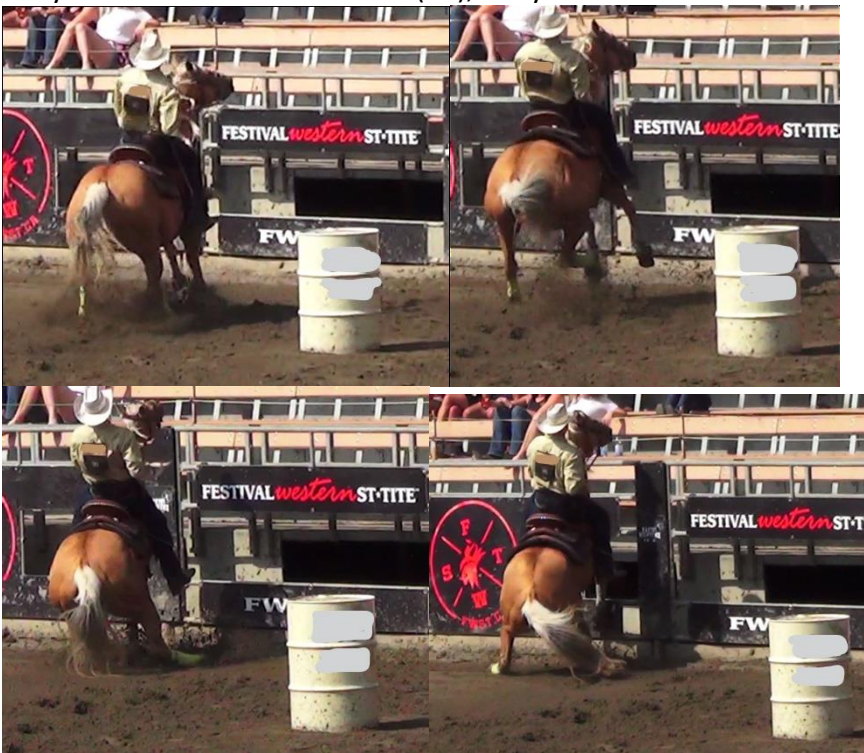
\* 6 s: the horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn. There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) at the time of contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (155)). There is a constant risk of injuries caused by collision with obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also the posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.





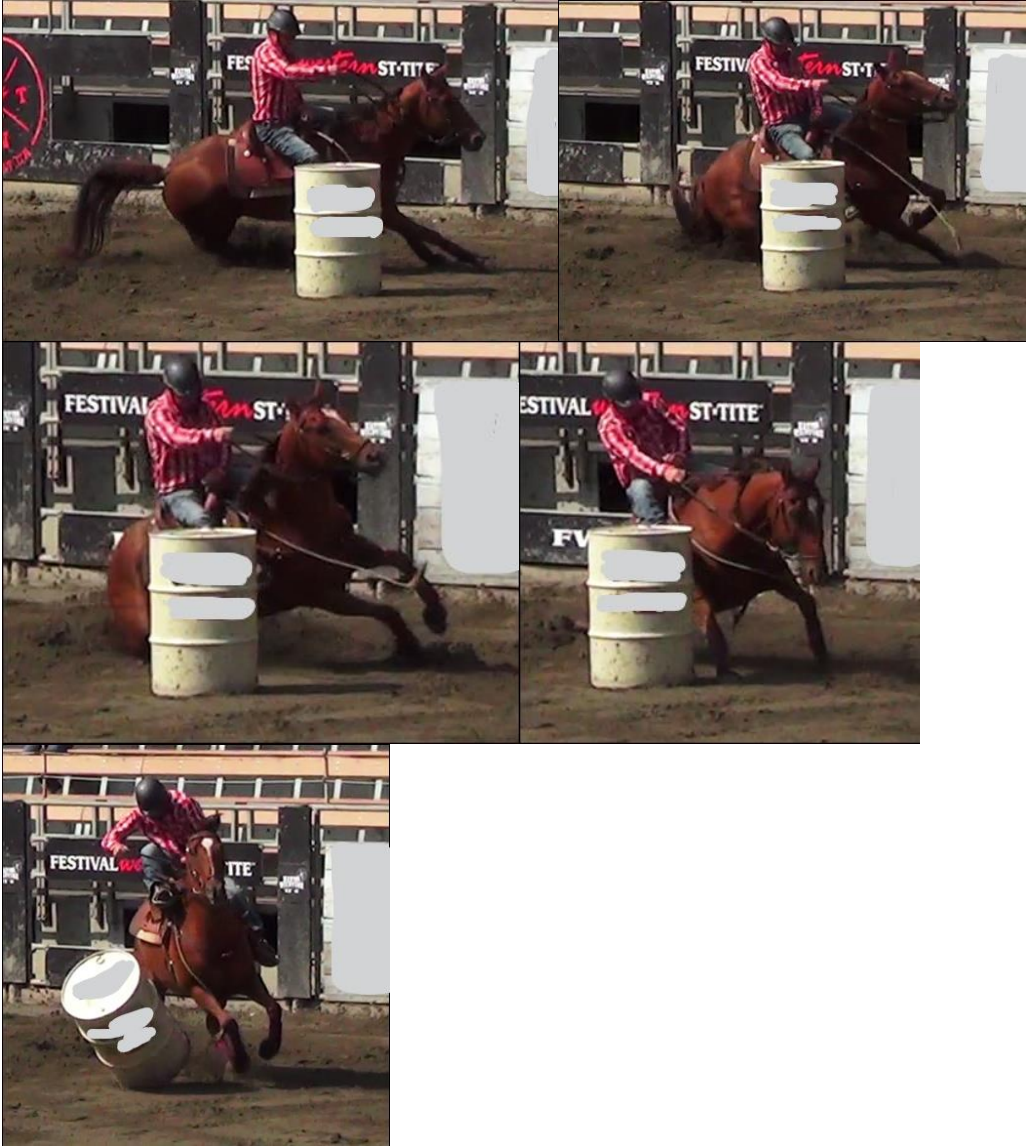
**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (129)**

\* 3 s: the horse fails to turn around the barrel and narrowly avoids a collision with the wall of the arena. Tight turns in barrel racing (and in gymkhana events in general) represent an omnipresent risk of collision with the wall of the arena and a risk of falling, with potentially related injuries (see Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (79), Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (89)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 14-09-17 (170)**

\* 3 s: the horse falls while taking a tight turn around a barrel, causing a risk of injury, particularly in the hind limbs (see Sony cam JJ slack 14-09-17 (230)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



# St-Tite Rodeo Registry

## September 15, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (13)

\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (12)

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)

\* 1 min 30 s: a few seconds after his arrival in the enclosure after a lasso event, calf 20 is coughing. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, trauma to the trachea or larynx cannot be excluded, as well as pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase of intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground after being hurled down (which may cause lung contusions, alveolar ruptures and even pneumothorax) (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)). Calf 20 is also used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 16-09-17, and on every occasion, experiences cervical trauma more or less associated with thoracic trauma hence likely damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and pulmonary structures (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). He also shows signs of coughing on 14-09-17 immediately following a lasso event (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg, slack events) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries that can cause coughing.

### Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (27)

\* 6 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (30)

\* 10 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (32)**

\* 3 s, 7 s, 12 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (33)**

\* 6 s, 9 s, 14 s: the rider spurs the horse.

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (34)**

\* 3 s: the horse collides with a barrel while racing through a tight bend (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (53), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (46)). There is a risk of cutaneous (laceration) and muscular (contusion) injury upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the unstable barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Festival Gymkhana events at the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (38)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (40)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (42)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (44)**

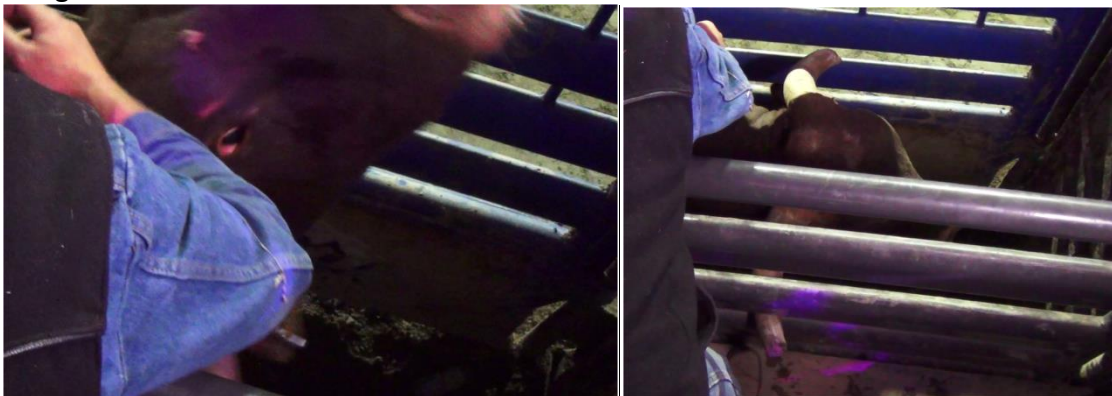
\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (48)**

\* 3 min 3 s: the bull waiting in the departure chute becomes agitated and resists the cowboy's attempts to mount him (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (70)).

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (50)**

\* 15 s, 40 s: the same bull (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (48)) panics and shakes violently because he resists the cowboy's attempts to mount him. One of his horns passes through the bars, creating a danger of injury (eg, fracture) if the bull jerks his head or rears while the horn is wedged between two bars.







**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (56)**

\* 1 min 10 s: the bull resists the manipulations of the cowboy who tries to mount him and becomes agitated in the departure chute.

**Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (57)**

\* 1 min 10 s: the bull resists the manipulations of the cowboy who tries to mount him and becomes agitated in the departure chute.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (1)**

\* The rider spurs the horse from the beginning to the end of the event.

\* 9 s, 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (2)**

\* 4 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (3)**

\* 9 s, 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 14 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (4)**

\* 3 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping through a tight turn around a barrel. There is a risk of hyperextension and hind limb injuries if the horse collapses onto it while he falls, as well as the risk of other injuries associated with the fall (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (83)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana

events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 6 s, 10 s, 15 s: The rider spurs the horse.

### **Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (5)**

\* 3 s: the horse trips and almost falls galloping through a tight turn around a barrel (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (6), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (84)). There is a risk of hind limb injuries if the horse collapses onto it while falling, as well as the risk of other injuries associated with the fall. When the horse gets up, his head hits the barrel at his muzzle and at his right shoulder, which adds a risk of injury to this area. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival..



[\* 4 s: when the horse gets up, his head hits the barrel at the muzzle, which adds a risk of injury to this area.]



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (7)**

\* 14 s, 19 s, 25 s: The rider spurs the horse.

\* 24 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (9)**

\* The rider spurs the horse from the beginning to the end of the event.

\* 4 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (12)**

\* 2 s: the horse collides with a barrel while racing through a tight turn (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (10), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (90)). There is a risk of skin (laceration) and muscular (bruising) injuries upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the unstable barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries (barrels in barrel races, but also posts in

exchange/rescue events) during these tight turns taken at high speed in all gymkhana events of the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are observed frequently.



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (13)**

\* 5 s, 8 s, 14 s: The rider spurs the horse.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (14)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 15 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (15)**

\* 9 s, 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (18)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (19)**

\* 3 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 5 s, 9 s, 13 s: le cavalier donne des coups d'éperons au cheval.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (21)**

\* 3 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (22)**

\* 7 s, 11 s, 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (24)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (25)**

\* 1 s: The rider spurs the horse from the beginning to the end of the event.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (27)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (28)**

\* 13 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (29)**

\* 11 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (13)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 5 s, 9 s, 13 s: The rider spurs the horse.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (31)**

\* 9 s, 13 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (36)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (39)**

\* 2 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (31), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (20)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival



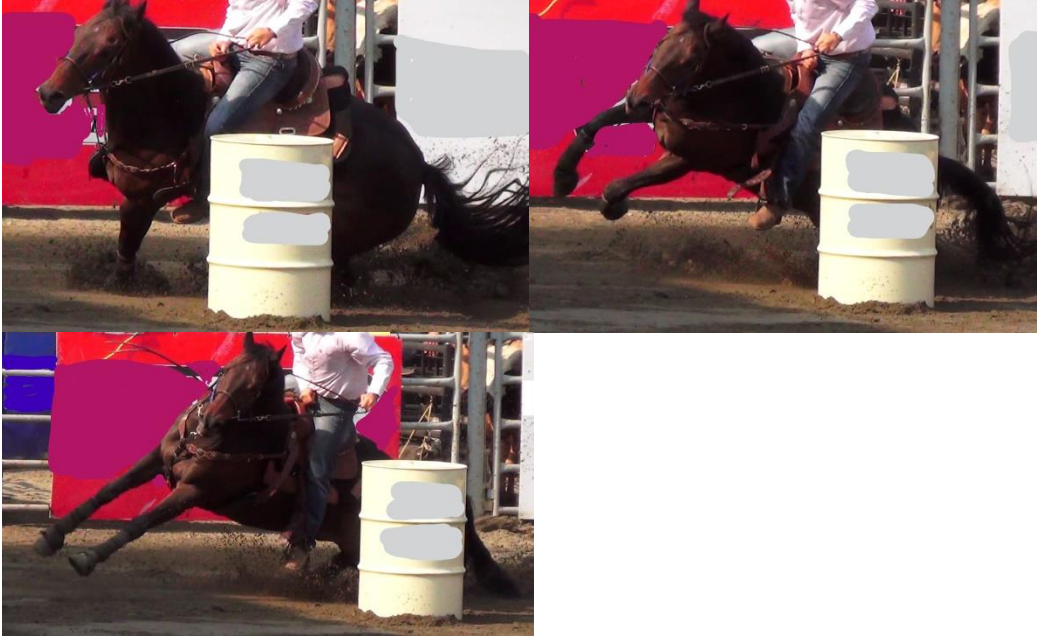
**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (41)**

\* 1 s, 5 s, 8 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (41)**



\* 12 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (22)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (44)**

\* 0 s, 11 s, 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 4 s, 16 s: The rider spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (48)**

\* 10 s, 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (50)**

\* 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (51)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (53)**

\* 10 s: The rider spurs the horse.

\* 16 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (54)**

\* 3 s: the horse trips as he runs through a tight turn (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (34)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 9 s, 13 s: the rider whips the horse and spurs the horse.

**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58)**

\* 1 min 58 s, 2 min 12 s, 2 min 15 s: after having arrived in the pen following a roping event, calf 5 raises his left hind limb multiple times, both when he is stopped and when he is walking. Several mechanical traumas (all observed during this festival) can occur during the roping event and injure the limbs, including the seizure of one or more legs by the lasso in the middle of the race, the seizure by the cowboy (who sometimes catches a leg by forcing its abduction or extension for control over the calf and his throwing to the ground), the sometimes violent contact with the ground upon being thrown, the stretching of the legs during the bondage, or the friction of the rope on the legs during a missed lasso attempt (as seen here) or when tied up. The videos of the event show that the hind limbs of Calf 5 suffered various traumas that may explain the signs of discomfort of the left hind limb in the pen (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48) et Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)).



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)**

\* 3 s, 37 s, 44 s, 3 min 2 s, 3 min 18 s, 3 min 30 s, 3 min 34 s, 3 min 52 s, 4 min 56 s: after having arrived in the pen following a roping event, calf 5 raises his left hind limb multiple times, both when he is stopped and when he is walking (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58)). The evaluation of calf 5 by the FWST veterinary team a few minutes later revealed only a cutaneous wound on the dorsal aspect of the metatarsal region of the left hind limb. This skin wound could corroborate the hypothesis of rope abrasion during the event (especially since it is the area that was tightened by the lasso during the missed capture, see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48) and Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)), without excluding the other hypotheses because nothing allows us to conclude beyond doubt that this wound is related to lameness or that it is the only cause.





\* 6 min 59 s: calf 5 is coughing. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase of intrathoracic pressure during violent contact with the ground following the throw (which can cause pulmonary contusions, alveolar fractures and even pneumothorax) is high on the list. Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers both cervical trauma and chest trauma that may be associated with damage to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and lungs, and may cause coughing (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)). The thoracic trauma calf 5 suffered during the violent ground throw during this event (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48) and Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)) alone explain the cough.



**Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (65)**

\* 4 min 21 s: the steer 32 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of causing serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)). The steer 32 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (20)**

\* 13 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping through a tight turn around a pole. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26)**

\* 10 s: calf 1707 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which makes him spin 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



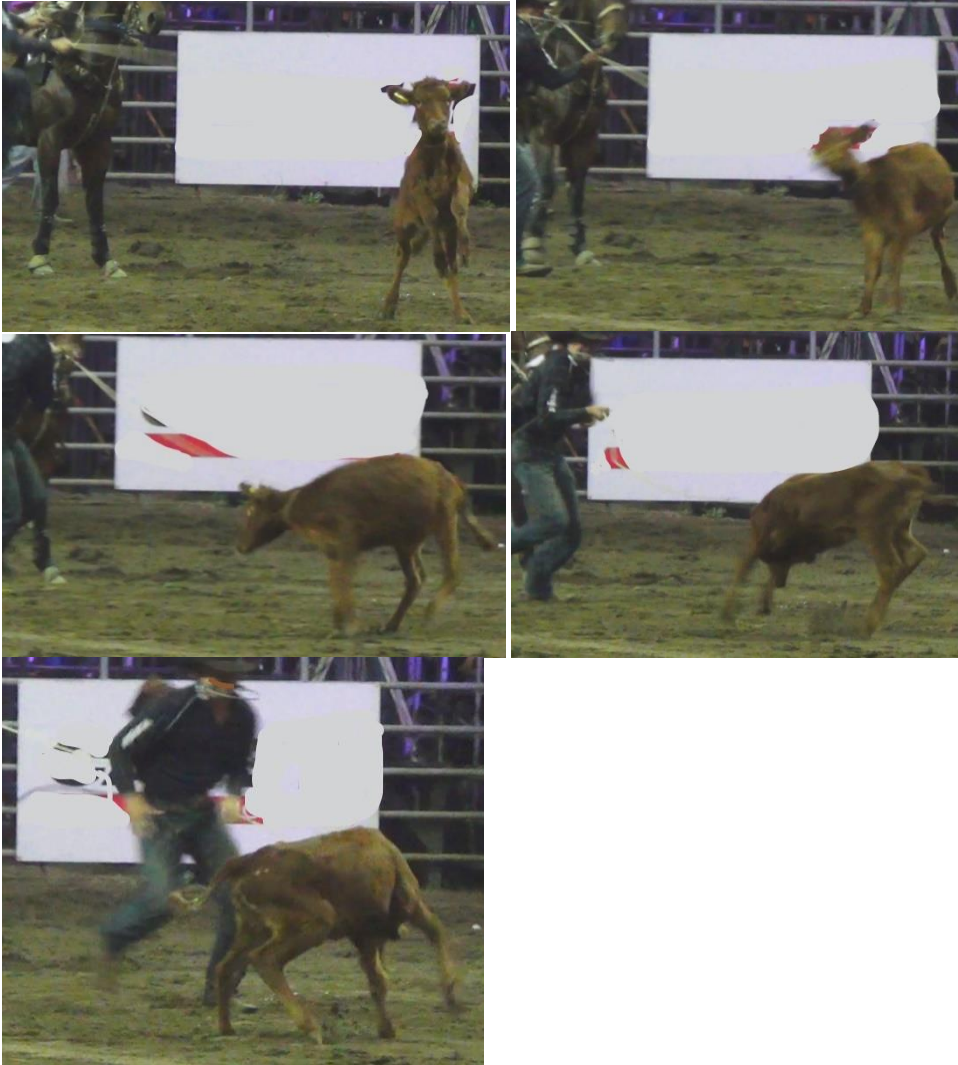


\* 13 s: calf 1707 is thrown to the ground without the impact of his fall being buffered and hits the ground on his head, neck and left shoulder. There is a risk of injury to the head (fractures, concussion, head trauma), neck (vertebral and spinal) and left forelimb (scapula and scapulohumeral joint). The left lateral area of the pelvis hits the ground immediately afterwards, which creates a risk of injury at this area as well.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27)**

\* 3 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped in the middle of the race by a pull on the neck which yanks his forelimbs off the ground and makes him spin completely around (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)). Calf 14 experiences the same trauma in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



\* 6 s: calf 14 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)). Calf 14 experiences the same trauma in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).





\* 30 s: right after standing up, calf 14 is coughing. This is most likely a consequence of laryngotracheal trauma following the lasso capture and/or pulmonary trauma following the impact of his chest against the ground from the throw (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)). He shows the same signs after the same event on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and, each time, suffers a cervical trauma and/or chest trauma likely to be associated with damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and lungs, and may cause coughing (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (28)**

\* 28 s: the rope passes over calf 17's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and eyelid trauma, especially if the rope rubs or is kept taut (see Sony cam Steve 15 -09-17 (21)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30)**

\* 31 s: \* 31 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the base of the neck (near the manubrie of the sternum) which yanks his forelimbs off the ground. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)).



\* 35 s, 39 s: the calf continues to be strangled by the lasso while fighting the cowboy.



\* 48 s: the calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Then the calf is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion the impact. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures).



Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 16-09-17, and, each time, suffers cervical trauma more or less associated with thoracic trauma likely to be associated with damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and pulmonary (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160),

Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times. A few seconds following his arrival in the paddock after this event, calf 20 is coughing (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)). He also shows signs of coughing on 14-09-17 immediately after the same event (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)), which are most likely the result of trauma inflicted to the respiratory system (larynx, trachea, lungs).

**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32)**

\* 48 s: calf 21 is abruptly stopped in the middle of the race by a pull on the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)). Calf 21 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



\* 52 s: calf 21 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)).



\* 1 min 2 s: after being tied up, calf 21 is being suspended horizontally, while the rope taut by the horse backing up pulls him through the sand for a short distance. This creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)).



### **Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (38)**

\* 27 s: after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, using his right hind-limb, the horse steps on the rope attached to his halter and dragging on the ground, while he is running and bucking. This may cause a sudden flexion of the neck when the string is suddenly taut. There is a constant risk of sudden neck hyperflexion (observed multiple times during the festival) that can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the "whiplash" effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may after the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the ones involving another saddle-

horse trial on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (42)**

\* 20 s, 21 s: after having ejected the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the horse's left hind leg twice steps on the rope attached to his halter and which is lying on the ground while he is running and bucking (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (35)). This causes a sudden and slight flexion of his neck when the string is suddenly energized. There is a constant risk of sudden neck hyperflexion (observed multiple times during the festival) that can cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the "whiplash" effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Big Sky mare during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the ones involving another saddle-horse trial on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (45)**

\* 7 s: following a wrong maneuver by the rider through a sharp turn at a gallop, the horse almost falls. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and present a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (53)**

\* 7 s: the horse collides with a barrel as it runs through a tight corner (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (46)). There is a risk of cutaneous (laceration) and muscular (contusion) injury upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is

a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Gymkhana events at the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68)**

\* 15 s: steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60)). The 296 steer is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.

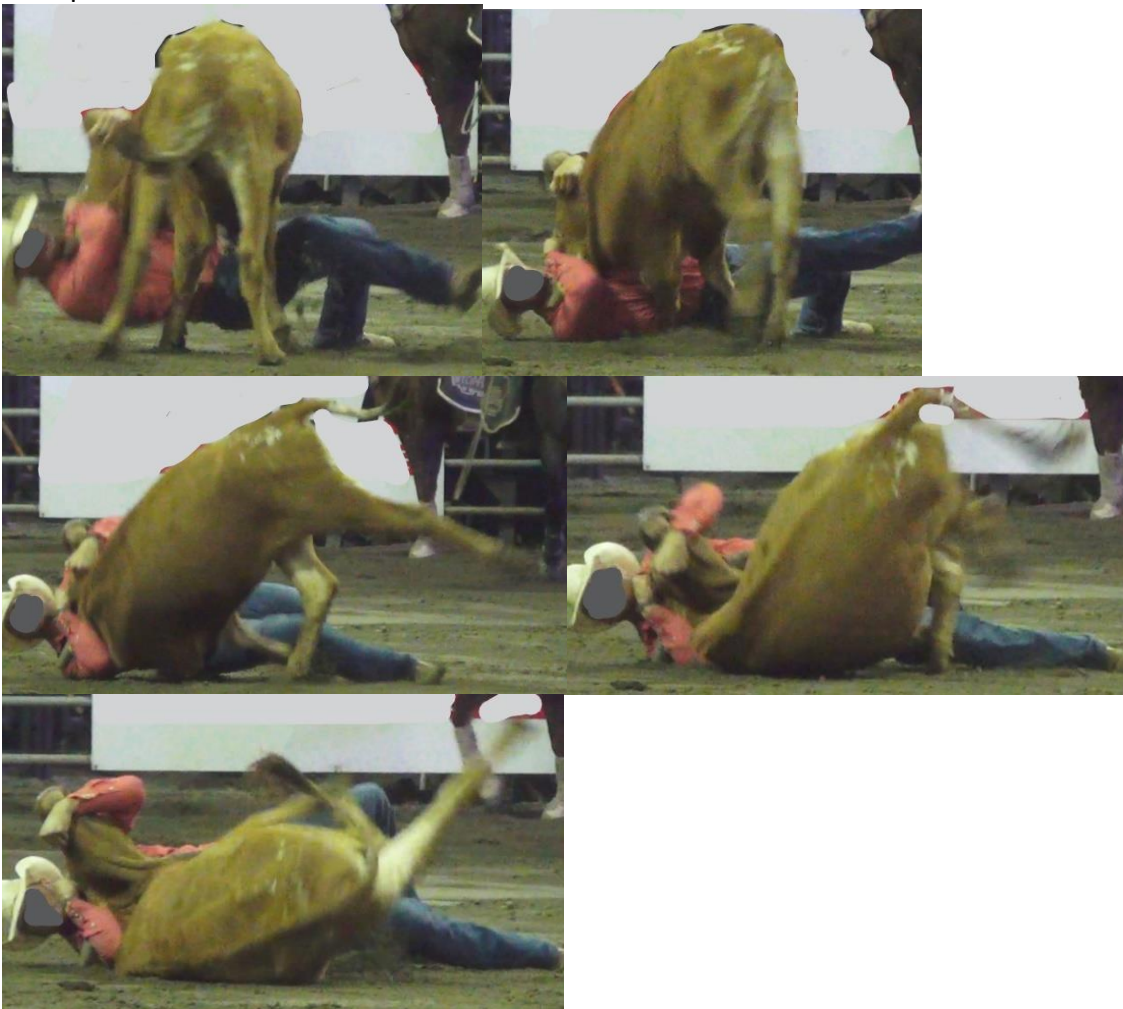






**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (71)**

\* 12 s: steer 27 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (62)). The steer 27 is used in the same event on 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (70), Sony cam Steve 14 -09-17 (62)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73)**

\* 10 s: steer 36 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63)). The steer 36 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174), Sony Steve cam slack 13-09-17 (184), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74)**

\* 15 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64)). The steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (3)**

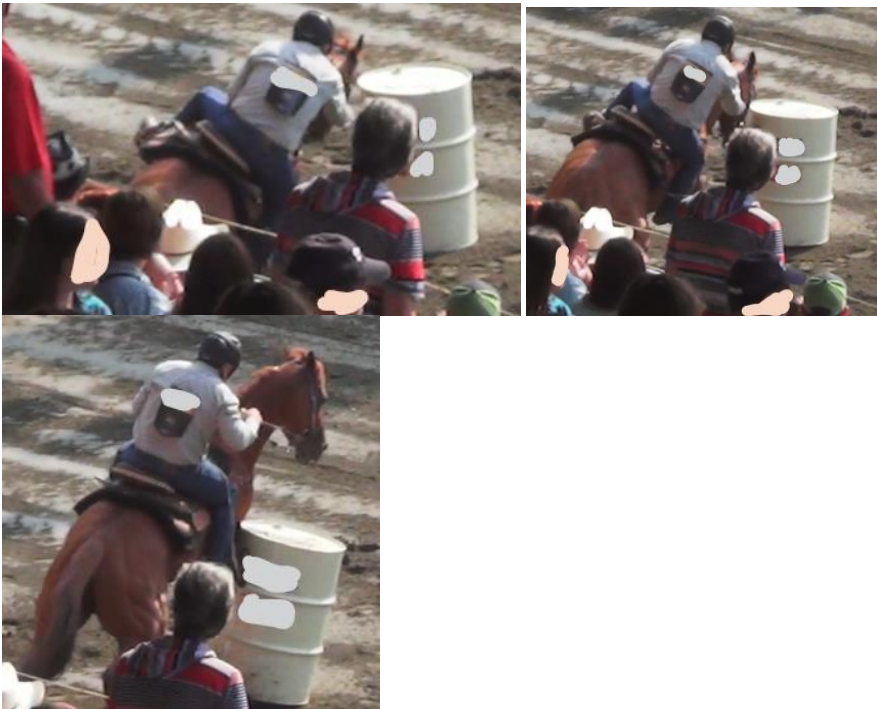
\* 8 s: while running through a sharp turn, the horse hits a barrel with his neck and shoulder. There is a risk of injury to the cervical structures and the shoulder upon contact with the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from the fall (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (80)). There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Gymkhana events at the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed.





**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (6)**

\* 2 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping through a tight turn around a barrel (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (5), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (84)). When the horse gets up, his head hits the barrel by his muzzle and his right shoulder, which adds a risk of injury at this area. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and present a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (10)**

\* 10 s: the horse collides with a barrel as it runs through a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (12), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (90)). There is a risk of skin (laceration) and muscular (bruising) injuries upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Gymkhana events of the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (20)**

\* 18 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping through a tight turn around a barrel. He falls on his fetlock and then on his left carp in flexion, which presents a risk of joint injuries. Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and present a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.





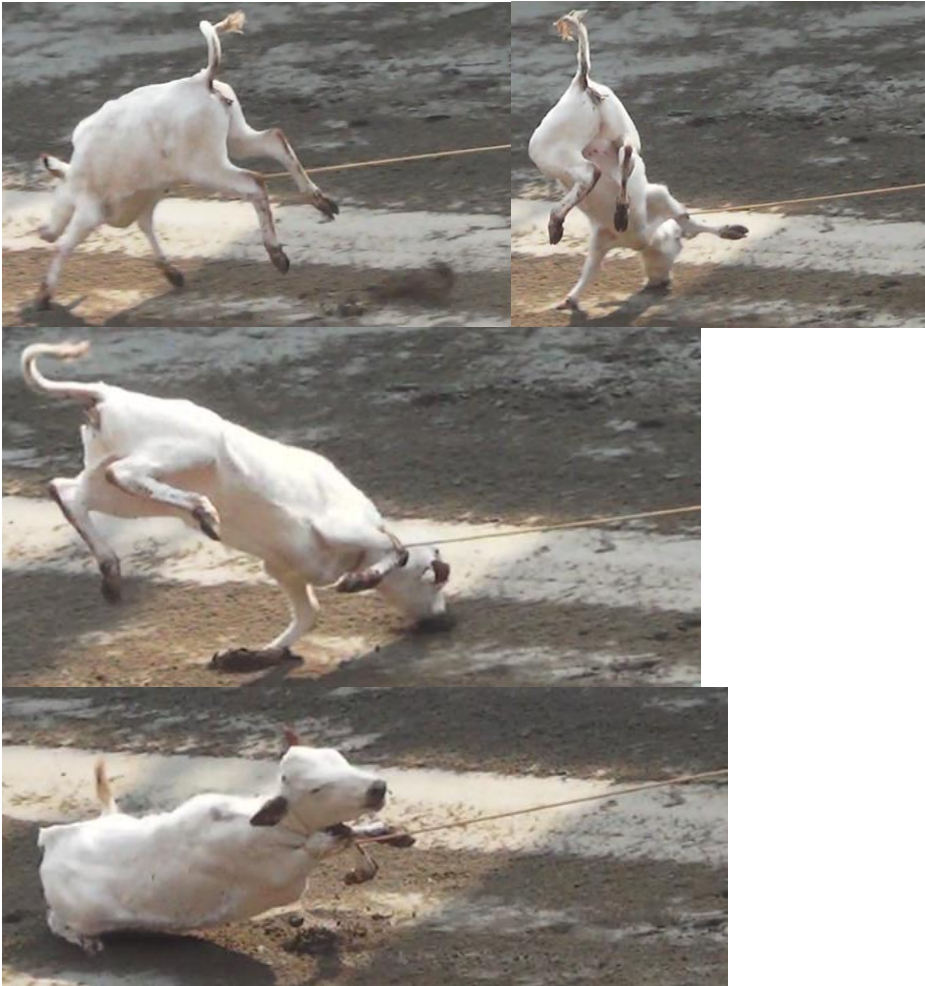
**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (31)**

\* 8 s: the horse stumbles as he runs through a tight bend (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (39), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (20)). Sharp turns taken at high speed are problematic and present a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this type of turn at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47)**

\* 10 s: calf 1730 is abruptly stopped full speed by a pull on the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37)). This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). His right hind leg is taken in the carp lasso at the same time. Calf 1730 is also caught by the legs in the same event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31) ). He also suffered the same cervical trauma on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)).





\* 6 s: calf 1730 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him on the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). He suffered the same treatment in the same event on 16-09-17 and 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)).



\* 7 s: then calf 1730 is thrown to the ground without anything to buffer the impact and hits the ground on his back, while the rope that strangles him is still kept taut by the horse (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37)). This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). The shock to the back also presents a risk of injury, including vertebral injuries. Calf 1730 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers similar treatment with the same risk of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39))). The same calves are used



repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



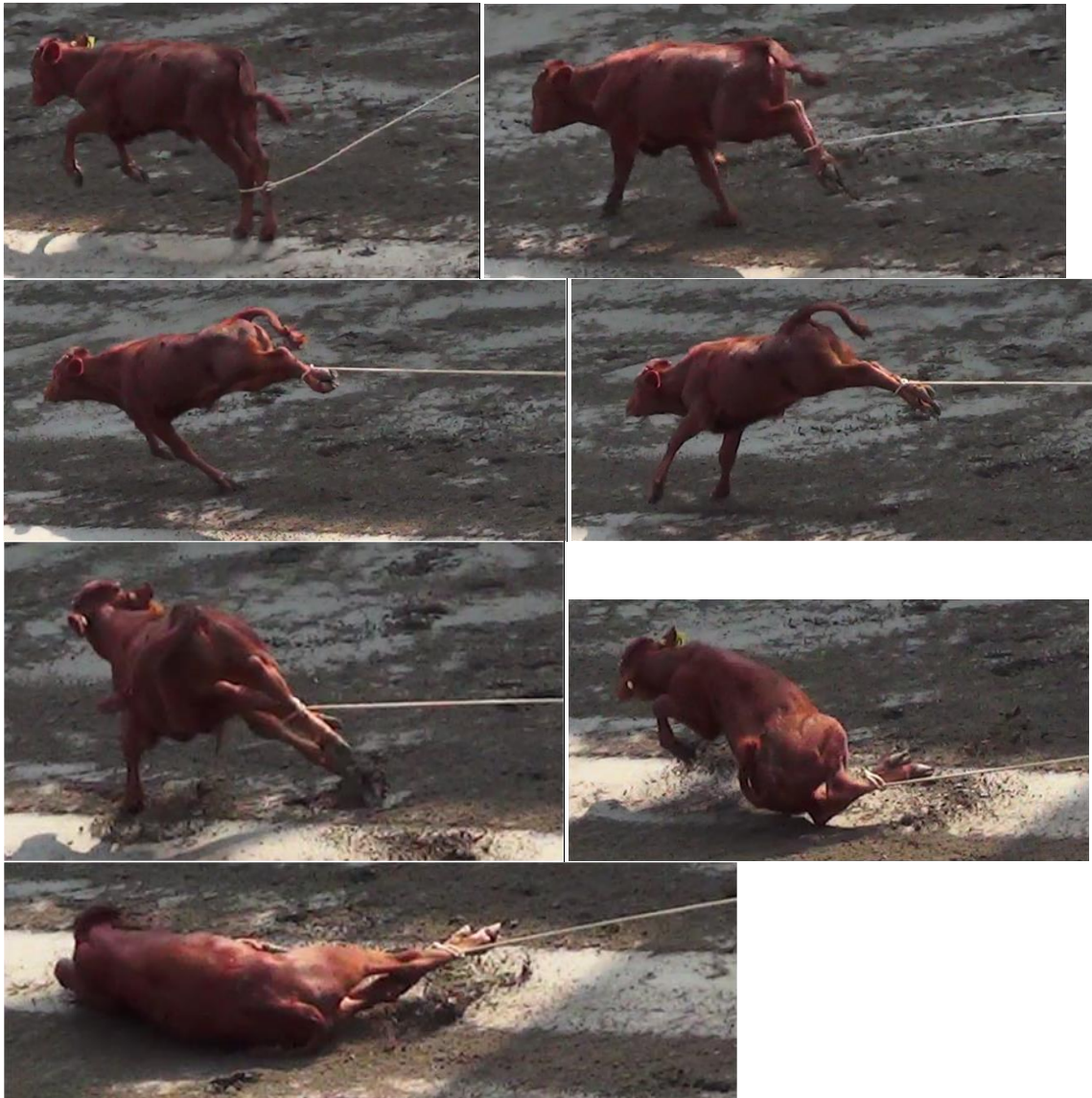
8 s: while his legs are tied up and even after the cowboy's departure, calf 1730 is being suspended horizontally because the rope which continues to strangle him is kept taut by the horse. We can note the complete ventral tilt of his visible eye, leaving only the sclera, a sign of the calf's significant psychological stress and frequently observed during the festival. Calf 1730 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48)**

\* 45 s: calf 5 is caught at full speed and stopped dead by the lasso attached to his two hind limbs which squeezes them against each other. This results in a sudden hyperextension which presents a danger of injuries to the hind limbs, including muscle, nerve, ligament, bone and joint (dislocation coxofemoral being located particularly high in the list of possible injuries) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)). After having arrived in the pen following the event, calf 5 shows signs of discomfort in his left hind limb (lifts the limb multiple times, both when at rest and when walking, slight lameness) (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). The evaluation of calf 5 by the FWST veterinary team a few minutes after returning to the pen reveals only a cutaneous wound on the dorsal regions of the metatarsal region of the left

hind limb. This cutaneous wound could corroborate the hypothesis of lasso abrasion during the event (since the friction of the rope was exerted on this area when both hind limbs were caught), without however excluding the other hypotheses because there is nothing to conclude beyond doubt that this wound is related to lameness or that it is the only cause. Several mechanical traumas (all observed during this festival) can occur during the roping event and injure the limbs, including the seizure of one or more legs by the lasso at full speed, the seizure by the cowboy (who sometimes catches a leg by forcing its abduction or extension for control over the calf and his throwing to the ground), the sometimes violent contact with the ground upon being thrown, the stretching of the legs during the bondage, or the friction of the rope on the legs during a failed lasso attempt (as here) or when tied up.





\* 50 s: calf 5 struggles with his hind limbs still tied while the cowboy tries to undo the rope, resulting in further hyperextensions of his bound limbs and an increased risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)).



\* 1 min 6 s: the cowboy grabs calf 5 by an ear to lift him off the ground in order throw him. There is a risk of ear injury caused by the strong pull on the auricle (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)).



\* 1 min 7 s: calf 5 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently on his spine. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible upon impact (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)). After arriving in the paddock following the lasso attempt, calf 5 coughed (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)) suggesting an impairment of lung integrity as described above. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, the pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase of intrathoracic pressure during the violent contact with the ground following the throw is located high on the list. Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers both cervical trauma and chest trauma that may be associated with damage to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and lungs, and may cause coughing (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (146), Sony cam slack Steve 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)).





**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49)**

\* 20 s: calf 1709 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (40)). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30)).



\* 22 s: calf 1709 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him up and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 was used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffered the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38)).



Then calf 1709 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of thoracic trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38)).



\* 30 s: calf 1709 is being suspended horizontally and dragged through the sand for a short distance during and after the binding of his legs because the rope strangling is kept taut by the moving horse. We can note the complete ventral tilt of his visible eye, leaving only the sclera, a sign of significant psychological stress in the calf and frequently observed during the festival. Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51)**

\* 9 s: calf 1729 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which makes him turn 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (41)). The pull of the lasso on the neck is so strong that calf 1729 falls backwards and is violently thrown to the ground, hitting the left side of his head, neck and shoulder. There is a risk of injury upon impact of these areas. Calf 1729 suffers the same treatment with the same risk of cervical trauma in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.





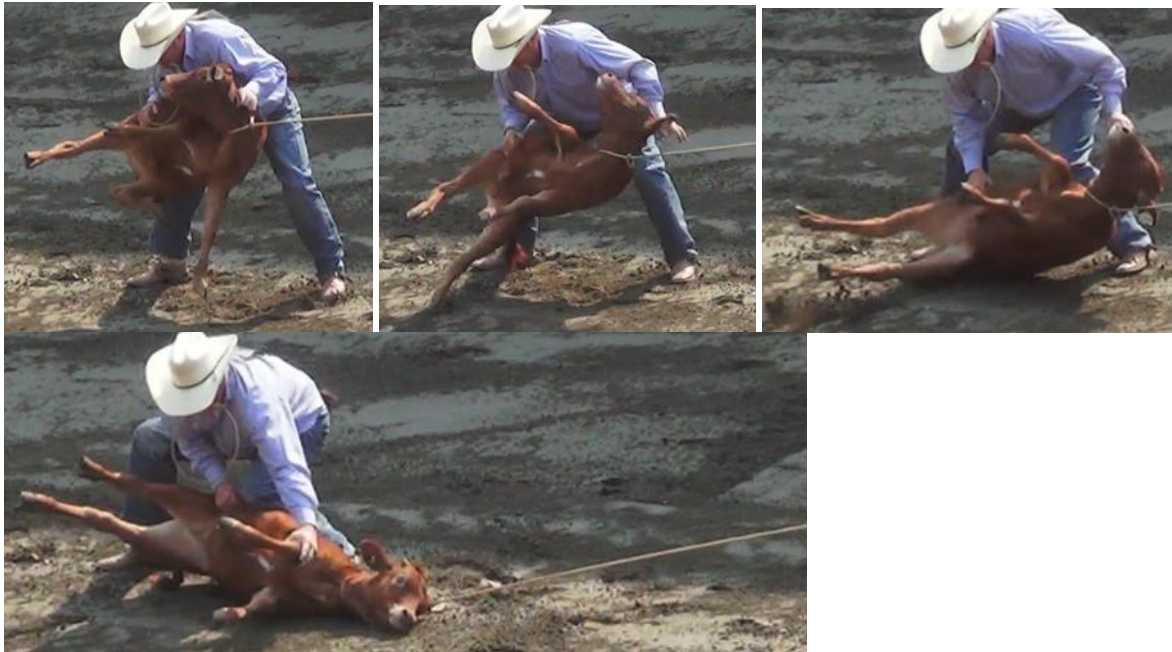


\* 12 s: calf 1729 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1729 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)).



Then calf 1729 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure

upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1729 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)).



\* 14 s: upon being thrown as well as during and after the binding of his legs, calf 1729 is being suspended horizontally, strangled by the rope which is kept taut and which drags him through the ground for a short distance. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). We can note the complete ventral tilt of his visible eye, leaving only the sclera, a sign of the calf's significant psychological stress and frequently observed during the festival.





**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)**

\* 33 s: calf 4 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)). Calf 4 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (164), Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (172)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.





\* 36 s: calf 4 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him up and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). He suffered the same treatment in the same event on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (164)).



\* 41 s: during the binding of his legs, calf 4 is strangled by the rope which is kept taut and which drags him through the ground for a short distance. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). He suffered the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)**

\* 8 s: calf 22 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which causes a cervical deformation and makes him spin 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). Calf 22 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.





\* 10 s: calf 22 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). Calf 22 suffers the same treatment during the same event on 13-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)).



\* 11 s: calf 22 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). During the throwing to the ground, the rope going around the calf's neck continues to strangle him because it is kept taut by the horse. Calf 22 suffers the same treatment during the same event on 13-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)).



\* 13 s: upon being thrown as well as during and after the binding of his legs, calf 22 is strangled by the rope which is kept taut and which drags him through the sand. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). We can note the complete ventral tilt of his visible eye, leaving only the sclera, a sign of the calf's significant psychological stress and frequently observed during the festival.





\* 20 s: for a second time, calf 22 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him on the ground.



For a second time, calf 22 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)). He also experienced two ground throws at the same event on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)).





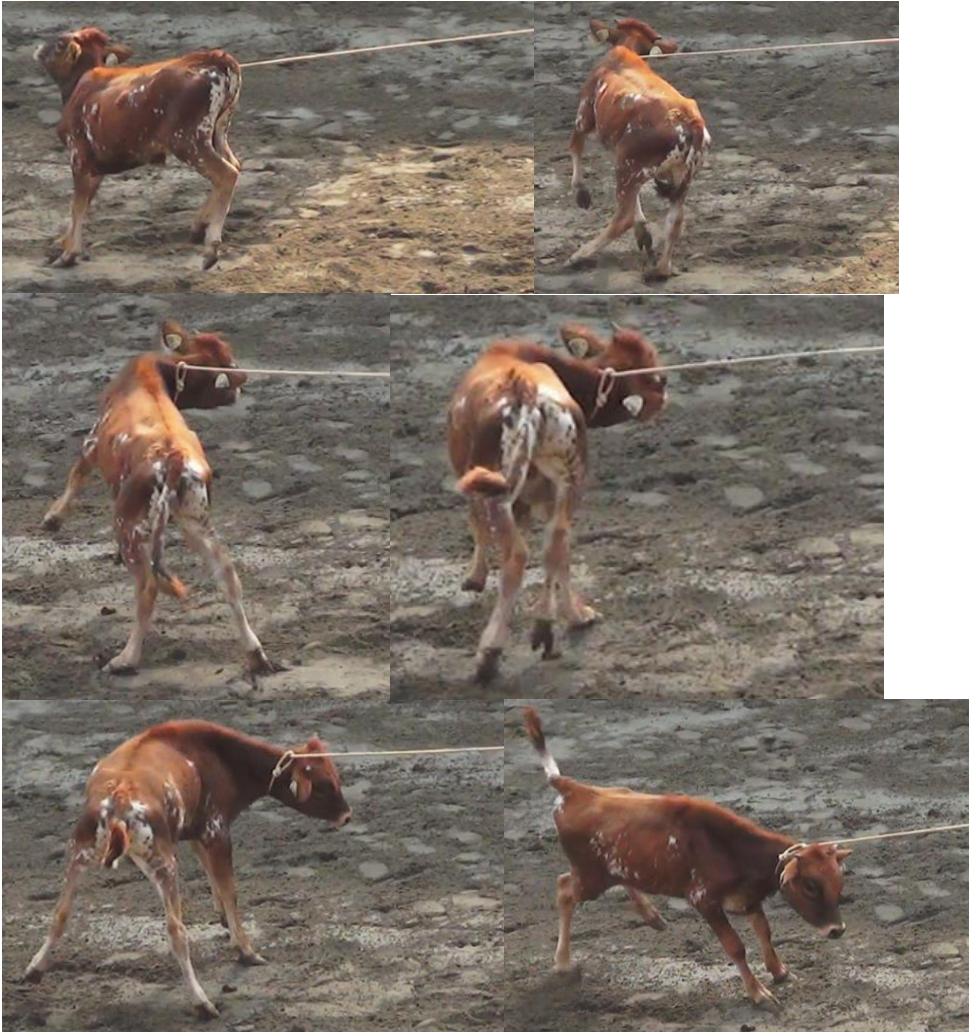
\* 24 s: calf 22 is being suspended horizontally again while the assistants try to remove the lasso strangling him and as he is dragged in the sand because the moving horse keeps it taut. We can note the visible eye's complete ventral tilt, leaving only the sclera, a sign of the calf's significant psychological stress and frequently observed during the festival.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (54)**

\* 11 s: calf 1722 is stopped at full speed by a pull on his neck which makes him turn 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin,

muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (45)).



\* 12 s: calf 1722 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him up and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels)..



\* 13 s: calf 1722 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). During the throwing to the ground, during the binding of the legs and even following the cowboy's departure, the rope around the calf's neck continues to strangle him because it is kept taut by the horse. This creates a continuous risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (45)).



\* 57 s: immediately after getting up, calf 1722 is coughing. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, trauma in the larynx and trachea (during strangulation) as well as in the lungs (during the throwing to the ground) are at the top of the list (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (45)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55)**

\* 9 s: calf 1728 is stopped at full speed by a pull on his neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This strangulation creates a danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma that may be associated with damage to the cervical structures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed the risk of injury multiple times.





\* 11 s: calf 1722 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him up and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same treatment there (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)).



\* 12 s: calf 1728 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently on his back. This fall presents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)). The impact to the back can also cause vertebral injuries. Upon being thrown, the calf 1728 continues to be strangled because the rope around his neck is still kept taut by the horse. Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical and thoracic injuries that may be associated with damage to these structures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)).



\* 15 s: calf 1728 remains hanging horizontally during the binding of his legs and even after the cowboy's departure. This continuous strangulation creates an additional risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma that may be associated with damage (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)).





**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (57)**

\* 10 s: the rope goes around calf 1719's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma when the rope is kept taut and pulls his head backwards (see Sony Steve Steve slack 15-09-17 (49)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





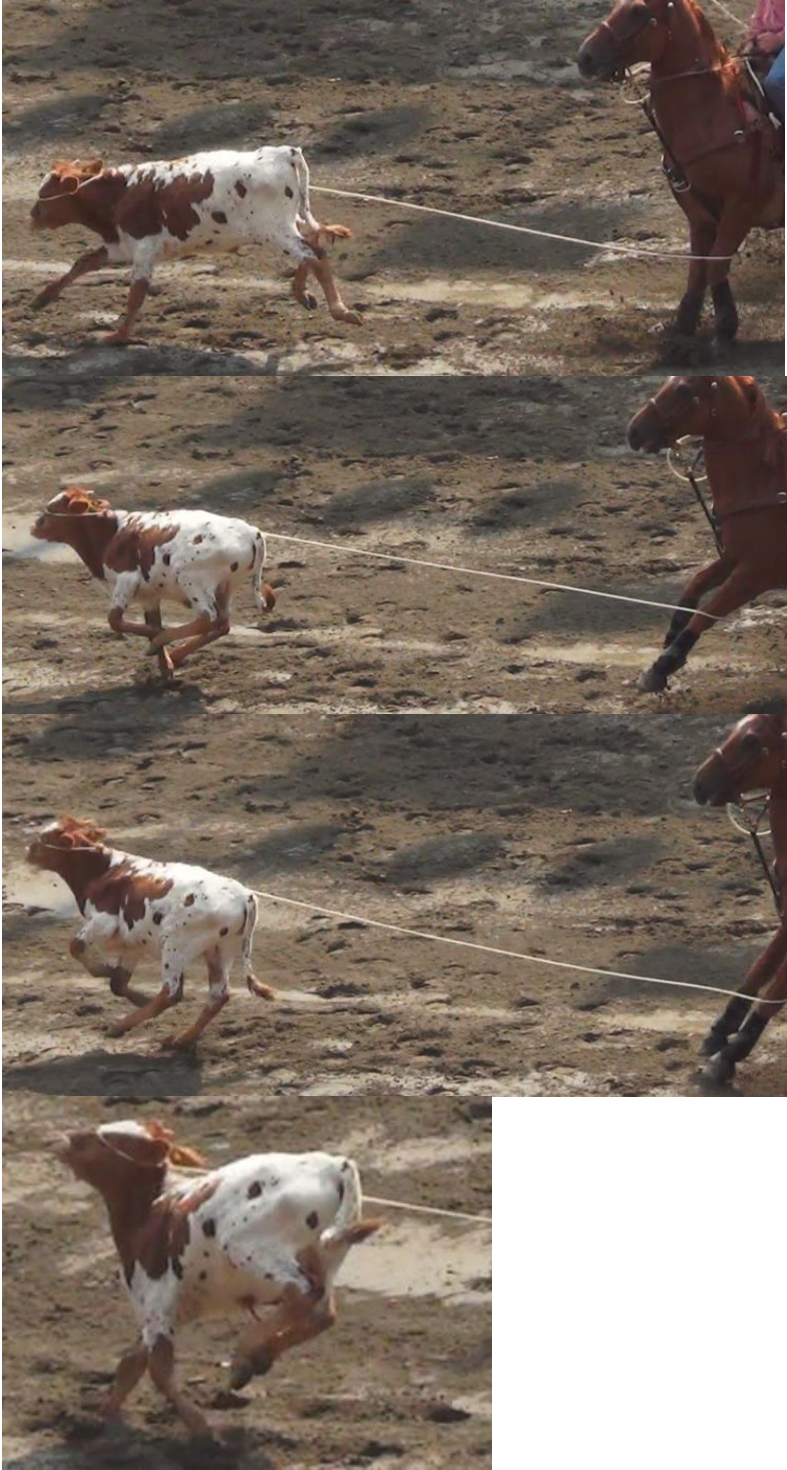
**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58)**

\* 8 s: the rope goes around calf 13's eyes, which causes a risk of eye trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and eyelid trauma when the rope rubs there and is kept taut (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and the same risk occurs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times



\* 9 s: the rope is kept taut while it is on calf 13's eyes and while it goes behind the horse's forelegs. This represents a risk for both the calf (risk for the eyes, as mentioned above) and for the horse (friction injury of the rope on the forelimb, fall by impeding movement).





\* 10 s: The tension on the rope on the calf's eyes is strong enough to cause a "whiplash" effect and spin him by lifting his hind limbs from the ground. There is a high risk of cervical (especially vertebral and spinal) and ocular/palpebral lesions. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same cervical and ocular trauma

(see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (60)**

\* 4 s: the rope covers calf 1718's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and eyelid when the rope rubs there and is kept taut (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09 -17 (53)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (64)**

\* 1 min 48 s: steer 32 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of causing serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)). Steer 32 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65)**

\* 10 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), 15-09-17 (twice) and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony

cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (66)**

\* 21 s: steer 21 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (59)). Steer 21 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (197), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (87)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67)**

\* 54 s: steer 23 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (60)). Steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during

the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (68)**

\* 22 s: steer 1614 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (61)). Steer 1614 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (186), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (195)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (70)**

\* 3 min 38 s: steer 22 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (63)).



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71)**

\* 9 s: steer 72 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (64)). Steer 72 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (171), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (191), Sony cam slack Steve 13-09-17 (180), Sony Steve cam slack 13-09-17 (200)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite,

sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



#### **Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (73)**

\* 30 s: steer 34 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66)). Steer 34 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (75), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (177), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



#### **Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74)**

\* 17 s: steer 25 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67)). Steer 25 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The

same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (77)**

\* 18 s: steer 69 undergoes a sudden cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (71)). Steer 69 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (56)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (79)**

\* 50 s: steer 214 undergoes a sudden cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (73)). Steer 214 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (56)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes



more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (18)**

\* 8 s: calf 1707 is abruptly at full speed by a pull on his neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (26)). Calf 1707 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (163), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (34), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed to the risk of injury multiple times.



\* 11 s: calf 1707 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 12 s: calf 1707 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground at the level of his head, neck and left shoulder. There is a risk of injury to the head (fractures, concussion, head trauma), neck (vertebral and spinal) and left forelimb (scapula and scapulohumeral joint). The left lateral region of the pelvis hits the ground immediately afterwards, which creates a risk of injury to this area.



\* 16 s: while his legs are tied up and even after the cowboy's departure, calf 1707 is being suspended horizontally because the rope which continues to strangle him is kept taut by the horse. This strangulation contributes to the danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). The calf suffers similar treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 14-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (25)).



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)**

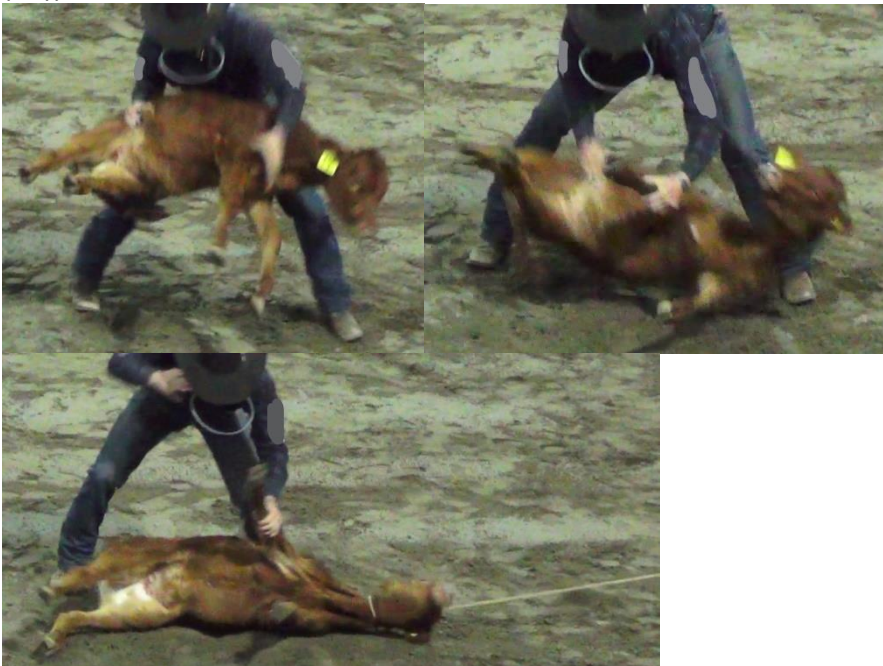
\* 6 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on his neck which makes his hind legs take off of the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27)). Calf 14 experiences the same trauma in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



\* 8 s: calf 14 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). He suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



\* 9 s: calf 14 is thrown to the ground without his fall being buffered and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27). Calf 14 experiences the same trauma in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)).



\* 32 s: just after standing up, calf 14 is coughing. This is most likely a consequence of laryngotracheal trauma following lasso capture and/or pulmonary trauma following the impact of the chest on the ground from the throw (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27)). He shows the same signs after the same event on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17)). Calf 14 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and each time suffers cervical trauma and/or chest trauma that may be associated with damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and lungs, and may cause coughing (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17) ), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once on the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries that may cause coughing.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (21)**

\* 8 s: the rope rubs across calf 17's eyes, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and eyelid, especially if the rope rubs or is kept taut (see Sony cam Mike 15 -09-17 (28)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.

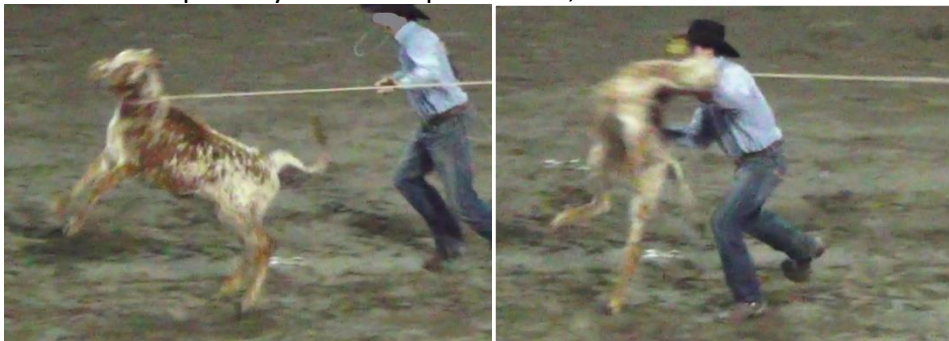


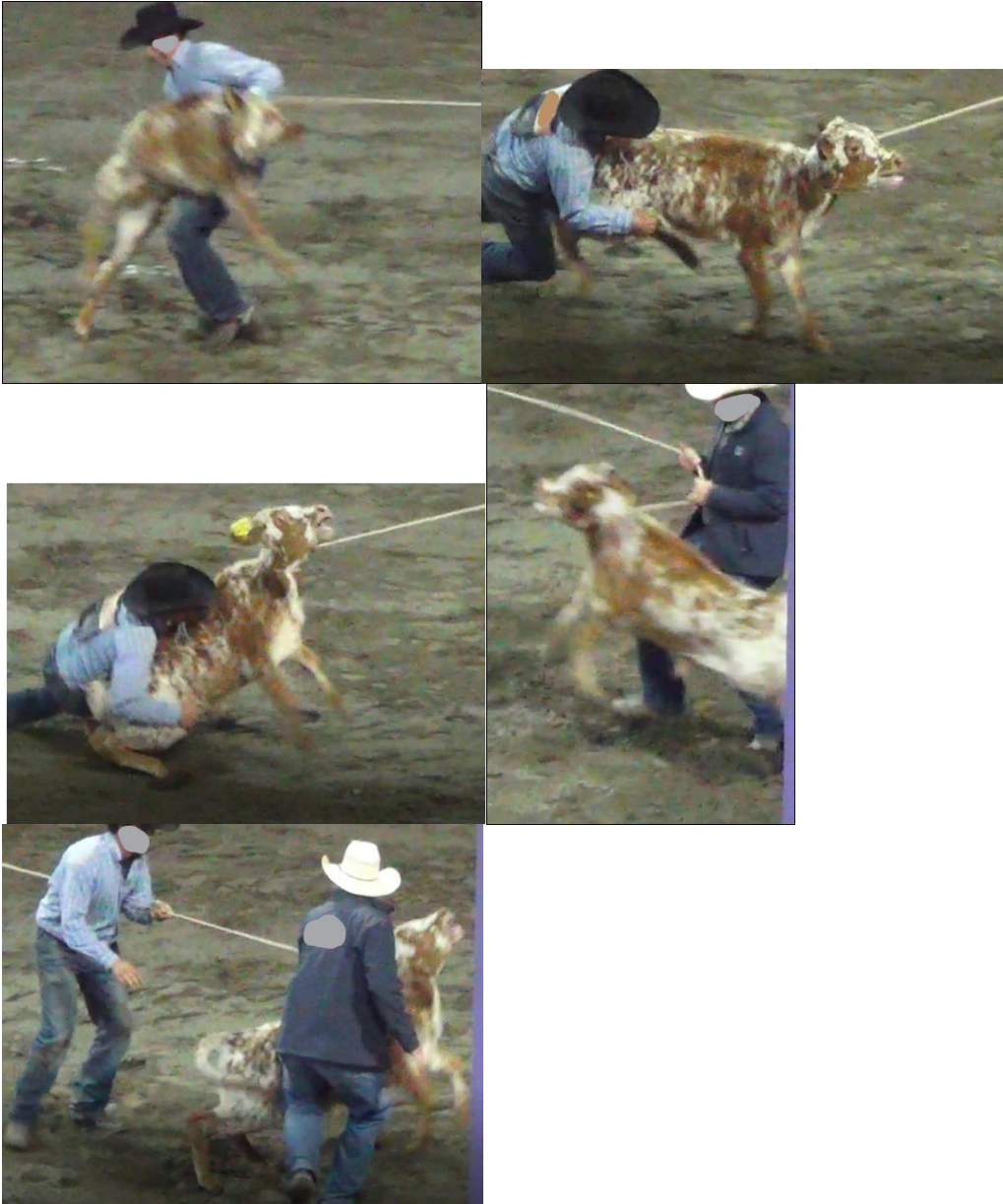
**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)**

\* 24 s: calf 20 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the base of the neck (near the manubrie of the sternum), causing his forelimbs to lift off the ground. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30)).



\* 28 s: calf 20 continues to be strangled by the lasso while he fights against the cowboy. He flees, his neck still tied with the rope under tension that strangles him. He shows signs of stress and respiratory distress: open mouth, foam in the mouth.





\* 41 s: then calf 20 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion the impact and hits the ground violently on his back. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Vertebral damage is also possible.





Calf 20 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 16-09-17, and each time suffers a cervical trauma more or less associated with a thoracic trauma which is likely to be associated with damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and pulmonary structures (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.

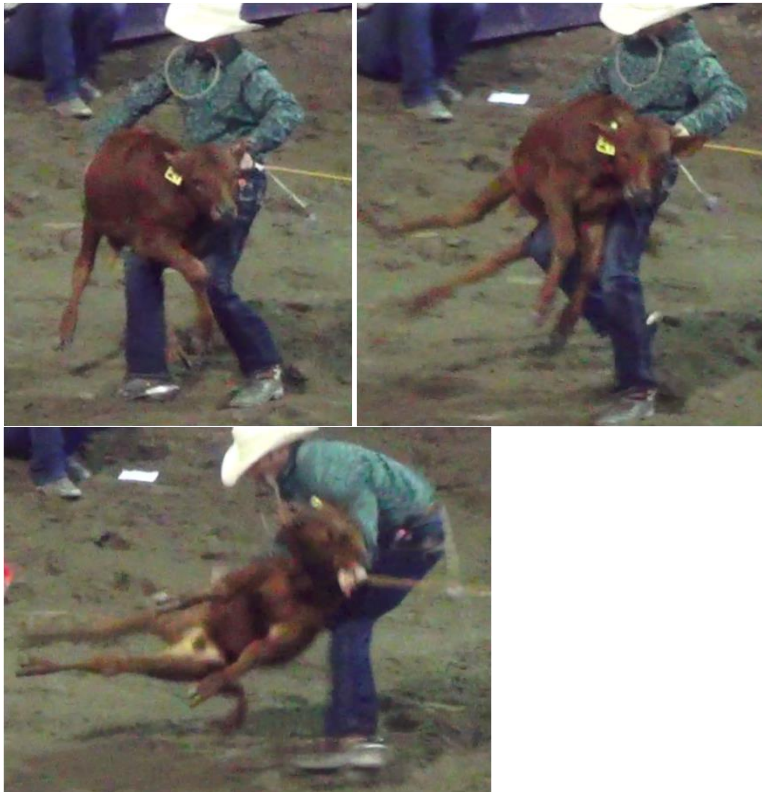
A few seconds after his arrival in the pen after this event, calf 20 is coughing (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (17)). He also shows signs of coughing on 14-09-17 immediately after the same event (see Sony cam JJ 14-09-17 (11)), which are most likely the result of a trauma inflicted on the respiratory system (larynx, trachea, lungs). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries which may cause coughing.

#### **Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (27)**

\* 46 s: calf 21 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (32)). Calf 21 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (25), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



\* 49 s: Calf 21 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (21), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (20)).



\* 59 s: after being tied up, calf 21 is being suspended horizontally, while the rope stretched by the horse that is moving back pulls him in the sand over a short distance. This creates a

risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 21 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (15), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (26)).



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (32)**

\* 2 min 18 s: after having thrown off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, with his left foreleg, the horse steps on the rope tied to his halter and which lies on the ground, while he is running. This may cause a sudden flexion of the neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension. There is a constant risk of sudden hyperflexion of the neck (observed multiple times during the festival) that may cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (33)**

\* 22 s: The cowboy hits the horse on the face to force him out of the chute.

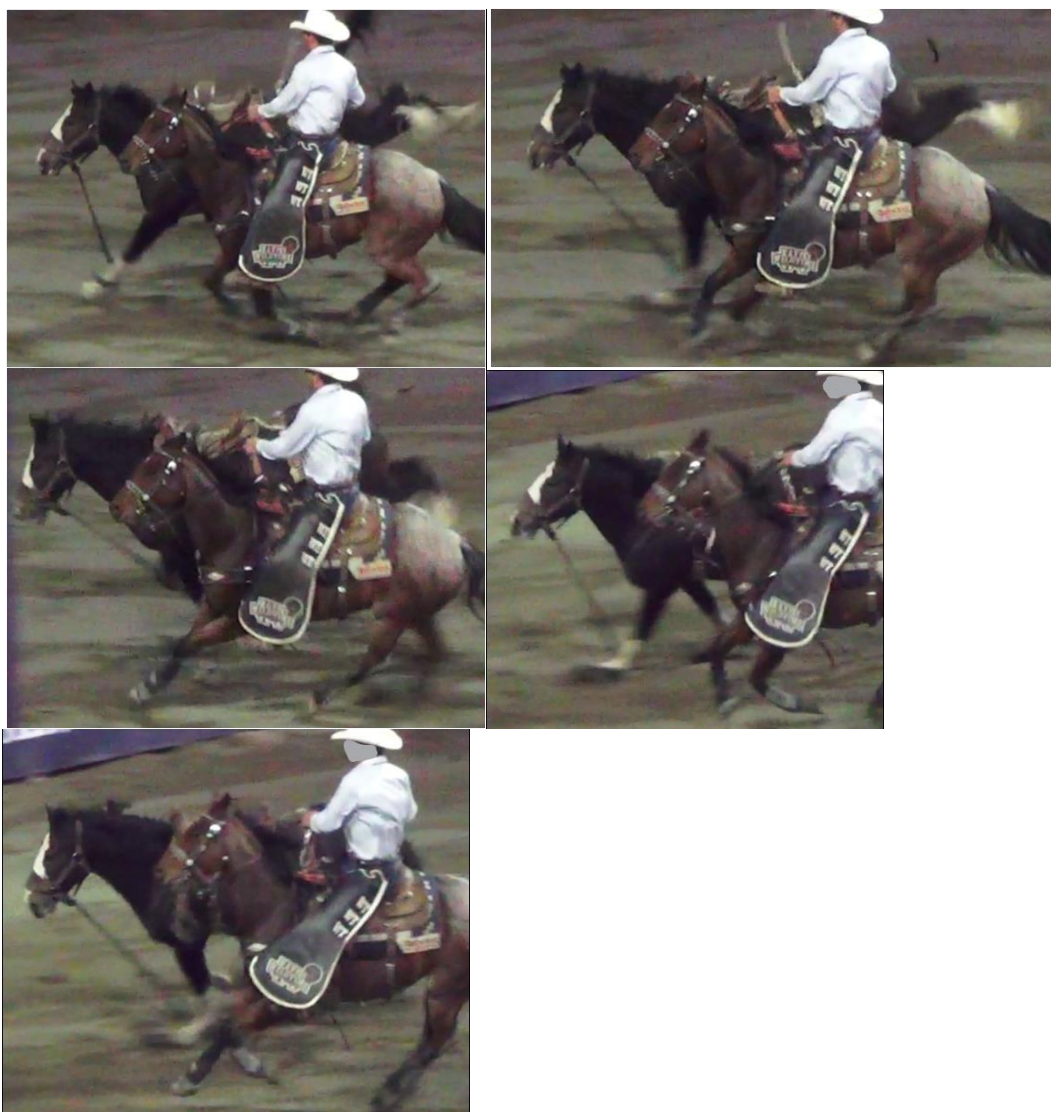


\* 1 min 25 s: the same cowboy hits the same horse on the face to force him out of the chute.



### **Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (35)**

\* 36 s: after having thrown the cowboy off during a saddle-riding event, with his left foreleg, the horse steps twice on the rope tied to his halter and drags on the ground while he is running and bucking (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (42)). This causes a sudden and slight flexion of his neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension. There is a constant risk of sudden hyperflexion of the neck (observed multiple times during the festival) that may cause cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion because of the whiplash effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply the loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle-riding horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (37)**

\* 3 s: following a bad maneuver made while approaching a tight turn with her horse at a gallop, the rider loses control and falls from the horse. In her fall, she clings to the reins, thus pulling suddenly on the bit, with all the weight of the rider. In addition to the risk of hurting the horse's mouth and causing pain, this sudden pull on the bit may cause him to panic and make him move dangerously, as horses often do when they are surprised. This is not the only incident of this kind to occur during the Western festival of St-Tite (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (20), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (28)). In general, tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (46)**

\* 3 s: The horse collides with a barrel while running and taking a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (34), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (53)). There is a risk of cutaneous injury (laceration) and muscular injury (contusion) upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the obstacle posed by the tumbling barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in barrel racing but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high-speed in all the gymkhana events of the Western Festival of St-Tite, where these collisions are frequently observed.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (59)**

\* 30 s: the steer undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones.



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60)**

\* 13 s: steer 296 undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68)). Steer 296 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.







**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (62)**

\* 11 s: steer 27 undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (71)). Steer 27 is used in the same event on 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (70), Sony cam Steve 14 -09-17 (62)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63)**

\* 12 s: steer 36 undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (see Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73)). Steer 36 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174), Sony Steve cam slack 13-09-17 (184), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





### **Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64)**

\* 17 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180-degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal ones (Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (58)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (70)**

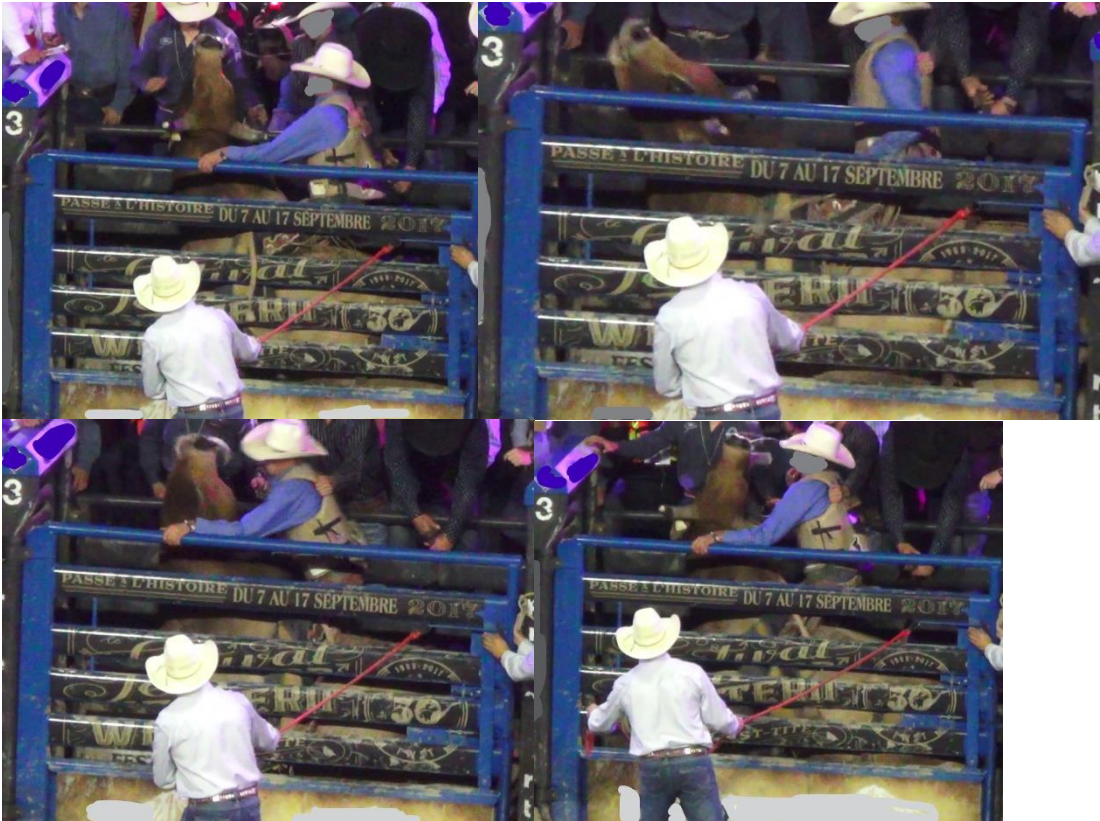
\* 1 s to 1 min 37 s: the bull waiting in the starting chute stirs, rears, lies down and resists the cowboy's many attempts to mount him (see Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (48), Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (50), Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (56), Sony cam JJ 15-09-17 (57)).



**Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (79)**

\* 8s, 33s, 36s, 38s, 39s, 44s: the bull resists the manipulations and tries to get out of the chute multiple times.





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (13)**

\* 12s: The horse stumbles while running and taking a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (29)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (20)**

\* 3 s: the horse stumbles while running and taking a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (39), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (31)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 8 s: During the second tight turn of the course, the rider loses his balance and almost falls. As observed on Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (37) and Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (28), there is a risk of accident for the horse if, in his fall, the rider tries to stop himself from falling by pulling on the reins.

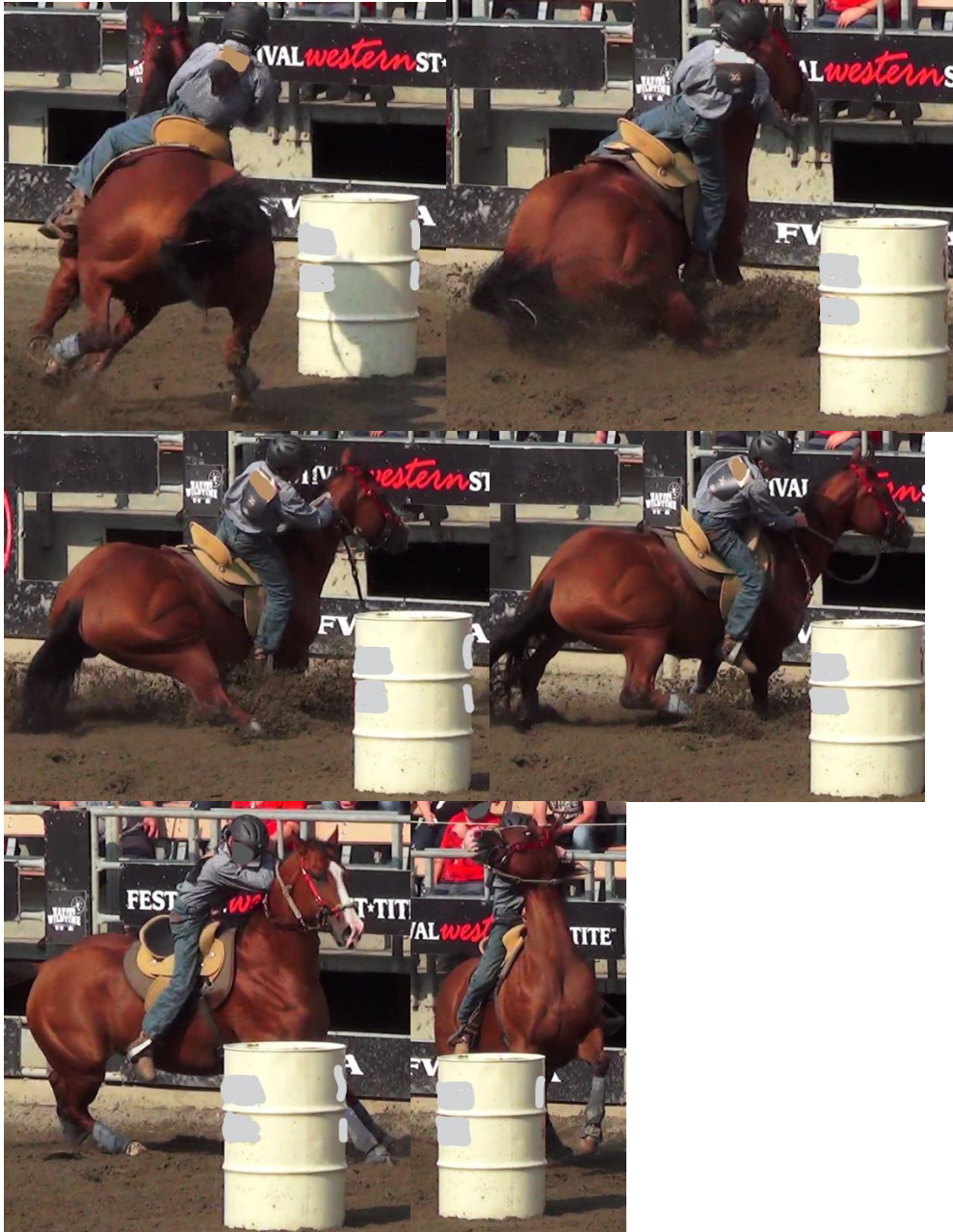
**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (22)**

\* 12s: The horse stumbles while running and taking a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (41)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (24)**

\* 2 s: The horse stumbles while running and taking a tight turn and almost collides with the barrier. This incident occurs multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that occasionally lead to falls and/or collisions with obstacles are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turn at the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (28)**

\* 3 s: following a bad maneuver made while approaching a tight turn with his horse at a gallop, the rider loses control and falls from the horse. There is a risk of accident for the horse, especially if the rider tries stop himself from falling by pulling on the reins. This can cause the rider to pull suddenly on the bit, with all his weight. In addition to the risk of hurting the horse's mouth and causing pain, this sudden pull on the bit may cause the horse to panic and make him move dangerously, as horses often do when they are surprised. Here we can see the rider almost unhorsed stopping himself from falling at the last moment by grabbing the head of the horse, a maneuver that represents a risk for the horse in case of a sudden



reaction of surprise from him. This is not the only incident of this kind to occur during the Western Festival of St-Tite (see Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (20)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (34)**

\* 3 s: the horse stumbles while running and taking a tight turn (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (54)). Tight turns taken at high-speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes lead to falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events

(barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing this kind of turns at the Western festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37)**

\* 14 s: Calf 1730 is suddenly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47)). This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). His right foreleg is roped at the same time. Calf 1730 is also caught by the limbs in the same event on 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31)). He suffers a similar cervical trauma on 16-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)).





\* 18 s: Calf 1730 is thrown to the ground without restraint to cushion the impact and hits the ground on his back (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47)). This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). The shock on the back also represents a risk of injury, including vertebral injuries. Calf 1730 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers similar treatment there (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)**

\* 34 s: calf 5 is caught at full speed and stopped by the lasso which ties both his hind limbs by tightening them together. This results in a sudden hyperextension which represents a danger of injury to the hind limbs, including to the muscles, nerves, ligaments, bones and joints (coxofemoral dislocation being particularly high in the list of possible injuries) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48)). After having arrived in the pen following the event, calf 5 shows signs of discomfort in the left hind limb region (lifts the limb multiple times, when resting as well as when walking, slight lameness) (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). The evaluation of calf 5 by the FWST veterinary team a few minutes after returning to the pen revealed a cutaneous wound on the dorsal aspect of the metatarsal region of the left hind limb. This cutaneous wound could corroborate the hypothesis of a lasso abrasion during the event (since the friction of the rope was exerted on this level when both hind limbs were

caught), without however excluding the other hypotheses because there is nothing to conclude beyond doubt that this wound is related to the lameness or that it is the only cause. Several mechanical traumas (all observed during this festival) may occur during roping events and hurt the limbs, including the roping of one or more legs at full speed, the catching of the calf by the cowboy (who sometimes catches a leg by forcing its abduction or extension to control the calf and throwing him to the ground), the sometimes violent contact with the ground upon being thrown, the stretching of the legs while the calf is being tied up, or the friction of the rope on the legs during a failed roping (as here) or when tied up.



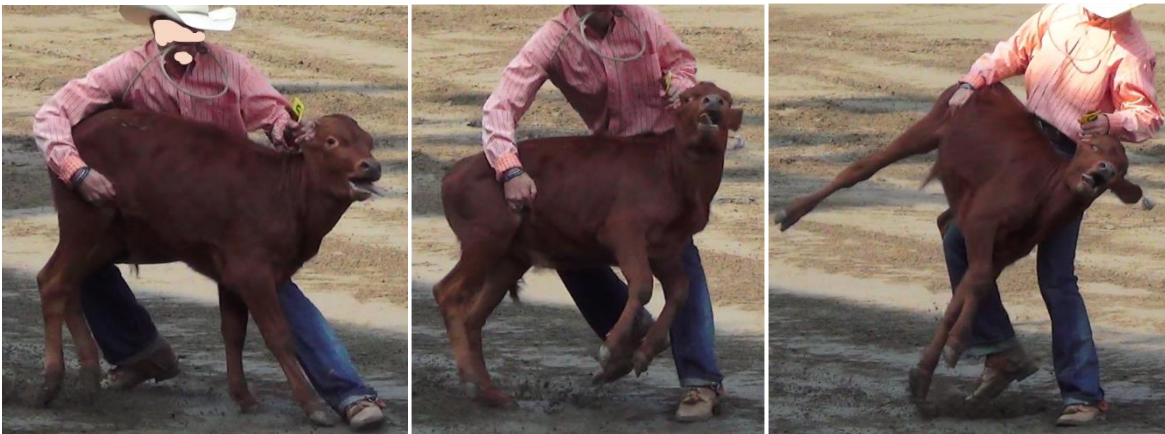
\* 35 s: the head of the calf hits the ground in his fall, at the level of his mandible.



\* 39s: Calf 5 struggles with his hind limbs still tied up while the cowboy tries to undo the rope, resulting in further hyperextensions of his tied limbs and an increased risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15- 09-17 (48)).



\* 54 s: the cowboy grabs calf 5 by an ear to lift him off the ground to be able to throw him to the ground. There is a risk of ear injury caused by the strong pull on the auricle (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48)).





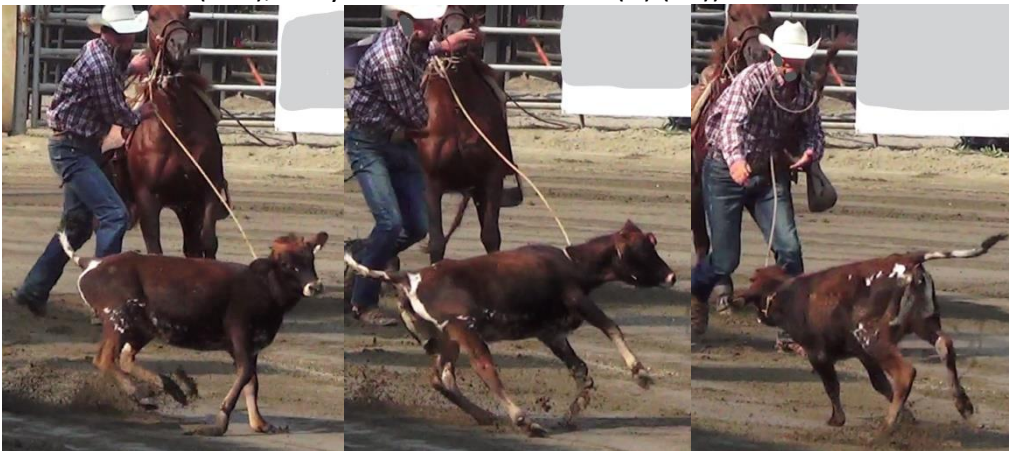
\* 55 s: calf 5 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently at the level of his spine. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible on impact (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48)). After arriving in the pen following the roping, calf 5 is coughing (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)) suggesting an impairment of lung integrity as described above. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, the pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure during contact with the ground after the throw is high on the list. Calf 5 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers both cervical trauma and chest trauma that may be associated with damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) and lungs, and may cause coughing (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (146), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)).





**Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49)**

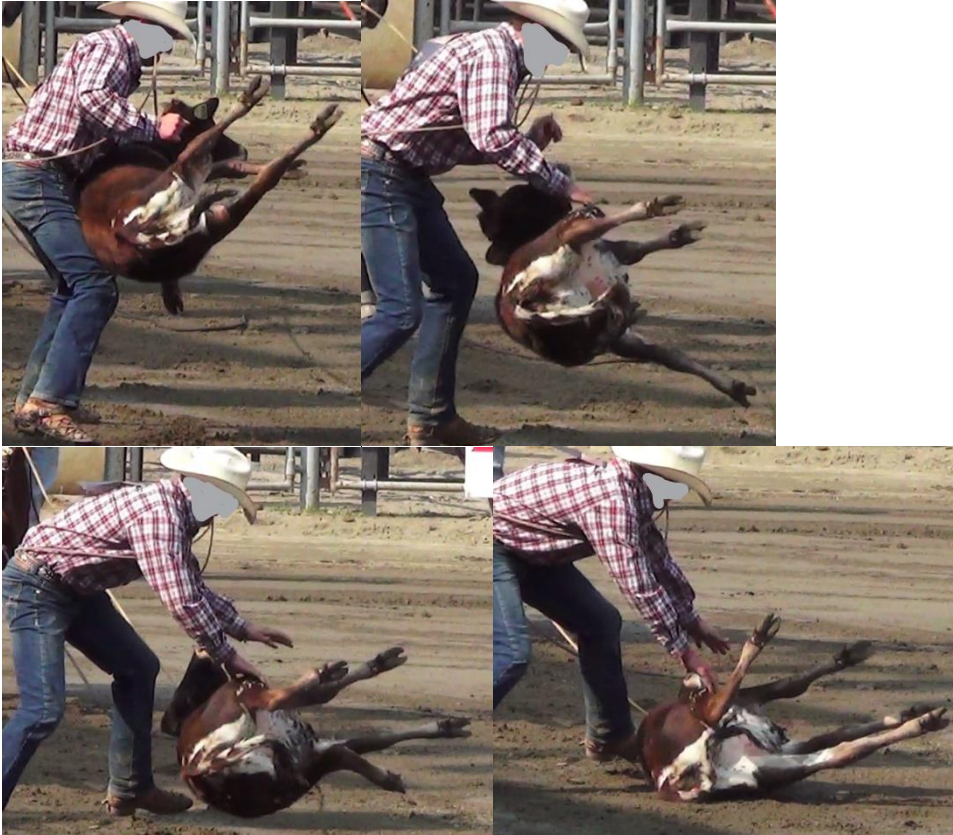
\* 23 s: calf 1709 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin. This strangulation creates a danger of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49)). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30)).



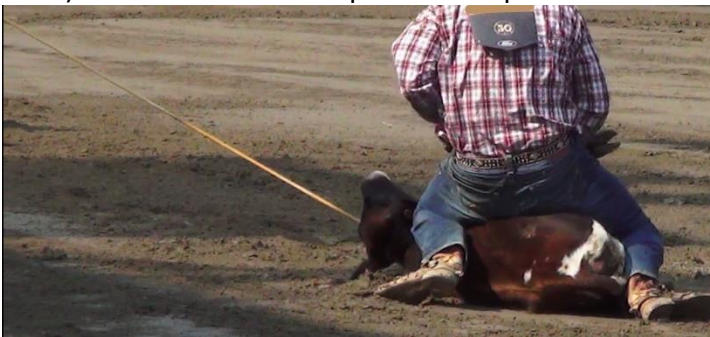
\* 26 s: calf 1709 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently at the level of his spine. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 16-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of thoracic trauma with the same risk of injury (see (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26)), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17



(A) (28), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 17 -09-17 (38)).



\* 30s: calf 1709 is being suspended horizontally and dragged in the sand over a short distance during and after the binding of his legs because the rope that strangles him is still kept under taut by the moving horse. Calf 1709 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (41)**

\* 18 s: calf 1729 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin by making his forelegs lift off the ground. This strangulation creates a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51)). The traction exerted by the lasso on the neck is so strong that the calf 1729 falls backwards and is violently thrown to the ground, hitting it with the left side of his head, neck and shoulder. There is a risk of injury caused by the impact on these structures. Calf 1729 suffers the same treatment with the same risk of cervical trauma in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





\* 20 s: calf 1729 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51)). Calf 1729 suffers the same treatment in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)).

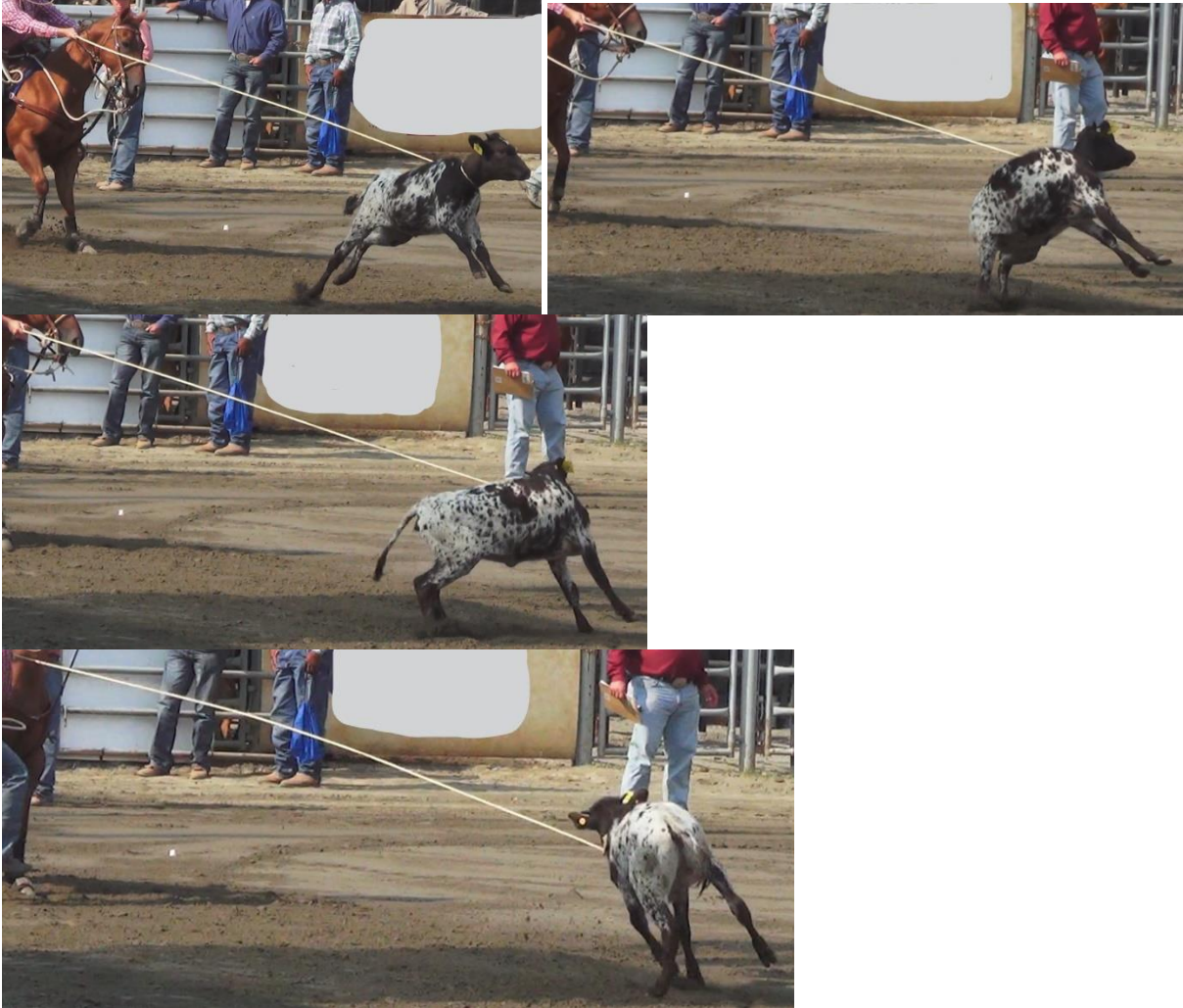


\* 22 s: during and after the binding of his legs, calf 1729 is being suspended horizontally, strangled by the rope which is kept under tension and which drags him on the ground over a short distance. Deformation of the neck where he is strangled gives an idea of the degree of tightness of the rope. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (43)**

\* 36 s: calf 4 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin by making his forelimbs lift off the ground. This strangulation creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)). Calf 4 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Mike Slack 13-09-17 (164), Sony cam Steve Slack 13-09-17 (172)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



\* 40 s: calf 1729 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)).



\* 41 s: during the binding of his legs, calf 4 is strangled by the rope which is kept under tension and which drags him on the ground over a short distance. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (52)). He suffers the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (20), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)).





\* 56 s: once the cowboy has left, the calf still on the ground and bound and strangled defecates because of the induced stress.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (44)**

\* 11 s: calf 22 is abruptly stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck which causes a cervical deformation and makes him do a 180-degree spin. This strangulation creates a risk of injury to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)). Calf 22 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival

of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



\* 13s: Calf 22 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)). Calf 22 suffers the same treatment during the same event on 13-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (21)).





\* 13 s: calf 22 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)). During the throw onto the ground, the rope that circles the neck of the calf keeps strangling him because it is kept under tension by the horse. Calf 22 suffers the same treatment during the same event on 13-09-17 and is exposed to the same risk of thoracic injury (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)).



\* 17 s: during the throw as well as during and after the binding of his legs, calf 22 is strangled by the rope which is kept under tension and which drags him in the sand. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)).



\* 23 s: for a second time, calf 22 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (53)). He is also thrown to the ground twice during the same event on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (26)).



\* 30 s: calf 22 is being suspended again horizontally while the assistants try to remove the lasso which strangles him and drags him in the sand because the horse keeps it under tension while moving.





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (45)**

\* 14 s: calf 1722 is stopped at full speed by a pull on the neck causing him to do a 180-degree spin. This strangulation creates a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (54)).



\* 16 s: calf 1722 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). During the throwing to the ground, during the binding of the legs and even after the cowboy leaves, the rope which circles the calf's neck keeps strangling him because it is kept under tension by the horse. This creates a continuous risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (54)).





\* 1 min 0 s: immediately after getting up, calf 1722 is coughing and keeps his head down for a few meters. Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, trauma to the larynx and trachea (during the strangulation) as well as to the lungs (following the sudden and marked increase in intrathoracic pressure during the throw to the ground) are at the top of the list (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (54)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slack) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries which may cause coughing.



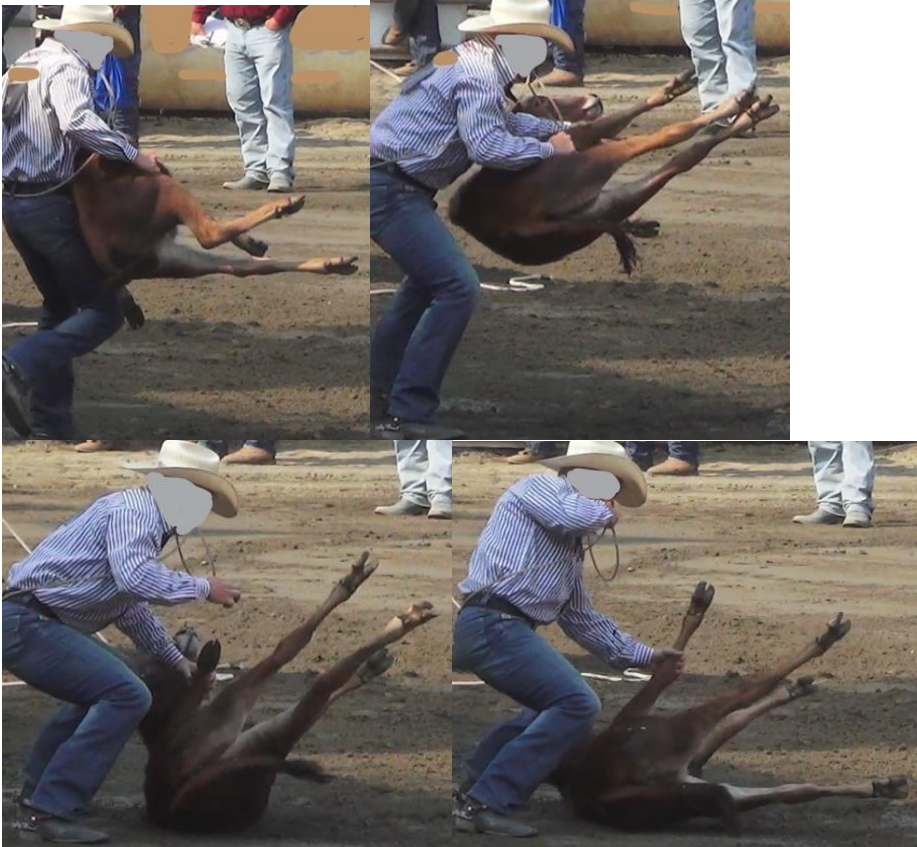
**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)**

\* 11 s: Calf 1728 is stopped at full speed by a violent pull on the neck causing him to lift off the ground and to do a 180-degree spin. This strangulation creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood

vessels) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55)). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma that may be associated with damage to the cervical structures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once during the same day (e.g. slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



\* 13 s: calf 1728 is thrown to the ground with nothing being done to break his fall and hits the ground violently on his back. This fall represents a risk related to the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures) (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (55)). The shock on the back may also cause vertebral injuries. During the throwing, calf 1728 is still being strangled because the rope that circles his neck is still being kept under tension by the horse. Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical and thoracic injuries that may be associated with damage to these structures (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)).



\* 15 s: calf 1728 remains hung horizontally during the binding of his legs and even after the cowboy has left because the horse moves back and keeps the rope under tension. This continuous strangulation creates an additional risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels) (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (47)). Calf 1728 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same cervical trauma which may be associated with damage (see Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (30)).





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (49)**

\* 8 s: the rope catches across the eyes of calf 1719, which causes a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when the calf's head is pulled back by the rope (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (57)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51)**

\* 7 s: the rope catches across the eyes of calf 13, which creates a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope, which rubs against the calf's eyes (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09 -17 (58)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and the same risk occurs (see Sony cam JJ 09-09 -17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.

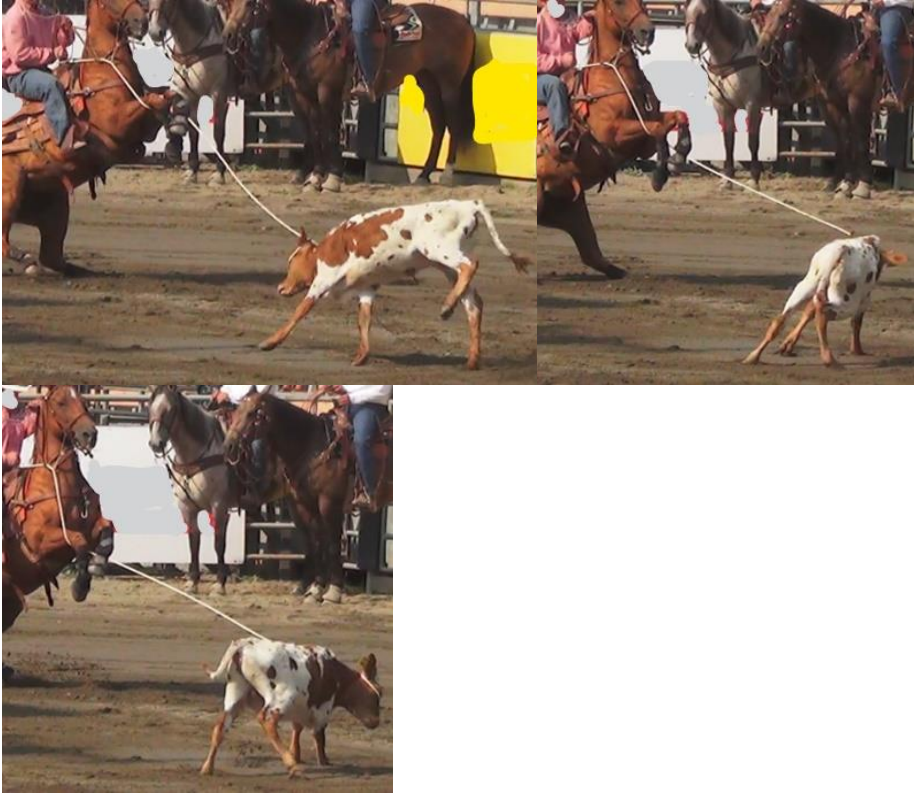


\* 9 s: the rope, tied around the calf's eyes, is pulled behind the horses forelegs. This represents a risk of injury for both the calf (risk for the eyes, as mentioned above) and for the horse (injury by the friction of the rope on the forelegs, fall by impeding the movement).



\* 9 s: the tension exerted on the rope rubbing across the eyes of calf 13 is strong enough to cause a "whiplash" effect and make him spin by lifting his front limbs from the ground. There is a high risk of cervical (including vertebral and spinal) and ocular/palpebral lesions. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)).





\* 12 s: or the second time, calf 13 suffers a "whiplash" effect, which creates a danger of cervical injuries (in particular vertebral and spinal).



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (53)**

\* 8 s: the rope catches across the eyes of calf 1718 (or at least the right eye, the left is not visible), which causes a risk of ocular and palpebral trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) when pressure is applied to the rope, which rubs against the calf's eye (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (60)). This risk is omnipresent and observed multiple times during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 9 s à 12 s: after the missed lasso attempt and as he runs out of the arena, the calf closes his right eye multiple times with a slight tilt of the head, suggesting discomfort or pain in his right eye.

**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (54)**

\* 35 s: steer 15 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion at 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. Steer 15 is used in the same event on 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury, he limps after returning to the pen (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (59), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (60), Sony cam Mike 17-09-17 (83)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





\* 36 s: the sudden cervical torsion of steer 15 is followed by a throw to the ground, resulting in a violent impact on the left side of the thorax and then on the left side of the pelvis. The steer suffers the same treatment in the same event on 17-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 17-09-17 (83)).





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (55)**

\* 12 s: steer 26 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, particularly vertebral and spinal lesions.



\* 14 s: after the cervical torsion and the throw to the ground, steer 26 shows rigidity in all four of his extended limbs for a short time.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (57)**

\* 1 min 46 s: steer 32 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion at 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of causing serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (64)). Steer 32 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 14-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (187), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (68) and Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (58)**

\* 12 s: steer 44 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (65)). Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice) and 15-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





### **Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (59)**

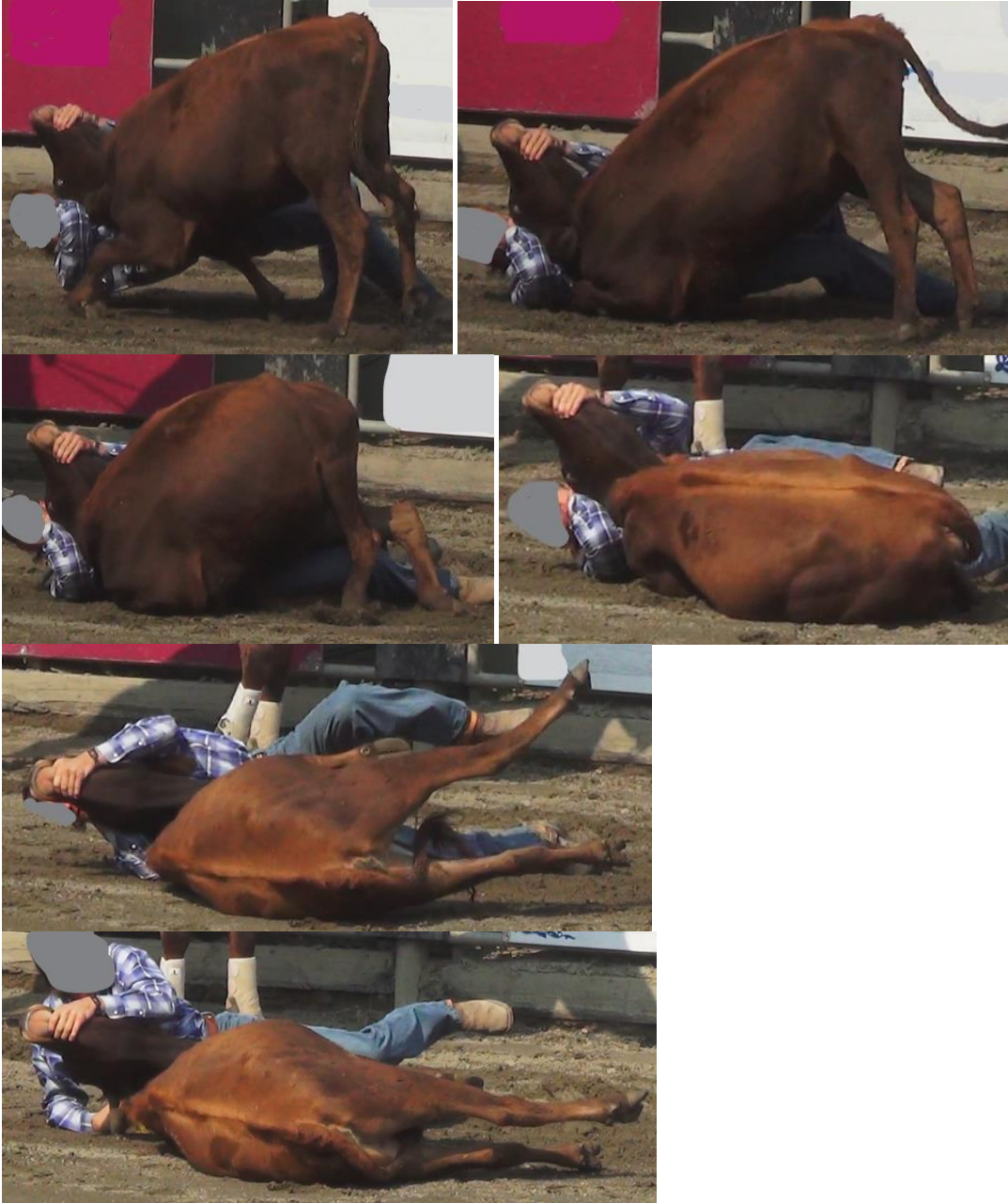
\* 20 s: the steer 21 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (66)). The steer 21 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (197), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (87)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



### **Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (60)**

\* 57 s: steer 23 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (67)). Steer 23 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (61)**

\* 19 s: steer 1614 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (68)). Steer 1614 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (186), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (195)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (63)**

\* 3 min 35 s: steer 22 undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of causing serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (70)).



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (64)**

\* 11 s: steer 72 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (71)). Steer 72 is used in the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17 (twice) and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (73), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (171), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (191), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (180), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (200)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66)**

\* 31 s: steer 34 undergoes a violent cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (73)). Steer 34 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (75), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (177), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (67)**

\* 17 s: steer 25 undergoes a violent cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74)). Steer 25 is used in the same event on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 17-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (71)**

\* 22 s: steer 69 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (77)). Steer 69 is used in the same event on 10-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (56)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (72)**

\* 27 s: steer 132 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions. The steer 132 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (206), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (68)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (73)**

\* 51 s: steer 214 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal lesions (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (79)). Steer 214 is used in the same event on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (56)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western

Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed multiple times to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (80)**

\* 7 s: while taking a sharp turn at high speed, the horse hits a barrel with his neck and shoulder. There is a risk of injury to the cervical structures and the shoulder upon contact with the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over unstable obstacles, with wounds potentially resulting from this fall (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (3)). There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Gymkhana events of St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed.





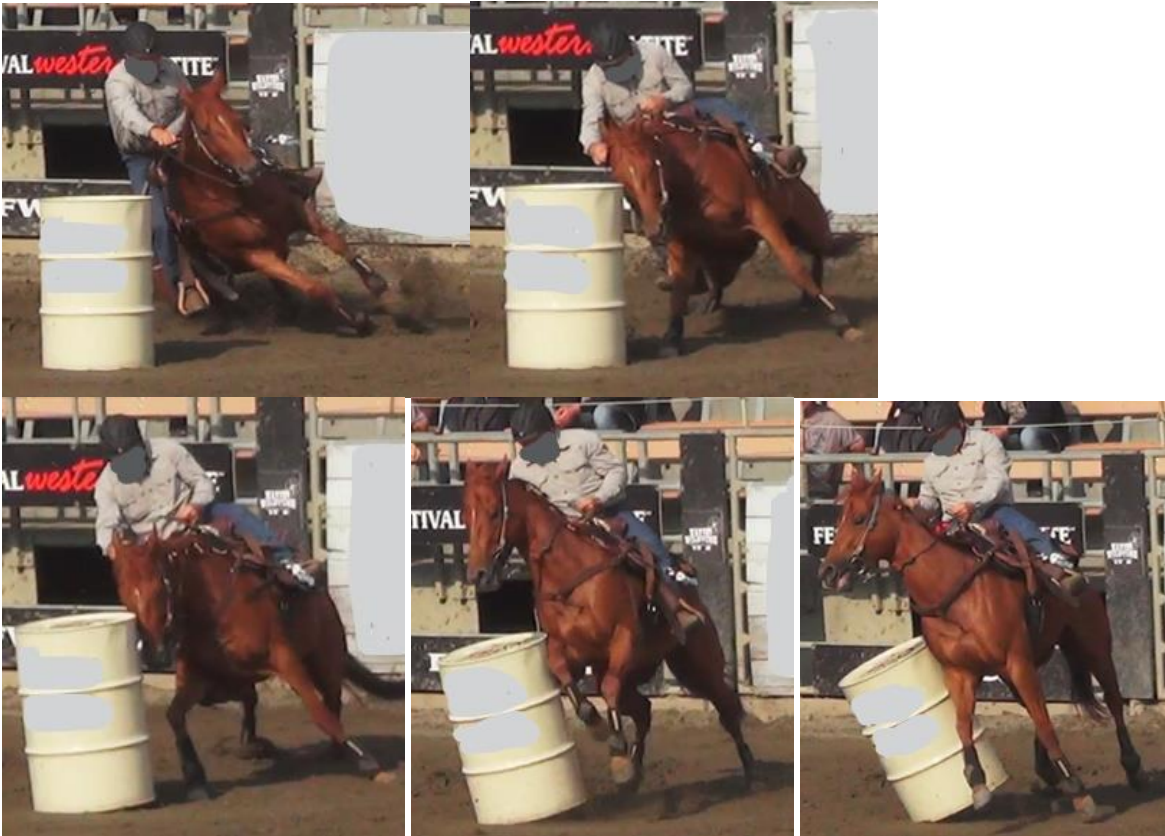
**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (83)**

\* 3 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while taking a sharp turn around a barrel at high speed. There is a risk of hind limb injuries if the horse collapses, as well as the risk of other injuries associated with the fall (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (4)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (84)**

\* 3 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while taking a sharp turn around a barrel at high speed (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (5), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (6)). There is a risk of hind limb injuries when the horse collapses, as well as other injuries associated with the fall. When the horse gets up, his head hits the barrel at the level of his muzzle and right shoulder, which adds a risk of injury at this level. Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Trips that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) containing such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (90)**

\* 2 s: the horse collides with a barrel taking a sharp turn around a barrel at high speed (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (12), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (10)). There is a risk of skin (laceration) and muscle (bruising) injuries upon contact with the rim of the barrel. There is also a risk of stumbling and falling over the unstable barrel, with injuries potentially resulting from this fall. There is a constant risk of crash-related injuries with obstacles (barrels in the barrel races but also posts in the exchange/rescue events) in these tight turns taken at high speed in all the Gymkhana events at the St-Tite Western Festival. These collisions are frequently observed.



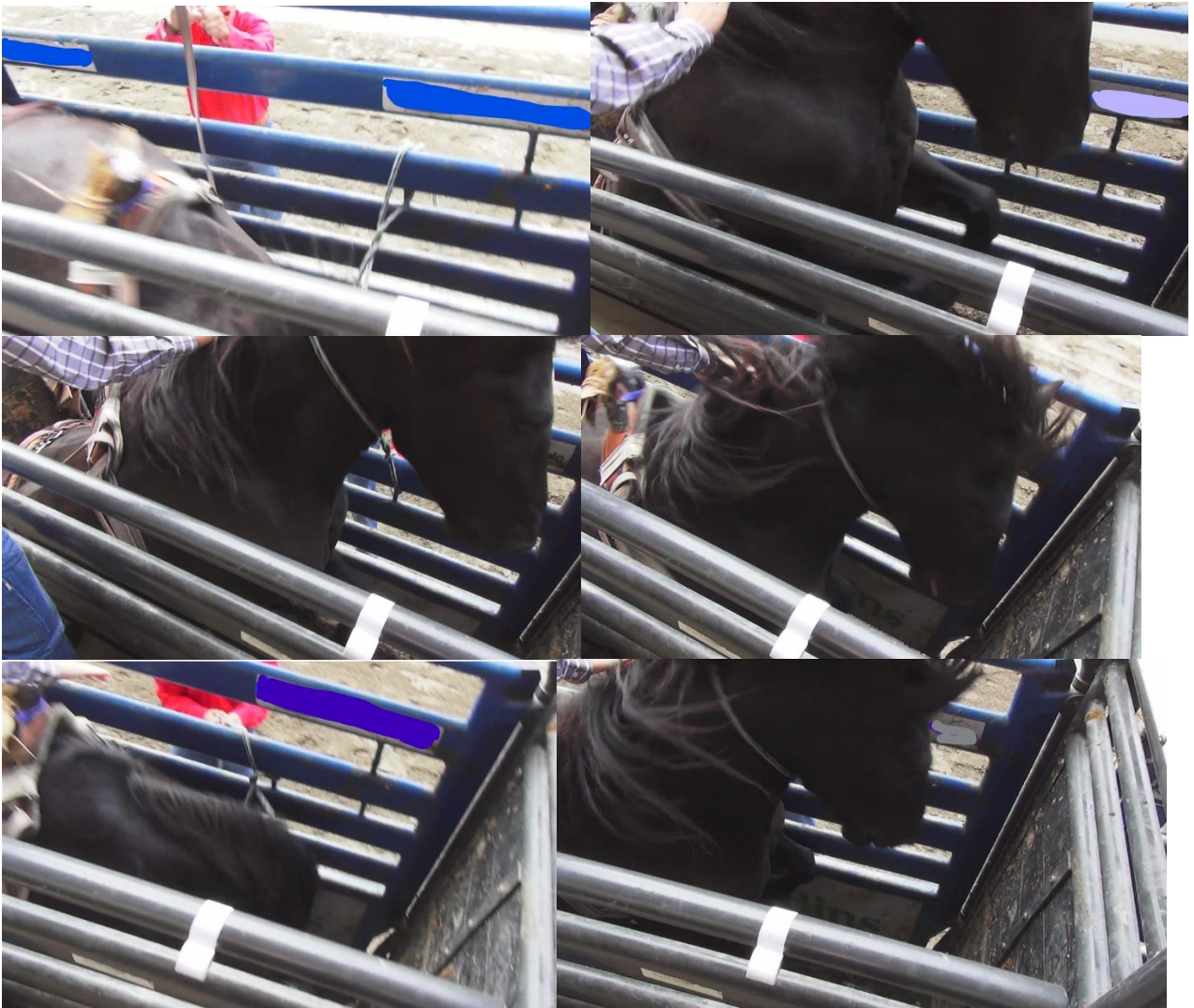


# St-Tite Rodeo File

## September 16, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (3)

\* 1 min 29 s: the horse panics in the chute.



### Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (12)

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (13)

\* 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (15)**

\* 2 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (16)**

\* 4 s, 13 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 33 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope dangling from his halter with one of his forelegs as he is galloping, causing a sudden tension on the rope. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash" (see Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (A) (27), Sony cam Steve 16 -09-17 (A) (34)). Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 2 min 15 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope dangling from his halter with his left hind limb as he is galloping, causing a sudden tension on the rope. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (31)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (32)**

\* 3 s, 8 s: the rider jabs the horse with his spur.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (33)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (34)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (36)**

\* 7 s, 12 s: the rider jabs the horse with her spur.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (37)**

\* 3 s, 8 s, 13 s: the rider jabs the horse with her spur.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (38)**

\* 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (43)**

\* 5 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (44)**

\* 17 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (45)**

\* 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (46)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 12 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping as he approaches a sharp turn around a pole (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (61)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and pose a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue racing, and exchange rider racing) at the St-Tite Western Festival that contain such turns.



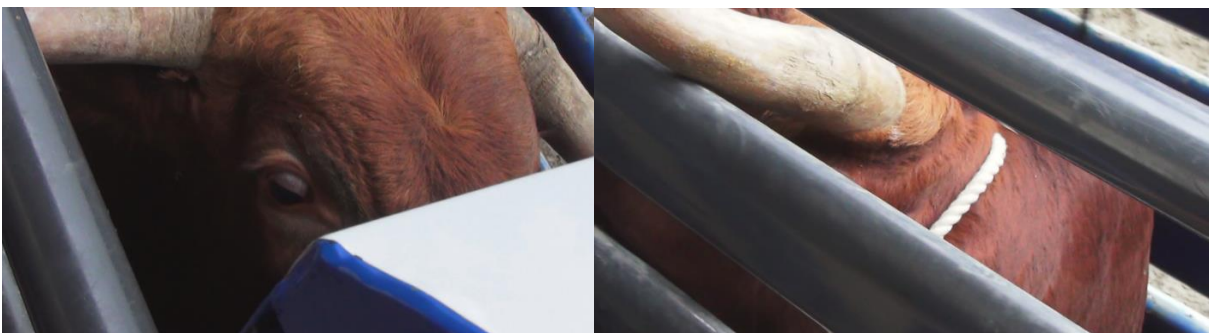


**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (50)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 42 s: the bull shows signs of psychological stress (agitation, ventral rolling of the eye) in the chute. His left horn is not at all aligned with the right one and is loose at its base (wobbling with every movement of the head and when the head touches the barrier of the chute), suggesting a fragility at the base of the horn, which can cause injuries in case of impact on the horn or of grasping and pulling by a lasso, or if the horn remains stuck between two bars of the chute (see the second photograph, on which the bull turns his head to look behind him; there is danger of injury if the bull throws his head or rears while the horn is stuck between the bars). This bull, recognizable by his misaligned/rickety left horn and his notched right ear, is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and displays exactly the same signs of distress (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53). ), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (84)).



\* 1 min 13 s: the same bull panics and tries to jump out of the chute.



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)**

\* 1 s: the same bull (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)), continues to panic in the chute while the cowboy tries to mount him (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (82), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (83)).





\* 2 min 13 s: the same bull, still panicking, is now bleeding from the mouth after having repeatedly beat his head against the walls of the chute. He shows the same sign of injury when he panics under the same conditions on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).







**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (60)**

\* 5 min 15 s: bull 424 shows signs of psychological stress (agitation, ventral rolling of the eye) in the chute for several minutes.



\* 7 min 26 s: Bull 424 still shows signs of anxiety, tolerates neither the handling nor the cowboy's attempt to mount him, and lies on the ground.

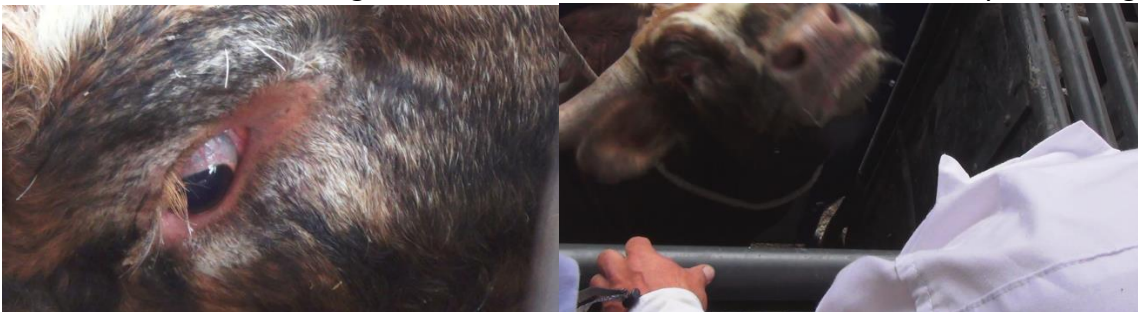


\* 8 min 41 s: bull 424 panics while the cowboy tries to mount him, lies down, rears and throws himself in all directions in the chute (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (90)).



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (62)**

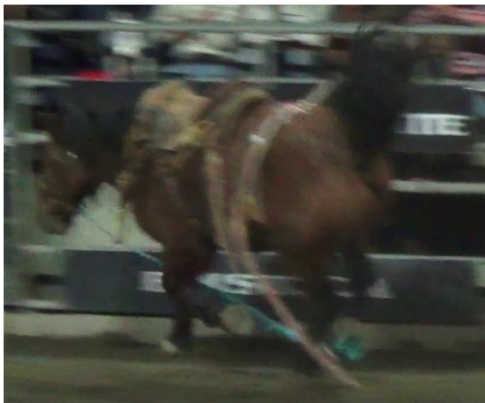
Bull 424 shows the same signs of stress as before and still resists the cowboys' handling.



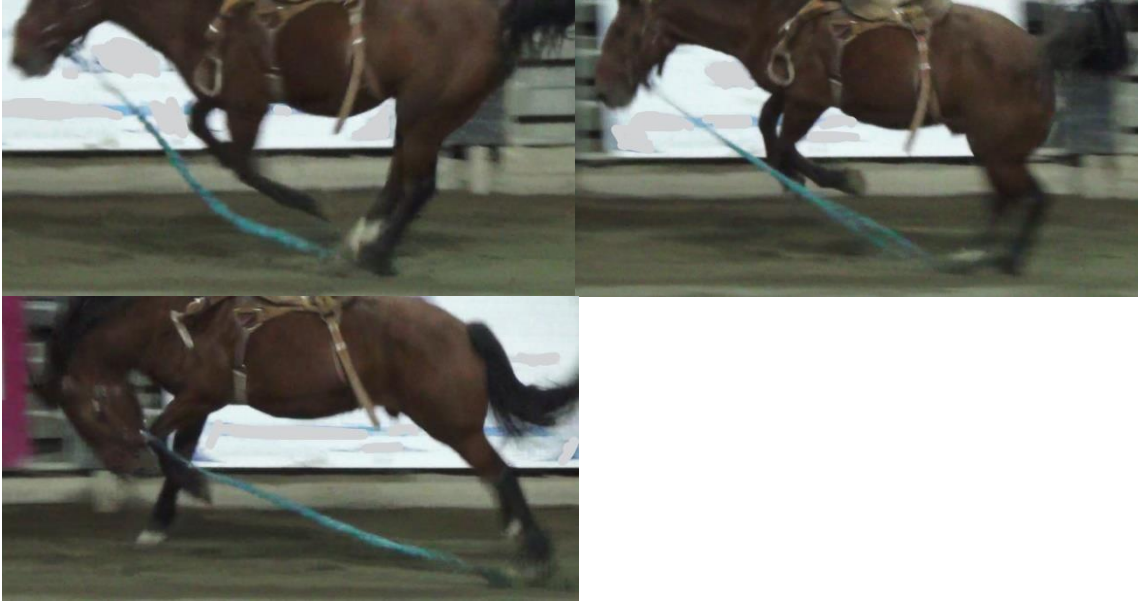


**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)**

\* 1 min 25 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope dangling from his halter as he is galloping while bucking, causing a sudden tension on the rope. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



\* 1 min 53 s: shortly after, while the horse is still galloping to dodge the rescue riders trying to catch him, he steps on the rope, which is attached to his halter and dragging on the ground, at full speed with one of his hind limbs. The sudden tension on the rope as the horse is running induces a violent and rapid bending of his head causing a fall.



Upon landing on the ground, the left carpus is flexed (see right photograph) and there is a risk of causing a joint injury if the horse falls on his carpus, flexed with all his weight and in rapid motion.



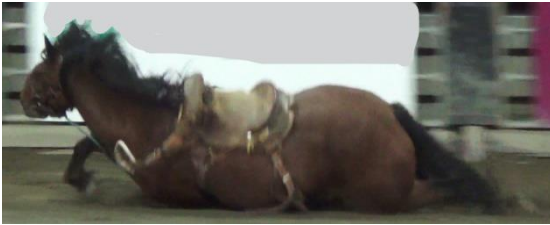
The forehead-first fall to the ground causes a high risk of cervical and cranial trauma at the time of impact.



Upon impact with the ground, the shock and friction inflicted on the left carpus can cause joint and skin damage.



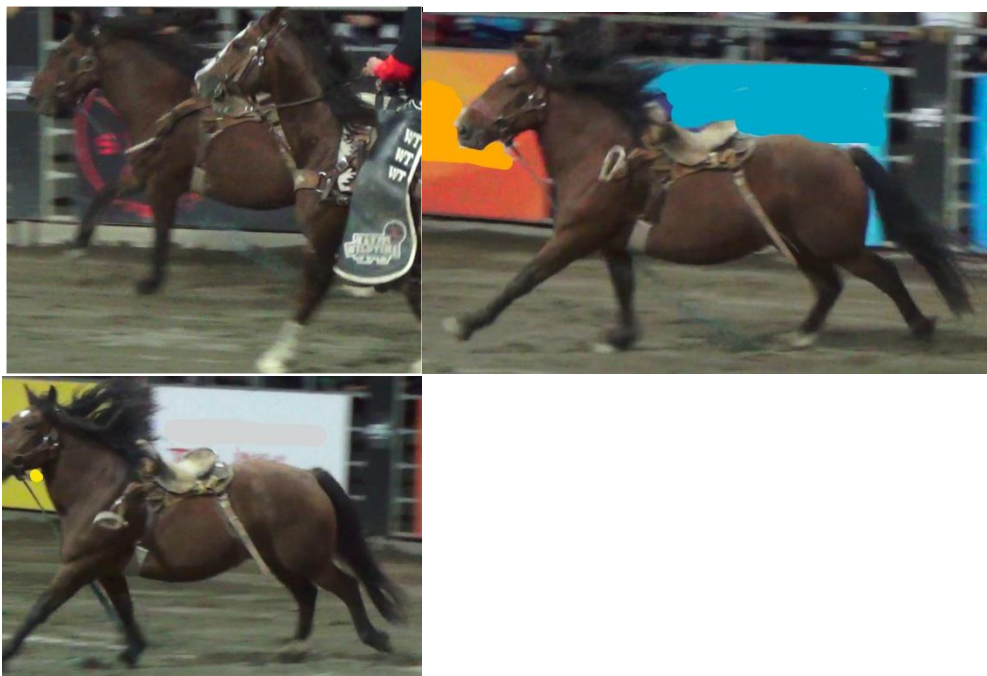
Upon impact with the ground, the horse collapses on both left legs, which subjects them to hyperextension, causing a high risk of myo-arthro-skeletal injuries.



The impact of the head on the ground following the fall at full speed is likely to cause cranial trauma, a concussion.

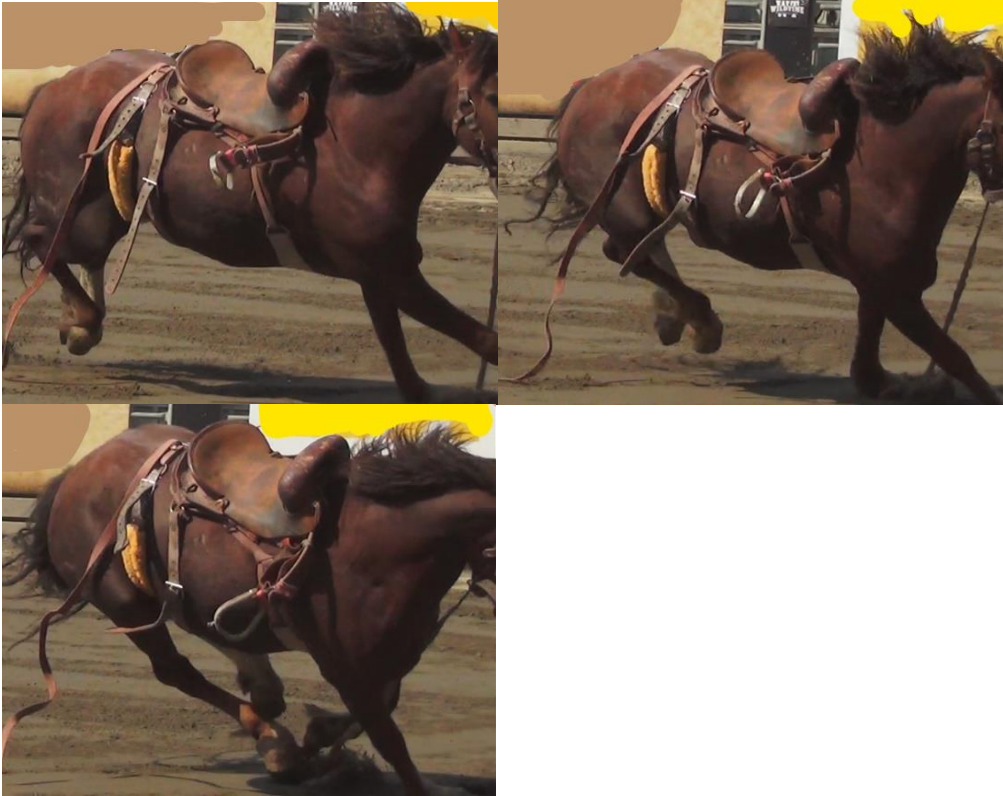


\* 1 min 58 s, 1 min 59 s and 2 min 0 s: following the fall, the incident is repeated three more times as the horse steps on the rope, which is dangling to the ground from his halter, with one of his hind and forelimbs while galloping.



**Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (A) (27)**

\* 35 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope dangling from his halter with his left foreleg as he is galloping (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (30), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (34)). The rope is under tension, causing an abrupt flexion of the neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash" (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (34)). Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (21)**

\* 14 s: The rope catches across the eyes of calf 13, which creates a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma if the rope is put under tension when passing over the eyes. This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and the same risk occurs each time (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (21), Sony Mike cam slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





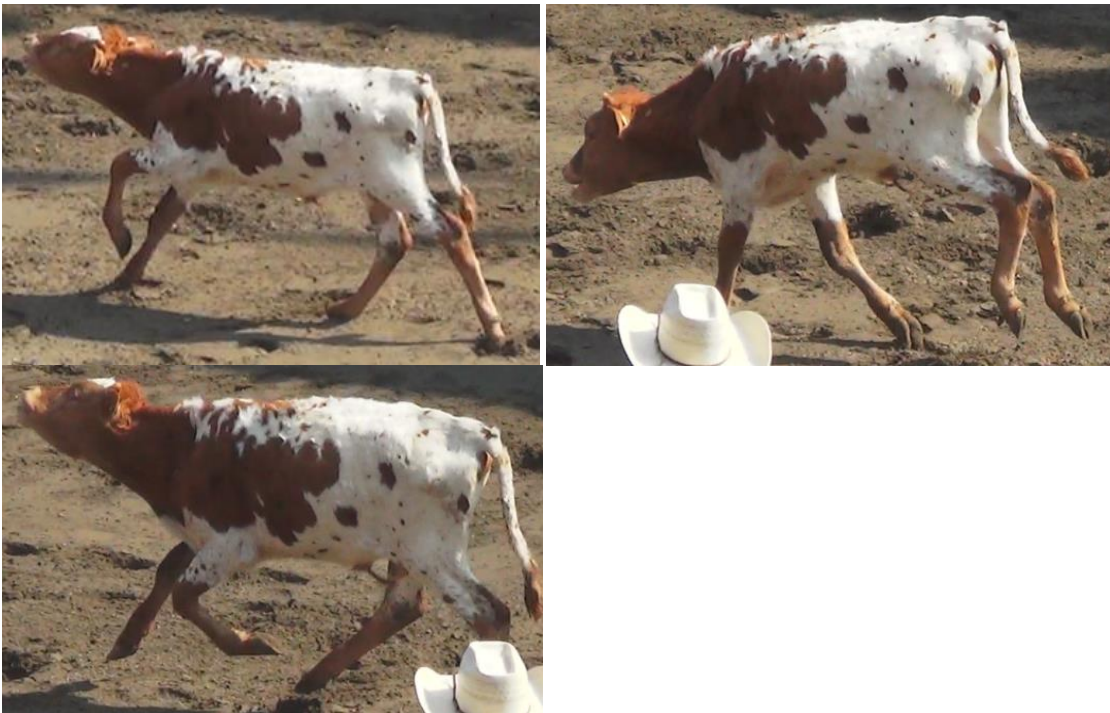


\* 16 s: The tension on the rope, which has slipped to the top of calf 13's head, is strong enough to cause a "whiplash" effect and make him spin around. There is a high risk of causing cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. Calf 13 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (35), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (21), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (32), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (51)).





\* 21 s: As he runs towards the exit of the arena, calf 13 shows signs that may suggest a cough or another reaction to the event he has just undergone. The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries that can cause a cough.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (24)**

\* 19 s: The rope catches across the eyes of calf 1729, which creates a risk of ocular trauma (in particular abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma if the rope is put under tension when passing over the eyes. This risk is ubiquitous and observed several times during the St-Tite Western Festival.



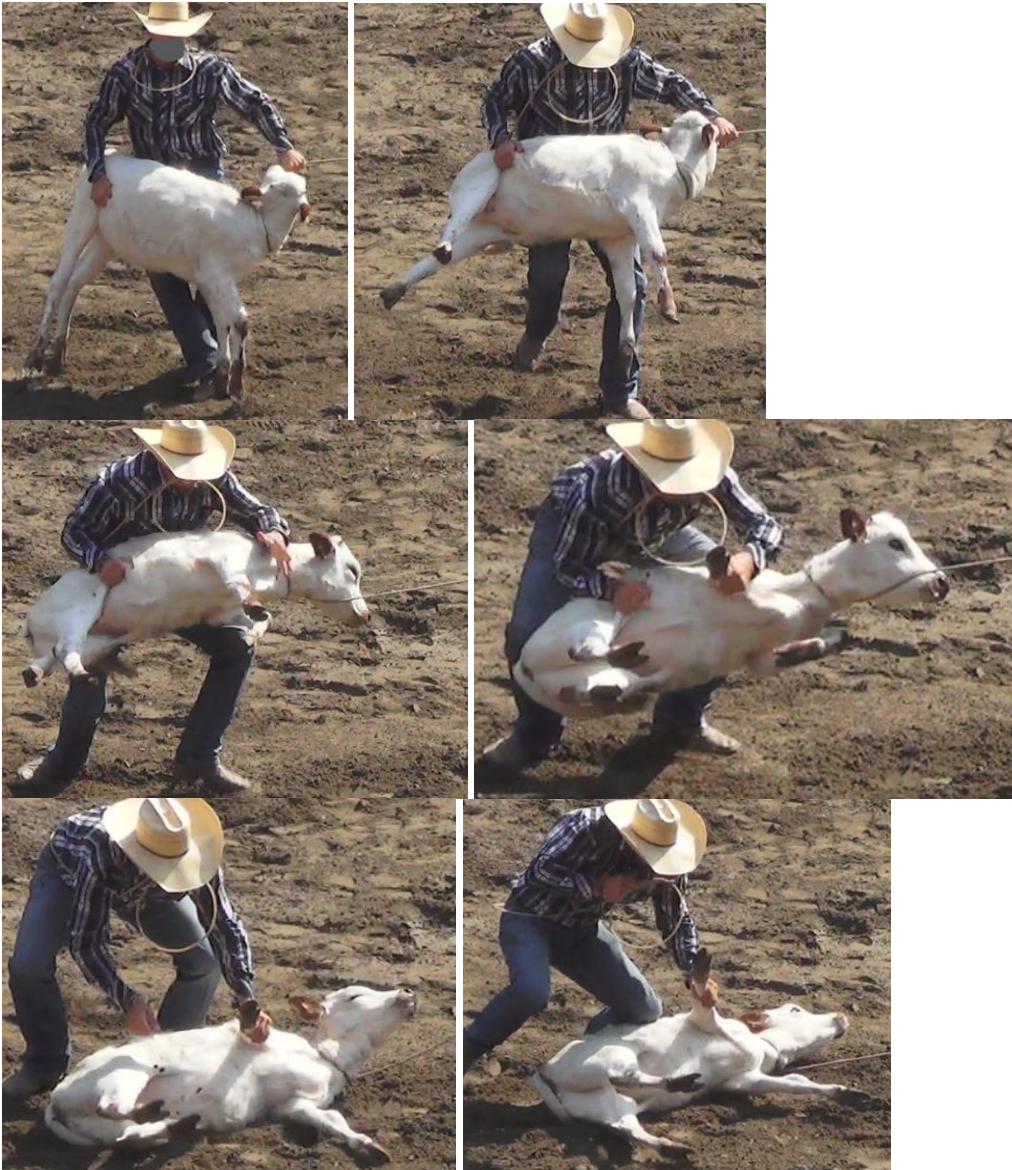
**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)**

\* 27 s: calf 1730 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck causing a significant compression at the base of the neck that knocks the calf off all four legs and then makes him spin 180 degrees before violently projecting him to the ground on his left side. Sudden strangulation poses a significant danger of lesions to cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels), and sudden hurling of the calf to the ground poses a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, likely to cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1730 undergoes the same treatment with the same risk of cervical trauma for the same event on 15-09-17 and 17-09-17, (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 30 s: Calf 1730 is suspended by the cowboy, who then pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation,

strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Then the calf is thrown to the ground with no buffering to lessen the impact. This second throwing to the ground still creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause injury (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1730 undergoes the same treatment with the same risk of cervical and/or thoracic trauma for the same event on 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 17-09-17 (Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)).



\* 37 s: while the cowboy is gone and the assistants are undoing the ties of calf 1730, he is suspended horizontally, and strangled by the rope that is kept under tension by the horse that then drags calf on the ground for a short distance. This creates a risk of

lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1730 undergoes the same treatment with the same risk of cervical trauma for the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47)).



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (28)**

\* 30 s: calf 5 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This creates a danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 5 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, and is exposed to the same risk every time (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34)).



\* 34 s: calf 5 is suspended by the cowboy, who then pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 35 s: calf 5 is thrown to the ground with no buffering to lessen the impact and hits the ground on his back, then a second impact follows immediately, this time striking the

head. This creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). The shock to the back also creates a risk of lesions on a vertebral level. Finally, the impact behind the head creates a risk of lesions in this region (concussion in particular, which can occur even in the absence of cranial injury). During the throwing, the rope continues to strangulate calf because it is kept under tension by the horse, which creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 5 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and is exposed to the same risk every time (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 ( A) (27), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (34), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (152), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (48), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (38)).







Calf 5 exhibits limping and coughing upon returning to the pen after the same event on 15-09-17, (see Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (58), Sony cam JJ slack 15-09-17 (60)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (29)**

\* 16 s: The rope catches across the eyes of calf, which creates a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma if the rope is put under tension when rubbing over the eyes. This risk is ubiquitous and observed several times during the St-Tite Western Festival.





**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30)**

\* 10 s: calf 1709 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. The sudden strangulation creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma, with the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (161), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49)).





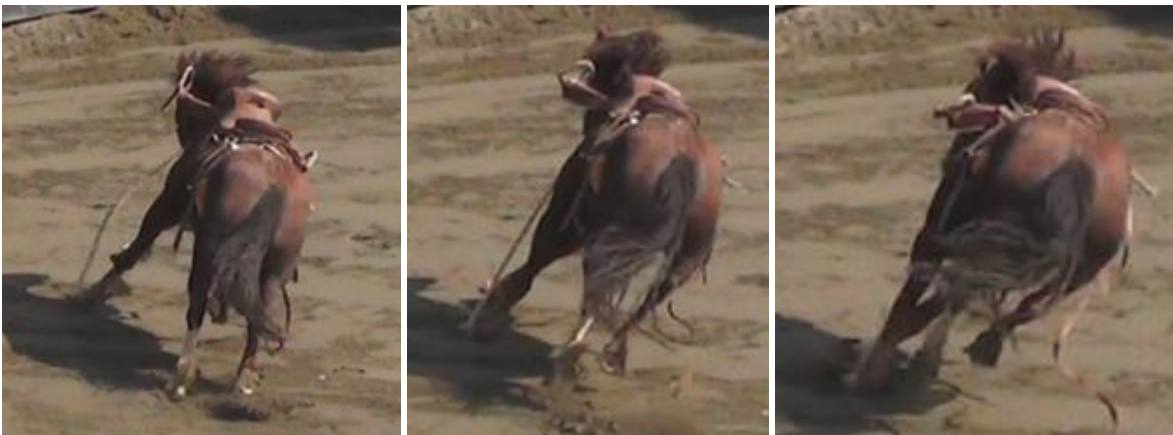
\* 13 s: calf 1709 is thrown to the ground with no buffering to lessen the impact. This creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which may cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1709 is used for the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma, with the same risk of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (49)).





**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (34)**

\* 34 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope that is dangling from his halter with his left foreleg as he is galloping (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (30)), Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (A) (27)). The rope is under tension, causing an abrupt flexion of the neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash" (see Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (A) (27)). Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle ride on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.





\* 36 s: the horse narrowly avoids a collision with a barrier. The violent and frantic, often haphazard, bucking that horses do during riding events with or without saddles pose a constant risk of collision with the barriers, when the horses approach the peripheries of the arena at full speed. Many horses change direction in extremis, often narrowly avoiding the barriers of the arena (see other examples, Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (41), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (46), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (37)). This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (61)**

\* 6 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping as he approaches a sharp turn around a pole (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (46)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and pose a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue racing, and exchange rider racing) at the St-Tite Western Festival that contain such turns.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (68)**

\* 44 s: the steer 132 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. The steer 132 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197), Sony cam slack Steve 13-09-17 (206), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (72)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (69)**

\* 29 s: the steer 1632 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. The steer 1632 is used for the same event on 13-09-17 (twice) and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (199)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.





**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (72)**

\* 28 s: the steer 126 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. The steer 126 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 13-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (58), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (71), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (185), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (194)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.

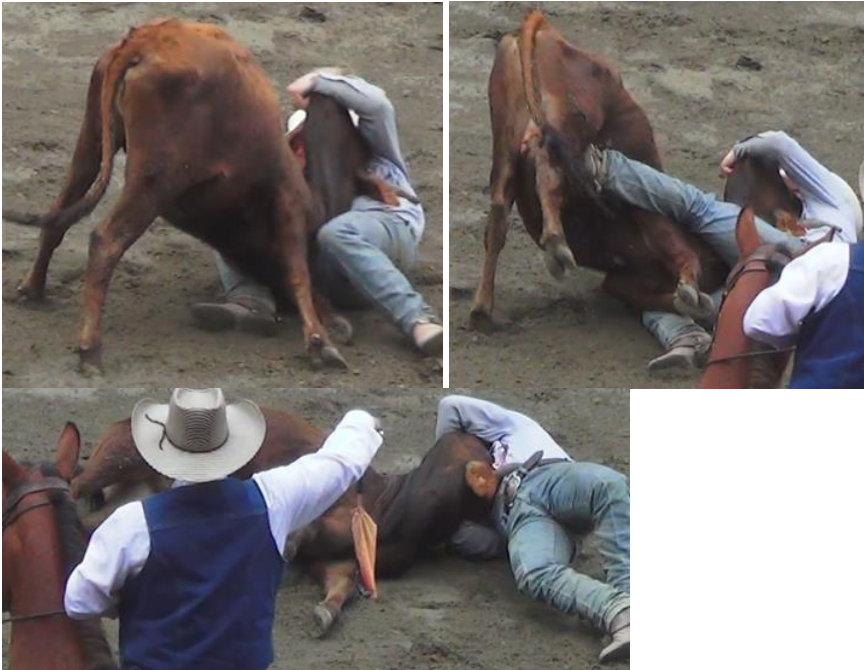


**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (73)**

\* 26 s: the steer 23 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal



lesions. The steer 23 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17, 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injuries (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (52), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (172), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (182), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (69), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (61), Sony Mike cam slack 15-09-17 (67), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (82)**

\* 4 s: the bull panics in the chute while the cowboy tries to mount him (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56), Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58) ). This bull is used for the same event on 13-09-17 and displays exactly the same signs of distress (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (84)).



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (83)**

\* 1 min 4 s: the same bull (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (82)) continues to panic in the chute and resists the cowboy's attempts to mount him. At some point, blood appears in his mouth, from having repeatedly struck his head against the walls of the chute (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)). He displays the same sign of injury when he panics under the same conditions on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).





\* 1 min 42 s: A red wound is visible at the base of the bull's tail, which probably flayed when he flung himself in all directions multiple times in the chute.



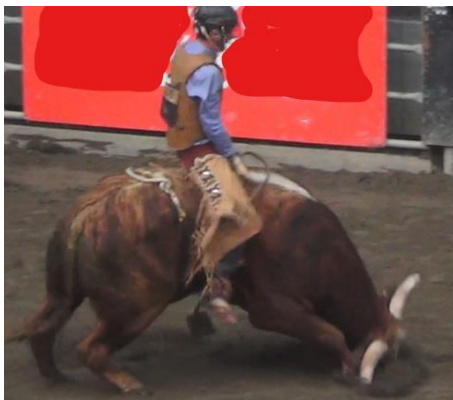
Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (90)

\* Bull 424 panics while the cowboy tries to mount him, lies down, rears and throws himself in all directions in the chute (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (60)).



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (92)**

\* 30 s: bull 424, who panicked for several minutes in the chute (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (90)), bucks chaotically and bangs his head on the ground as he is bucking to get rid of the cowboy riding him. There is a risk of blunt injury (impact on the skull), friction injury and irritation by sand (facial skin, eyes) and inhalation of sand.



\* 31 s: Bull 424, who panicked for several minutes in the chute (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (90)), bucks chaotically to get rid of the cowboy riding him. The violent and frantic, often haphazard, bucking is a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground, in the event of collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) in Montreal) or in the event of a fall (see Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73)). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent of the jump is exerted at the extremity of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a movement of torsion is imposed on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, only one limb touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (6)**

\* 3 s, 8 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (10)**

\* 3 s, 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (12)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (13)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (14)**

\* 11 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (15)**

\* 10 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (16)**

\* 6 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 46 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps three times in a row on the rope that is dangling from his halter as he is galloping, causing a sudden tightening of the rope with every step. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.





**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (20)**

\* 4 min 2 s: shortly after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse displays an abrupt flexion of the neck and the rope dangling from his halter seems tense. This occurrence is confirmed from two different angles on Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (B) (33) and Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (31).





**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 41 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc-riding horse steps on the rope that is dangling from his halter with his right foreleg as he is galloping, causing a sudden tension on the rope. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (25)**

\* 3 s, 6 s, 12 s: the rider jabs the horse with her spur.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (26)**

\* 6 s, 11 s, 14 s: the rider jabs the horse with her spur.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (27)**

\* 9 s, 15 s: the rider jabs the horse with her spur.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (28)**

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

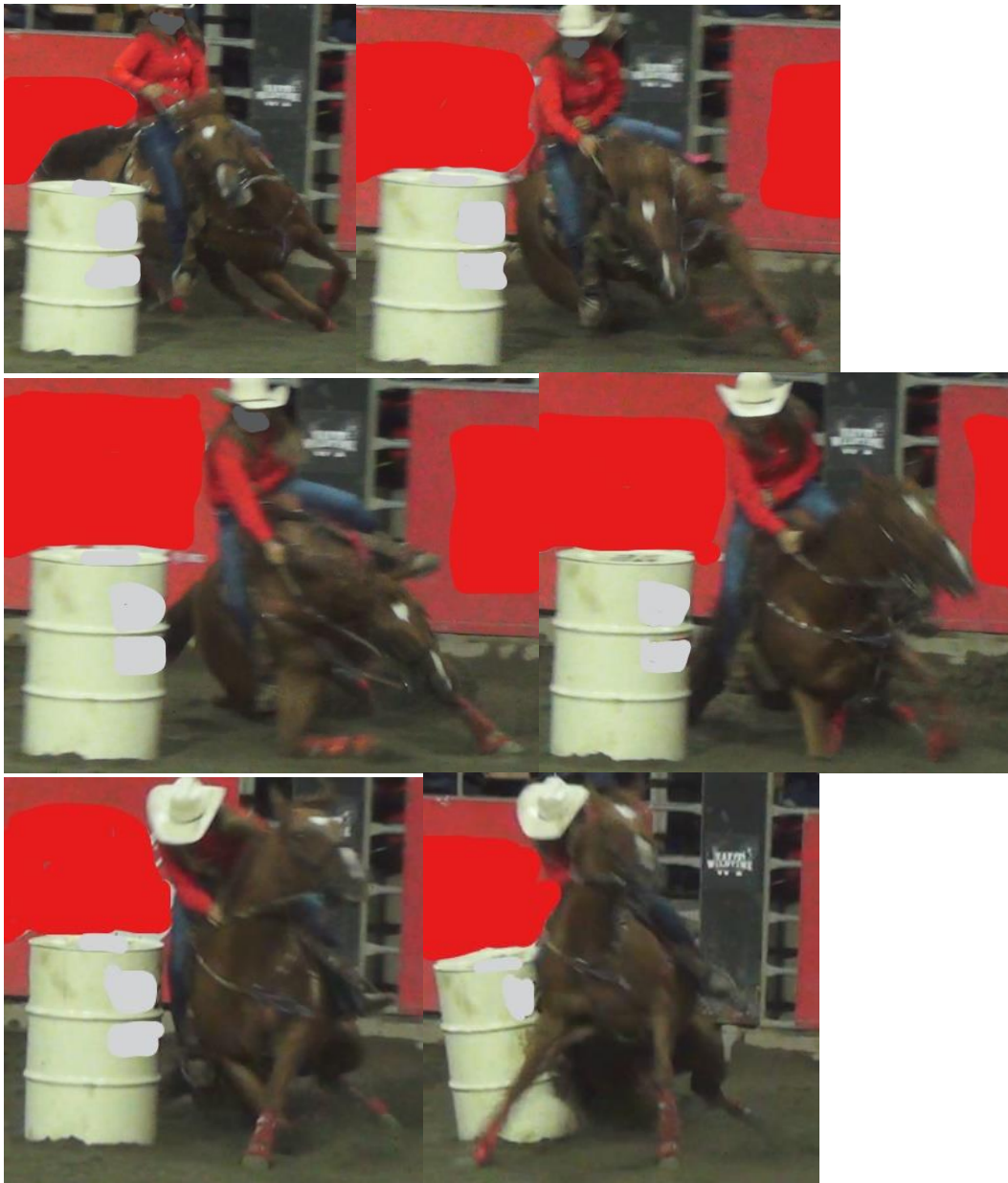
**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (31)**

\* the rider continuously jabs the horse with her spur.

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (32)**

\* 4 s: the horse falls while galloping as he takes a sharp turn around a barrel. The risk of injury is manifold on several places of the horse's body following this fall, from collision with either the ground or the rim of the barrel. In particular, the positioning of the right foreleg indicates a high risk of myo-arthro-skeletal injuries (see Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (B) (45)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and pose a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue racing, and exchange rider racing) at the St-Tite Western Festival that contain such turns.





**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 15 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (39)**

\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (40)**

\* 12 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (45)**

\* 1 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (46)**

\* 3 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (48)**

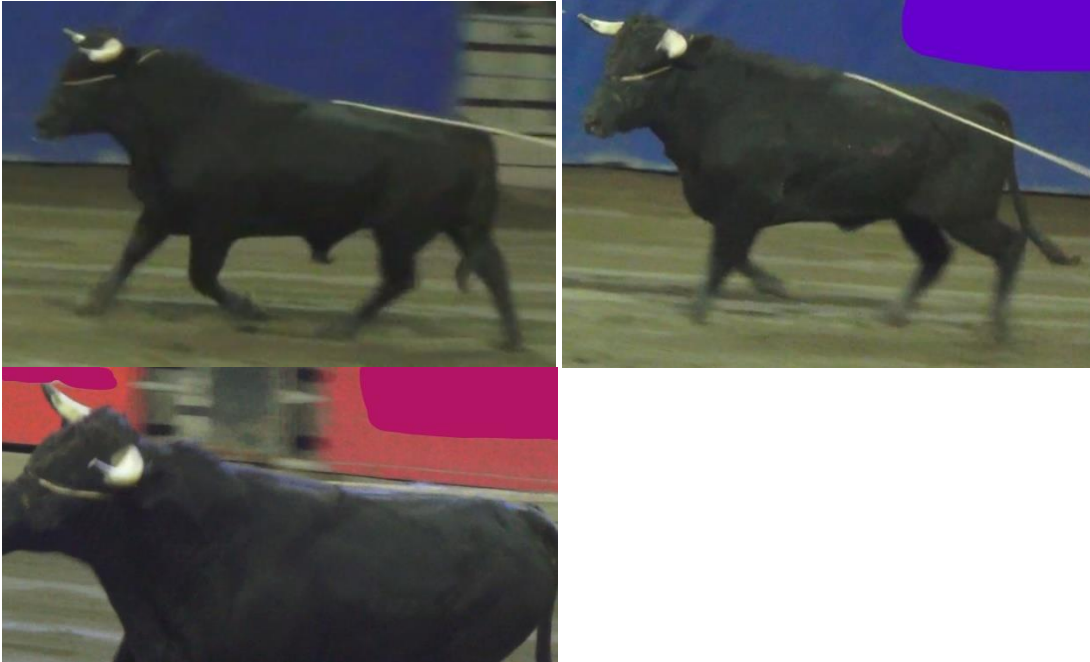
\* 4 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (49)**

\* 7 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (68)**

\* 1 min 9 s: the bull is lassoed after a bull-leaping event. The rope catches the eyes thus creating a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion/laceration/corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) and palpebral trauma. This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (B) (33)**

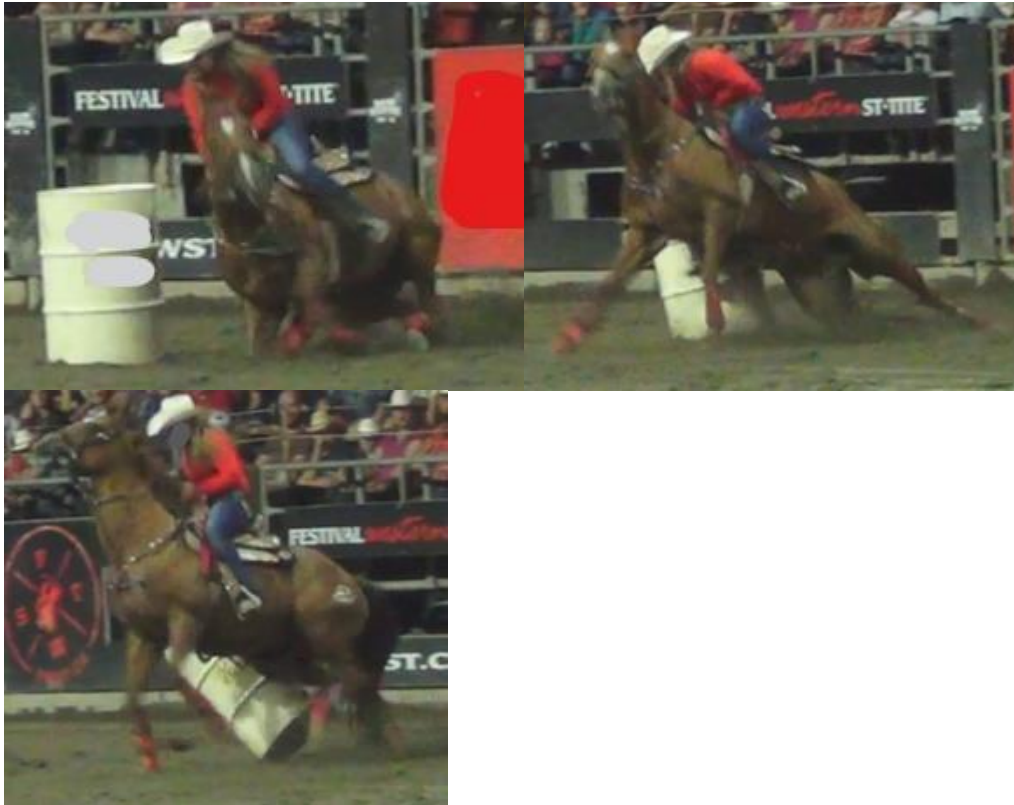
\* 14 s: After having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps on the rope that is dangling from his halter as he is galloping, causing a sudden tension on the rope and an abrupt flexion of the neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash" (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (20), Sony cam Steve 16 -09-17 (B) (31)). Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (B) (45)**

\* 13 s: the horse falls while galloping as he takes a sharp turn around a barrel. The risk of injury is manifold on several places of the horse's body following this fall, from collision with either the ground or the rim of the barrel. In particular, the positioning of the right foreleg indicates a high risk of myo-arthro-skeletal injuries (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (32)). Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and pose a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana events (barrel racing, rescue racing, and exchange rider racing) at the St-Tite Western Festival that contain such turns.





### **Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (21)**

\* 18 s: calf 20 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck which yanks the calf off his two hind legs and then makes him spin 180 degrees. This creates a danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). The degree of strangulation is visible through the significant deformation of the base of the neck. Calf 20 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (28), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (19), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (30), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (24)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury. These animals weigh more than 100 kg on average and run at a speed of up to 10 m/s, which translates into high kinetic energy and significant force applied to the soft and hard tissues of the cervical region when tension is exerted on the rope.



\* 23 s: Calf 20 is suspended by the cowboy, who then pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 20 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17 and 13-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (22), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (18) and Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (29), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (160)).



Then the calf is thrown to the ground with no buffering to lessen the impact. The sudden resultant increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax.



\* 32 s: as in most cases, if not all, calf 20 displays a ventral rolling of the eye, suggesting significant psychological stress.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (24)**

\* 12 s: calf 15 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck which yanks the calf off his two forelegs and then makes him spin 180 degrees. This creates a danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 15 is used for the same event on 09-



09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 15 s: Calf 15 is suspended by the cowboy, who then pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. The same calf underwent the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31)). The sudden tension of the rope placed around the neck in order to lift the hundred kg animal (average body weight of the rodeo calves) leads to dangerous strangulation. This creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 15 s: calf 15 is thrown to the ground with no buffering of the his fall. This fall creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, likely to cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). The impact of the head on the ground immediately follows the impact to the thorax. Calf 15 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same kind of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (24), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury.



\* 18 s: calf 15 is suspended horizontally by the rope that is still kept under tension by the moving horse, while the cowboy attaches his legs and follows calf as he is being dragged in the sand for several meters. While he is dragged in the sand, calf falls on his neck which bends 180 degrees laterally under his weight. This creates a risk of cervical, and particularly vertebral and spinal lesions. Although this amplitude of lateral cervical flexion is possible without causing damage, it is the abrupt and forced nature of the flexion that is problematic (i.e. the speed and the violence of the passing from point A, not bent, to point B, in full flexion), rather than the final position as such. Calf 15 is used for the same event on 09-09-17 and 14-09-17, and undergoes the same kind of cervical trauma (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (31), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (32), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (23)).





\* 38 s: calf 15 defecates under the effect of stress.



**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (26)**

\* 12 s: calf 14 is abruptly brought to a halt at full speed by being roped at the neck which makes him spin about 180 degrees. This creates a danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17, and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (147), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the St-Tite Western Festival, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. slack performances), and hence the same animals are being exposed repeatedly to the risk of injury. These animals weigh more than 100 kg on average and run at a speed of up to 10 m/s, which translates into high kinetic energy and significant force applied to the soft and hard tissues of the cervical region when tension is exerted on the rope.





\* 19 s: calf 14 is suspended by the cowboy, who then pulls on the rope that is still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation, strong enough to lift an animal of a hundred kg, creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 14 underwent the same treatment in the same event on 10-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)).



\* 20 s: calf 14 is thrown to the ground with no buffering of the his fall. This fall creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, likely to cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 14 is used for the same event on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of thoracic trauma (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (147) and Sony cam slack Steve 13-09-17 (153), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)).



\* 23 s: during the binding of his legs and even after the departure of the cowboy, calf 14 is suspended horizontally and dragged in the sand by the rope still kept under tension by the moving horse, which creates an additional risk of injury to the cervical area. Calf 14 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 09-09-17 and 10-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (28)).



Calf 14 is coughing after the same event on 09-09-17 and 15-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (A) (17), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (A) (26) and Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (27), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (19)). The cough reflects an irritation of the respiratory tract, most likely mechanical here because of strangulation and/or sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure, likely to cause alveolar damage, pulmonary contusions.

**Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (B) (31)**

\* 21 s: after having ejected the rider, the saddle bronc riding horse steps with his left hind limb on the rope that is dangling from his halter as he is galloping, causing a sudden tension on the rope and an abrupt flexion of the neck. This sudden flexion of the neck is noteworthy and creates a risk of cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion caused by "whiplash" (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (B) (20), Sony cam Mike 16-09-17 (B) (33)). Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow the cervical/cerebral trauma or simply because of the loss of balance (see the accident involving the Mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13-09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), with extreme flexion of the neck, very similar to that which appears here). This risk is ubiquitous during this event and frequently observed during the St-Tite Western Festival.





# St-Tite Rodeo Registry

## September 17, 2017

### Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (15)

\* 6 s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (16)

\* 5s, 13s: the rider whips the horse.

### Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (18)

\* 25 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping in a tight turn around a pole. There is a risk of injury to the hind limbs if he collapses before or in case of exaggerated flexion/joint extension during the turn. Tight turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana competitions (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) with such tight turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.



**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (19)**

\* 4s, 11s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (20)**

\* 6 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (21)**

\* 18 s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (22)**

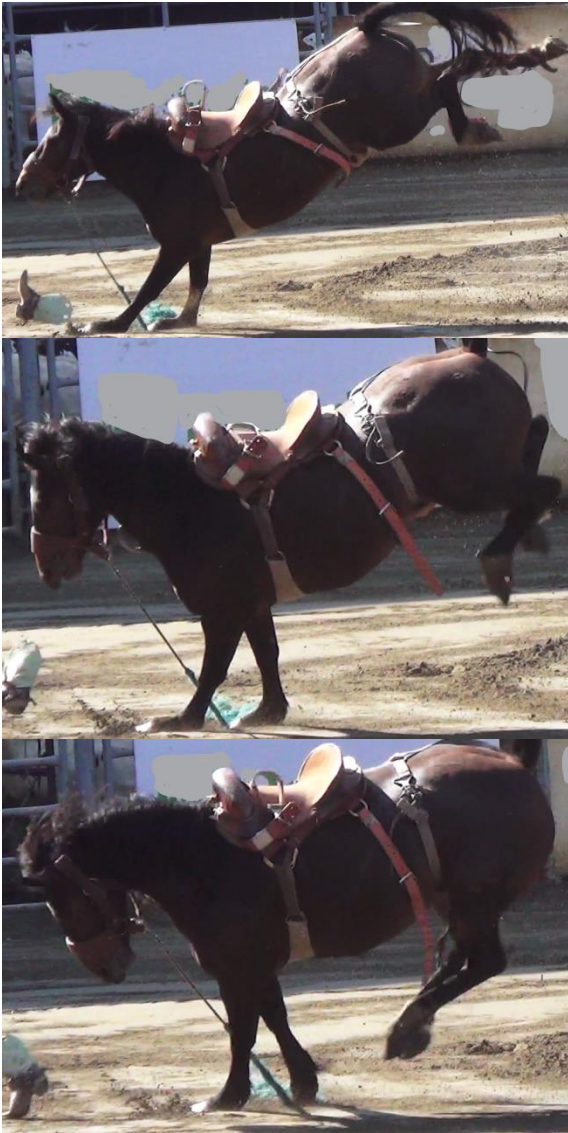
\* 3s, 10s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (25)**

\* 5 min 27 s: calf 1718 coughs when entering the enclosure. He also coughs a few seconds earlier, upon entering the arena (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (36)). Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, trauma to the trachea or larynx cannot be excluded, nor pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase of intrathoracic pressure upon being hurled to the ground (which can cause lung contusions, alveolar fractures and even pneumothorax) (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (36)). Calf 1718 was used in the same trial on 14-09-17 and suffered the same types of cervical and thoracic traumas, exposing him to the same danger of cough-inducing injuries (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (31), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g. in the slack trials); they are therefore exposed repeatedly to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries which can cause coughing.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (27)**

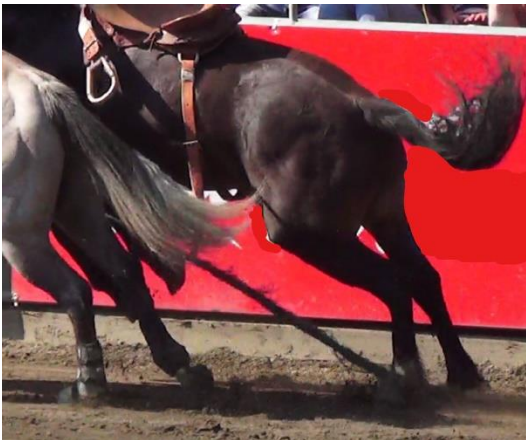
\* 2 min 30 s: after ejecting the rider, a horse in the saddle-riding trials steps with his right foreleg on the rope dangling from his halter while he is galloping and bucking with his hindlegs. The rope is pulled, resulting in a sudden bending of his neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion from a "whiplash" effect. Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow with cervical/cerebral trauma or simply loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle-riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



\* 2 min 36 s: just as in the few seconds that proceeded, the same horse steps with his right foreleg on the rope that hangs from his halter as he gallops and bucks with his hind legs. The rope is pulled, resulting in a sudden bending of his neck, with the same risks as mentioned above.



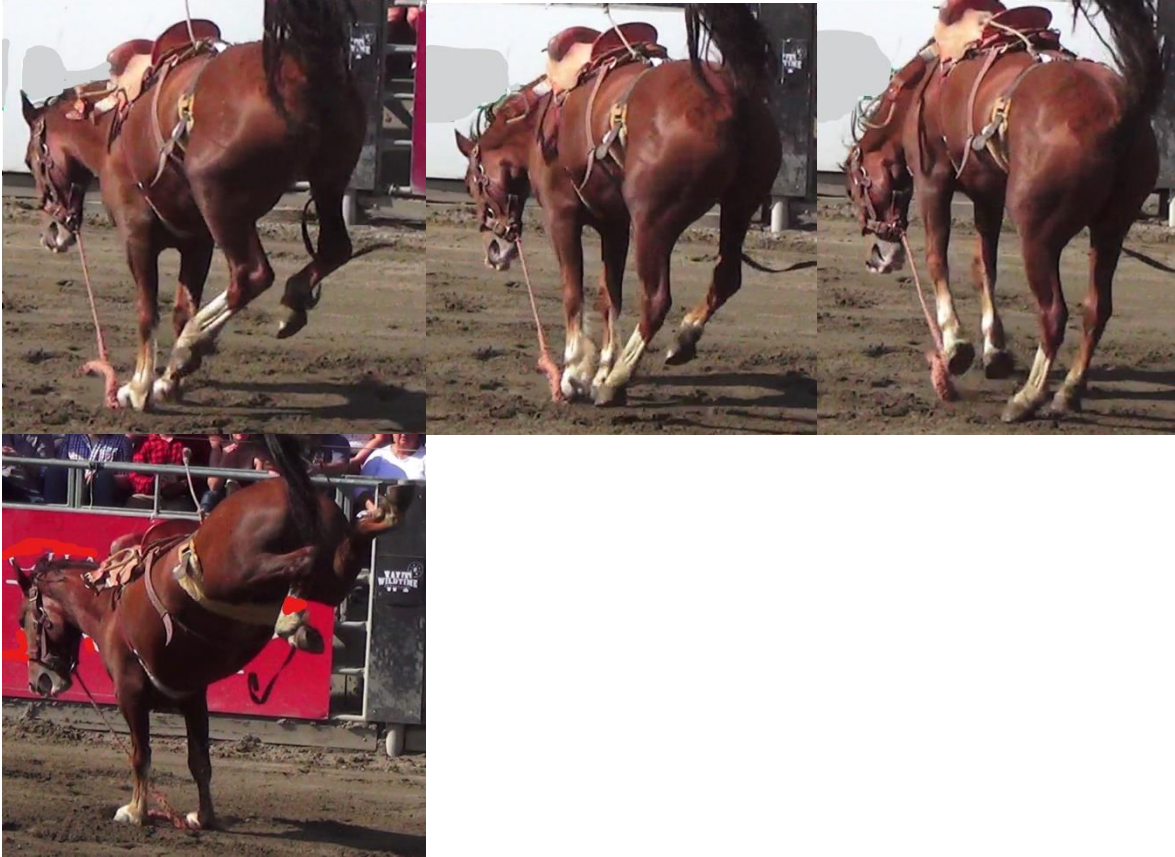
\* 2 min 39 s: the same problem and the same risk as before occurred for the third time in 10 seconds to the same horse.



\* 4 min 17 s: after ejecting the rider, a horse in the saddle-riding trials steps with one of his hind limbs on the rope dangling from his halter while he gallops. The rope is pulled, resulting in a sudden bending of his neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or concussion with the effect called "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow cervical/cerebral trauma or simply loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another rsaddle horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and frequently observed during the Western Festival of St-Tite.

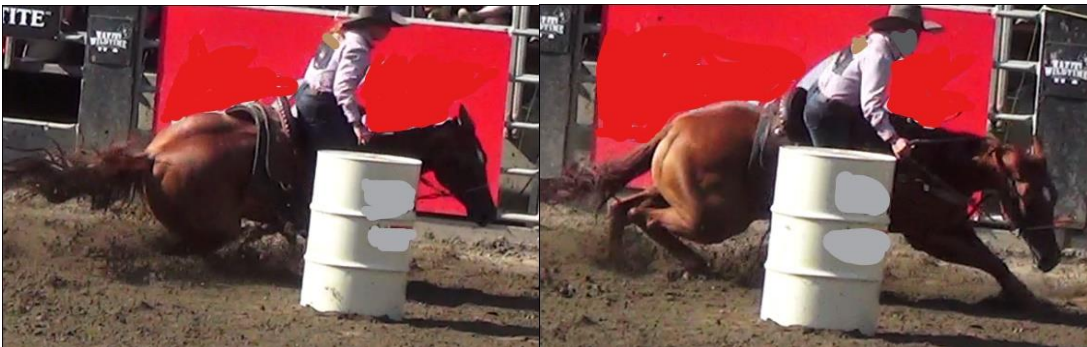


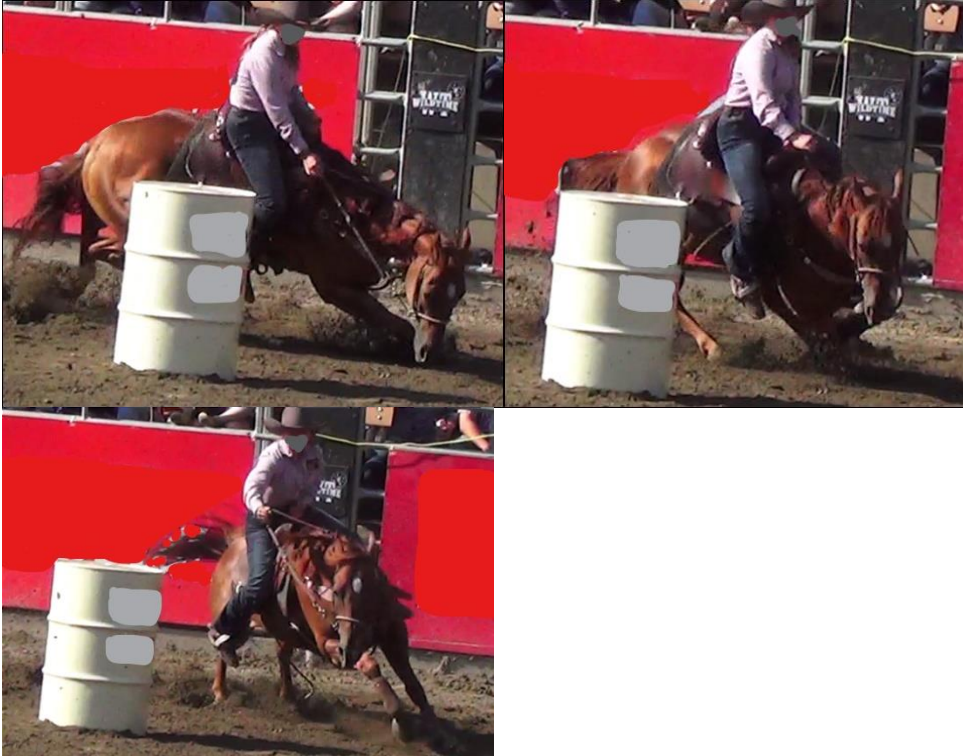
\* 6 min 1 s: after having ejected the rider, a horse in the saddle-riding trials steps with his left and then his right foreleg on the rope dangling from his halter while he gallops and . The rope is pulled, resulting in a sudden bending of his neck. There is a risk of hyperflexion of the neck causing cervical vertebral lesions and/or a concussion with the effect called "whiplash". Various injuries can occur at the time of the fall that may follow cervical/cerebral trauma or simply loss of balance (see the accident involving the mare Big Sky during a saddle riding event on 13- 09-17, Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29), as well as the one involving another saddle horse on 16-09-17, Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)). This risk is omnipresent during this event and observed frequently during the Western Festival of St-Tite.



**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (36)**

\* 3 s: The horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping in a tight turn around a barrel. Tight turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana competitions (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) featured at the St-Tite Western Festival.





\* 4 s, 9 s: the rider kicks the horse with a spur.

\* 14 s: the rider whips the horse.

#### **Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55)**

\* 3 min 23 s to 3 min 38: during his entry into the pen just after the steer wrestling trial, steer 15 is limping in his left hind limb and has a slight loss of support in his left hind leg at rest. The limping is apparent especially when entering the enclosure, when the steer is still moving, because thereafter he remains motionless (however, it is still visible briefly from 7 min 50 s to 7 min 56 s). This limping may reflect the presence of pain caused by an injury sustained during the previous trial. This steer was thrown to the ground forcibly during the wrestling trial and suffered two major impacts, one at the left shoulder and one at the left hip (see Sony cam Mike 17- 09-17 (83) and Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)) and the second can explain the limping in his left hind leg.

#### **Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57)**

\* 2 min 2 s: Steer 15 (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55)) still shows a slight loss of support in his left hind leg and looks at it.



**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (59)**

\* 5s to 10 s and 1 min: steer 15 (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57)) still shows a slight limp in his left hind leg (rapid support phase-lag on the left hind leg and dragging on the floor of the hoof of the left hind limb).

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (60)**

\* 26s: steer 15 (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (59)) still shows a slight limp of his left hind limb. This limp is still present after the end of the rodeo (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (82)).

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (64)**

\* 9s, 13s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (65)**

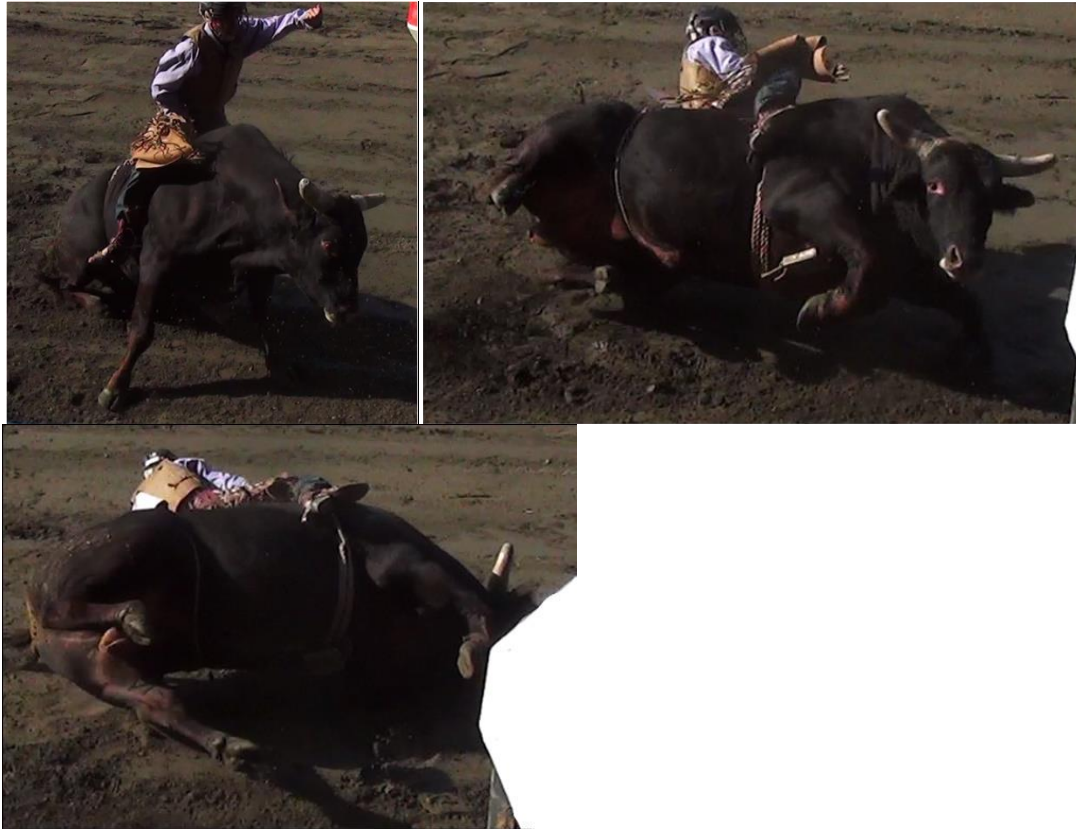
\* 7s, 12s: the rider whips the horse.

**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (69)**

\* 29 s: as he bucks with his hind legs to dislodge the cowboy riding him, the bull falls to the ground (see Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (103)). The violent and frantic, often disordered, bucking is a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon impact with the ground, in the event of collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) to Montreal) or in case of a fall (as here, see also Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (47), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (69)). When a force generated by several hundred kilograms and amplified by the descent from a leap is exerted at the end of a limb, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion movement is imposed on the appendage when the animal rotates while landing.



Sometimes, a single leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the pressure that results, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for animals.



**Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (82)**

\* 23s to 29s: after the end of the rodeo, the previous steer (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57)) still shows a slight limp of his posterior left leg (rapid support phase-lag on the left hind limb and friction on the left hoof juncture).

**Sony cam Mike 17-09-17 (83)**

\* 18 s: steer 15 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 15 is used in the same trial on 15-09-17 and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (54)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



Steer 15 is thrown to the ground and undergoes two impacts, the first to the left shoulder and the second to the left hip. There is a risk of injury to these two areas of the body. Steer 15 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (54)).



\* 27 s to 33 s: after getting up from the wrestling, steer 15 shows a slight limpness of his left hind limb (rapid support phase-lag on the left hind limb and left hoof joint rubbing on the ground). This limping persists once the steer has returned to the pen (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (59)) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (60)) and suggests the presence of a painful injury.

**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (33)**

\* 33 s: the 1729 calf is stopped abruptly in the middle of the race by a jerk to his neck which pulls all four legs off the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees. The brutal strangulation creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). The 1729 calf undergoes the same treatment with the same risk of cervical trauma in the same trial on

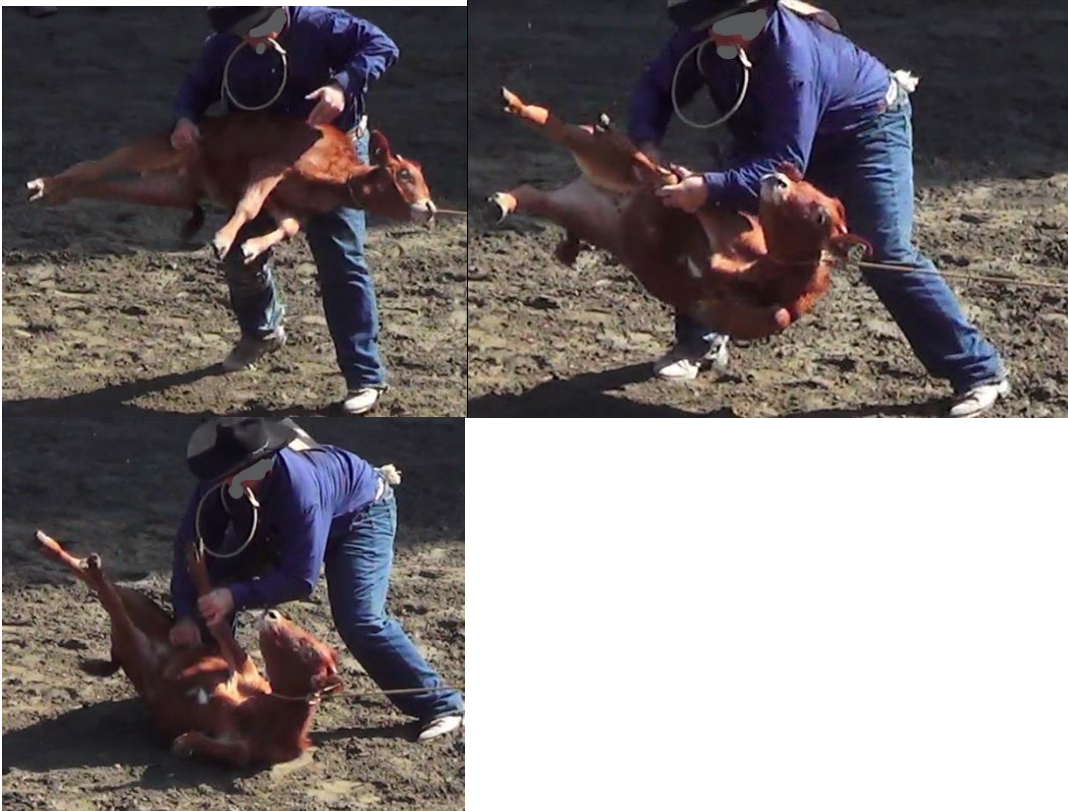
15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (41)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



\* 36s: Calf 1729 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation is strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram animal and creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). The 1729 calf undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51)).



\* 36 s: calf 1729 is thrown on the ground without damping his fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax and rib fractures). Calf 1729 undergoes the same treatment in the same event on 15-09-17 (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (51), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (41)).



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (35)**

\* 28 s: calf 13 is stopped abruptly in the middle of the race by a jerk to his neck which yanks all four legs off the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees. The brutal strangulation, suggested by the visible deformation of the ~~neck~~ following the action of

the lasso, creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (36)**

\* 21 s: calf 1718 is stopped abruptly at full speed by a jerk to his neck which yanks all four legs off the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees. The brutal strangulation, suggested by the visible deformation of the neck following the action of the lasso, creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 23 s: Calf 1718 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throws him to the ground. This strangulation is strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram animal and creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 24 s: calf 1718 is thrown on the ground without damping his fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures).



\* 47 s: Calf 1718 coughs immediately after standing up (coughing when entering the pen, see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (25)). Although several causes are possible to explain this cough, the trauma of the trachea or larynx cannot be ruled out, as well as the

pulmonary/alveolar trauma induced by the sudden increase of intrathoracic pressure upon impact with the ground following the projection (which can cause pulmonary contusions, alveolar rupture and even pneumothorax). Calf 1718 was used in the same trial on 14-09-17, and suffered the same types of cervical and thoracic trauma exposing him to the same danger of coughing injuries (see Sony cam Mike 14-09-17) (31), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (22)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to the risk of cervical and thoracic injuries that can cause coughing.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (38)**

\* 27 s: The 1709 calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation is strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram calf and creates a risk of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1709 is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17 and undergoes the same types of cervical and thoracic traumatism exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09). -17 (161), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49)).



Then calf 1709 is thrown to the ground without damping his fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib



fractures). Calf 1709 is used in the same trial on 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same types of cervical and thoracic trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury ( see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (26), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (28), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (49), Sony cam Steve slack 15- 09-17 (40), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (30)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (39)**

\* 33 s: calf 1730 is stopped abruptly in the middle of the race by a jerk to his neck which yanks his front legs off the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees. The brutal strangulation creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1730 is used in the same trial on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09- 17 (47), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (37), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)).





\* 35s: Calf 1730 is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram animal creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1730 is used in the same trial on 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing it to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 15-09- 17 (47), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)).



\* 35 s: calf 1730 is thrown on the ground without damping his fall. This fall represents a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure at the time of contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Calf 1730 was used in the same trial on 10-09-17, 15-09-17 and 16-09-17, and suffered the same type of thoracic trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony Mike cam 10-09-17 (A) (29), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17

(A) (31), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (47), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09- 17 (37), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (25)). The same calves are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (41)**

\* 34 s: while the cowboy is gone, calf 1724, which is still lying on the ground and tied up, is suspended by the neck horizontally, strangled by the rope which is kept under tension by the horse and which drags him to the ground several meters. This creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (42)**

\* 35 s: calf 1725 is stopped abruptly in the middle of the race by a jerk to his neck which yanks his front limbs off the ground and makes him spin 180 degrees. The brutal strangulation creates a significant danger of lesions to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1725 is used

in the same trial on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (161)).



\* 37 s: The 1725 calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation is strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram animal and creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1725 is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)).



\* 37 s: The 1725 calf is suspended by the neck by the cowboy, who pulls on the rope still wrapped around his neck to lift him and throw him to the ground. This strangulation is strong enough to lift a 100 kilogram animal and creates a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Calf 1725 is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and suffers the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (154)).



\* 53 s: calf 1725 undergoes a second time the strangulation, then the projection on the ground by the assistants, after the departure of the cowboy.

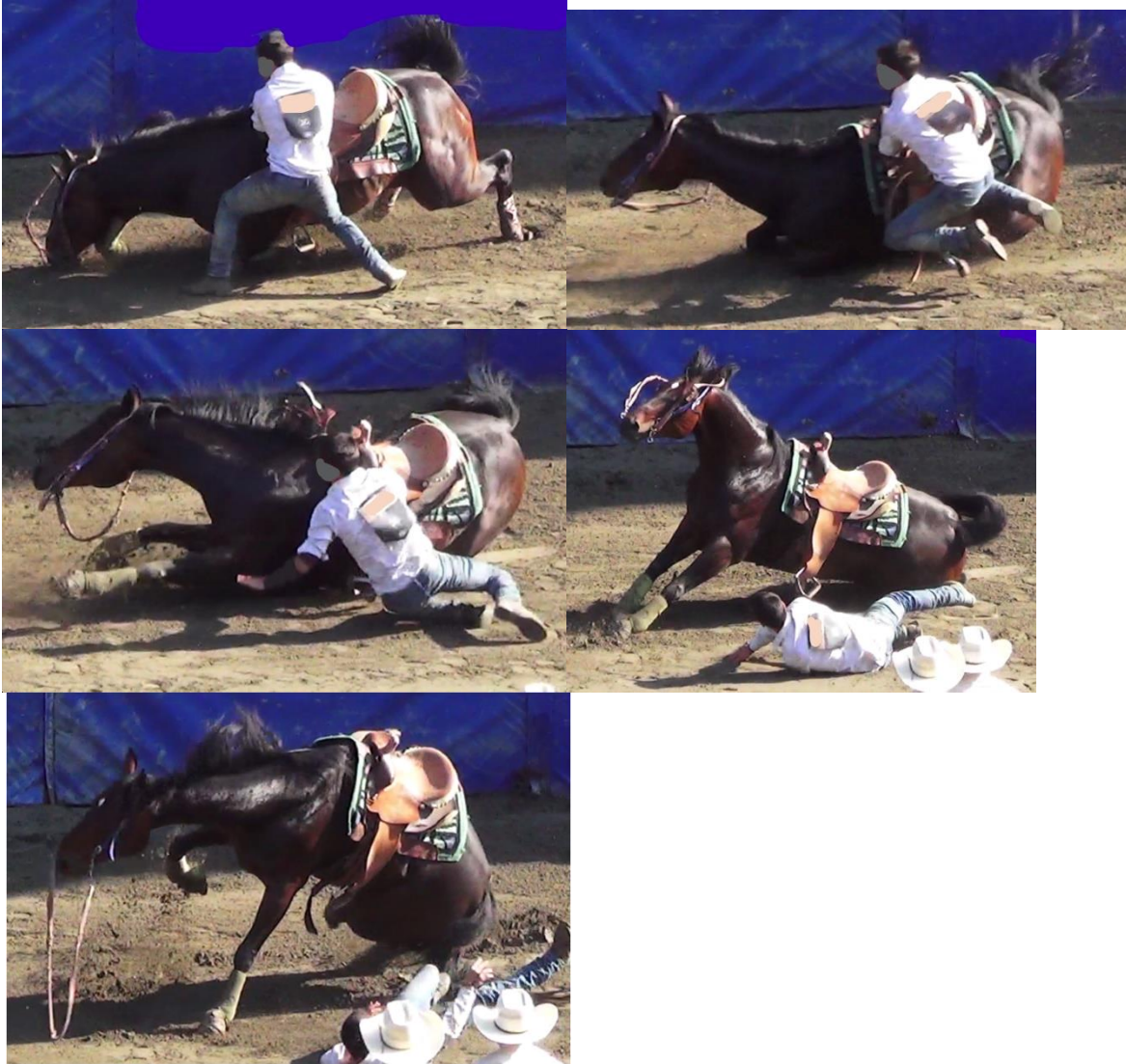


**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (77)**

\* 9 s: the rider whips the horse.

\* 15 s: The horse stumbles and falls galloping into a tight turn around a pole while the cowboy tries to climb him back into the saddle. The weight of the cowboy riding on the horse on the inside of the bend constantly has the effect of causing the horse to fall further, while the latter is potentially unstable and already leaning dangerously towards the center of the bend the curve. Falling can lead to serious injury to the limbs, neck and head. Tight turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana competitions (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) featured at the St-Tite Western Festival.





**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)**

\* 27 s: steer 44 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 44 is used in the same event on 10-09-17, 13-09-17 (twice), on 15-09-17 (twice) and on 17-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (40), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (86), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (61), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (57), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (179), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (188), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (74), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (65), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (64), Sony cam slack Steve 09-09-17 (58), Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (79)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (81)**

\* 41 s: steer 25 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 25 is used in the same trial on 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (173), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (183), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (72), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (63), Sony cam Mike slack 15-09-17 (74), Sony Steve cam slack 15-09-17 (67)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (eg slacks) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



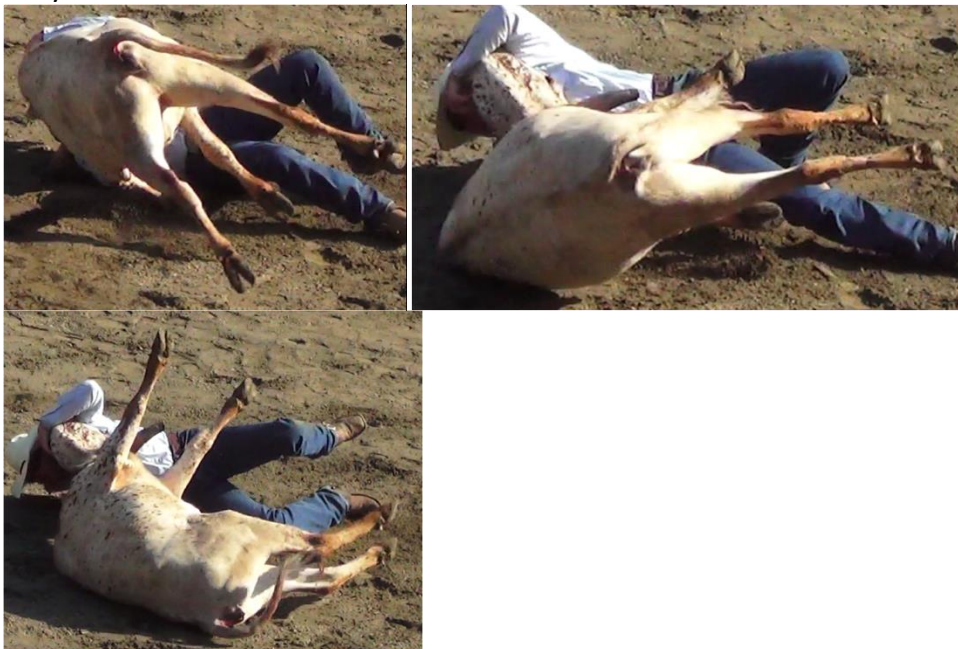




\* 1 min 35 s: steer 15 undergoes a sudden cervical torsion of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



Steer 15 is thrown to the ground and undergoes two impacts, the first to the left shoulder and the second to the left hip. There is a risk of injury to these two areas of the body.



\* 1 min 38 to 1 min 51 s: after getting up from the wrestling, steer 15 has a slight limp of his left hind limb (rapid support phase-lag on the left hind limb with the left hoof rubbing the ground). This limp persists once the steer has returned to the pen (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (55), Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (57) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (59)) and Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (60)) and suggests the presence of a painful injury.

#### **Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (83)**

\* 4 s: steer 36 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 36 is used in the same trial on 09-09-17, 10-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (70), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (88), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (174), Sony Steve cam slack 13-09-17 (184), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (63)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



#### **Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (85)**

\* 1 min 41 s: steer 296 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 296 is used in the same trial on 10-09-17, 13-09-17, 14-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to same danger of injury (see Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (A) (62), Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (59), Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (167), Sony Steve slack cam 13-09-17 (175), Sony cam Mike 14-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve 14-09-17 (64), Sony cam Mike 15-09-17 (68), Sony cam Steve 15-09-17 (60)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (87)**

\* 21 s: steer 21 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 21 is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (197), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (66), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (59)). The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite, sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (88)**

\* 35 s: steer 34 undergoes a violent cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal. Steer 34 is used in the same event on 09-09-17, 13-09-17 and 15-09-17, and undergoes the same type of cervical trauma exposing him to the same danger of injury (see Sony cam JJ 09-09-17 (B) (34), Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (51), Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (66), Sony cam slack Mike 13-09-17 (168), Sony cam Steve slack 13-09-17 (176), Sony cam slack Mike 15-09-17 (73), Sony cam Steve slack 15-09-17 (66) The same steers are used repeatedly during the Western Festival of St-Tite,

sometimes more than once in the same day (e.g., slack trials) and are therefore exposed repeatedly to risk of injury.



**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (97)**

\* 7 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping in a tight turn around a barrel. Tight turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana competitions (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) featured at the St-Tite Western Festival.



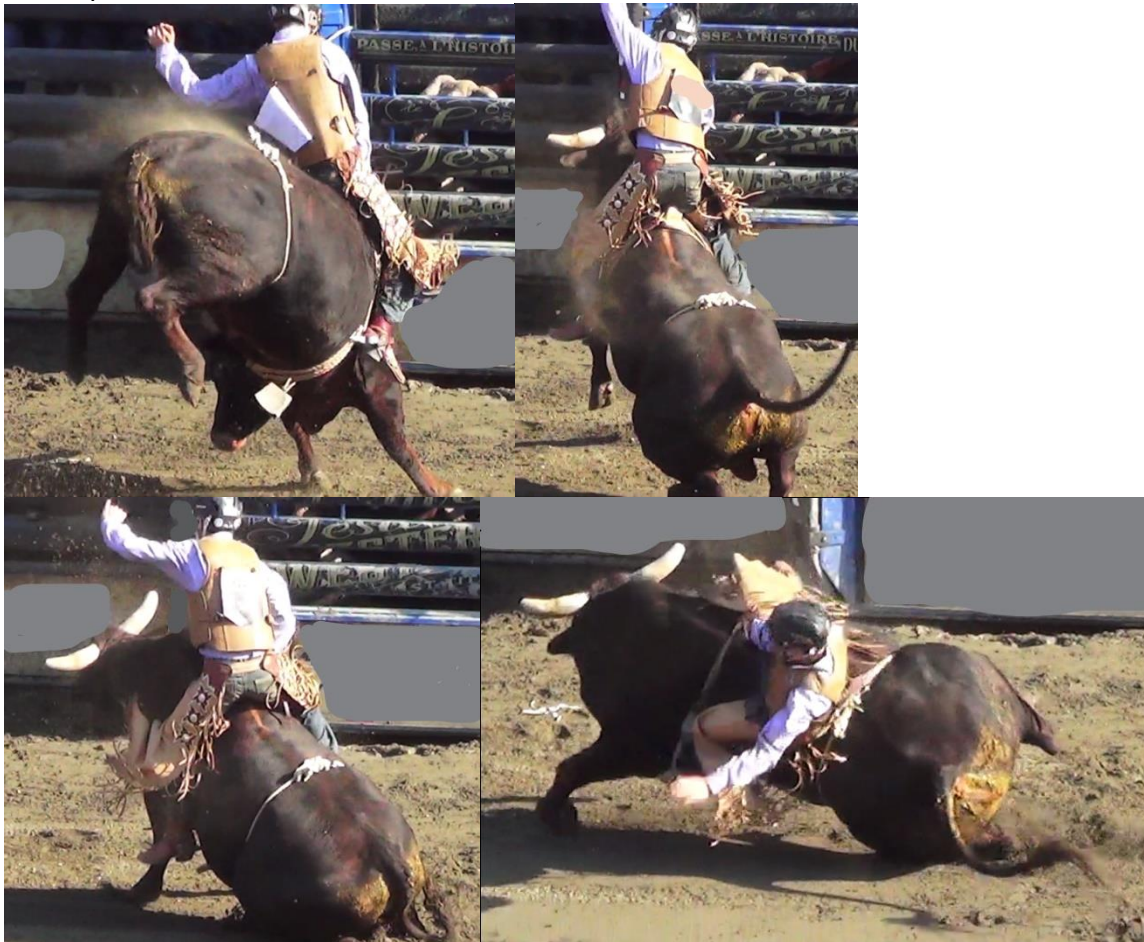
**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (100)**

\* 7 s: the horse stumbles and almost falls while galloping in a tight turn around a barrel. Sharp turns at high speed are problematic and represent a significant risk of falling. Stumbles that sometimes result in falls are frequently observed during all gymkhana competitions (barrel racing, rescue/rider exchange) such turns at the St-Tite Western Festival.

**Sony cam Steve 17-09-17 (103)**

\* 5 s: As he bucks with his hind legs to dislodge the cowboy riding him, the bull falls to the ground (see Sony cam JJ 17-09-17 (69)). The violent and frantic, often disordered,

bucking is a risk for the bulls on several levels, especially for their members upon impact on the ground, in the event of collision with an obstacle (see Videos Steve 26-08-17 (38) to Montreal) or in case of a fall (as here, see also Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (47), Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (73) and Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (69)). When a force generated by several hundred kilograms and amplified by the descent from a leap is exerted at the end of his leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if a torsion movement is imposed on the appendage when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, a single leg touches the ground at the time of landing and therefore bears all the pressure that results, which increases the risk of fracture. This type of accident has already happened in other rodeos, even recently, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for animals.





## CONCLUSION

The *Civil Code of Québec*,<sup>1</sup> like the *Animal Welfare and Safety Act* ("AWS Act"),<sup>2</sup> specifies that "Animals are not things. They are sentient beings who have biological needs". Biological needs, likewise defined by law, refer to:

*"the basic physical, physiological and behavioural needs related to such factors as the animal's species, race, age, stage of growth, size, level of physical or physiological activity, sociability with humans and other animals, cognitive abilities and state of health and those related to the animal's capacity to adapt to the cold or heat or to bad weather. "*<sup>3</sup>

The AWS Act prohibits abuse or mistreatment that may affect the health of animal beings as well as any act or omission which causes an animal to be in distress.<sup>4</sup> My own conviction at the time the injunction was filed in May 2017 has now been confirmed in Dr. Kona-Boun's analyses: The rodeo activities held in accordance with the standards in Montréal and St. Tite subject horses and bulls to risk of injury, such as fractures or other serious injuries. The same is true of steer-wrestling and calf-roping. The evidence of psychological distress experienced by all the animal beings used in such activities also clearly emerges from Dr. Kona-Boun's observations.<sup>5</sup> In short, the treatment of the horses, bulls, steers and calves is simply irreconcilable with the new legal definition of animal beings and their biological needs adopted in Québec in 2015, particularly the *"individual and collective responsibility to ensure animal welfare and safety"*.<sup>6</sup>

This Report contains a wealth of information. Compiled by an independent professional in no way connected with the rodeo industry or the companies that depend on it, these data and analyses cast a new light on rodeos that government authorities would be wrong to ignore.<sup>7</sup> *The Québec Advisory Committee on the Welfare and Safety of Animals Used in Rodeos*, established by the Québec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food following on the Settlement Agreement approved by Québec Superior Court on June 16, 2017, now has the mandate to study the implications of this Report.<sup>8</sup> It is hoped that the Committee will deploy all necessary resources to fulfill its entire mandate, including submitting the data and findings of

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<sup>1</sup> Civil Code of Québec, art. 898.1

<sup>2</sup> CLRQ c. B-3.1

<sup>3</sup> AWS Act, section 1, par. 5

<sup>4</sup> Id., sections 5 (par. 7) and 6.

<sup>5</sup> Dr. Kona-Boun informed me that he took the necessary steps to report the problems that he had directly witnessed to the competent authorities, in accordance with the provisions of AWS Act.

<sup>6</sup> AWS Act, preamble.

<sup>7</sup> The decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of *R. v. S. (R.D.)*, [1997] 3 R.C.S. 484 and *Arsenault-Cameron vs Prince Edward Island* are pertinent for those who would argue that Dr. Kona-Boun's commitment to the animal rights movement compromises his independence. In the latter case, the Supreme Court clearly rejected the argument according to which Judge Michel Bastarache's commitment to the linguistic rights of Francophones in Canada while a lawyer and professor compromised his independence in presiding over judicial cases concerning language rights. If the independence of a magistrate cannot be called into question on the basis of such a commitment, the same should be true of an expert called upon to provide an analytical report.

<sup>8</sup> V. Annex I, clause 8.



Dr. Kona-Boun for corroboration to other independent specialists whose views it deems pertinent.

The people of Québec expect that the Québec government will ensure compliance with its own laws. To act otherwise, the government will have to assume the consequences of its decisions. Animal advocates are now sufficiently organized to defend their cause using all legal and judicial resources at their disposal.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alain Roy', is positioned above the typed name.

Alain Roy, LL.D. (Doctor of Laws)  
Professor  
Faculty of Law  
Université de Montréal

**APPENDIX 1**  
**SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

C A N A D A

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC  
DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL

No: 500-17-098815-171

COUR SUPÉRIEURE  
(Chambre civile)

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**ALAIN ROY**, personne physique domiciliée et résidant au 12560 Notre-Dame Est, Montréal, district de Montréal (Québec) H1B 2Z1, **Demandeur**

(ci-après, le « **Demandeur** »)

c.

**SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU 375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE MONTRÉAL**, personne morale dont le siège social est situé au 395, boulevard de Maisonneuve Ouest, Montréal (Québec) H3A 1L6, **Défenderesse**

(ci-après, la « **Société 375e** »)

et

**TKNL INC.**, personne morale dont le siège social est situé au 1349, rue Gay Lussac, Boucherville (Québec) J4B 7K1, **mise-en-cause**

et

**FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE INC.**, personne morale dont le siège social est situé au 107-581, rue Saint-Paul, St-Tite (Québec) G0X 3H0, **mise-en-cause**

(ci-après, la « **Festival Western** »)

et intervenant à la Transaction :

**PRODUCTIONS TKNL INC.**, personne morale dont le siège social est situé au 1349, rue Gay Lussac, Boucherville (Québec) J4B 7K1

(ci-après, la « **Productions TKNL** »)

et

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**9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.**, personne morale dont le siège social est situé au 107-581, rue Saint-Paul, St-Tite (Québec) G0X 3H0

(ci-après, la « **Les Productions Wild Time** »)

et

**SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL**, personne morale dont le siège social est au 5215 rue Jean-Talon Ouest, Montréal (Québec) H4P 1X4

(ci-après, la « **SPCA de Montréal** »)

(ci-après collectivement, les « **Parties** »)

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## TRANSACTION

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**ATTENDU QUE** le ou vers le 23 mai 2017, le Demandeur a signifié une demande pour l'émission d'une ordonnance de sauvegarde, d'une ordonnance d'injonction interlocutoire et d'une ordonnance d'injonction permanente à la Société 375e, la Ville de Montréal, TKNL inc. et au Festival Western dans laquelle il demande à la Cour l'émission d'une ordonnance d'injonction interlocutoire et ensuite permanente afin d'empêcher la tenue d'épreuves de dressage (monte de cheval avec et sans selle et monte de taureau) (les « **épreuves de dressage** ») dans le cadre du NomadFest Rodéo urbain (« **Nomadfest** ») qui doit avoir lieu à Montréal du 24 au 27 août 2017 (« **NomadFest 2017** ») au motif que ces épreuves contreviendraient à l'article 898.1 du *Code civil du Québec* et à la *Loi sur le bien-être et la sécurité de l'animal* (ci-après la « **LBESA** ») (C.S.M. 500-17-098815-171) (la « **Demande** »).

**ATTENDU QUE** la Société 375e, la Ville de Montréal, TKNL inc. et le Festival Western contestent les allégations du Demandeur et sont d'avis que la tenue d'épreuves de dressage dans le cadre du NomadFest ne contrevient aucunement à la *LBESA* et à l'article 898.1 du *Code civil du Québec*.

**ATTENDU QUE** Productions TKNL intervient à cette transaction puisqu'elle est la partie qui s'est engagée contractuellement envers la Société 375e à être responsable de la création, de la pré-production, de la production et de la présentation publique du NomadFest.

**ATTENDU QUE** Les Productions Wild Time intervient à cette Transaction puisqu'elle est productrice de rodéo et s'est engagée contractuellement envers le Festival Western à être responsable de la tenue de toutes les épreuves de rodéo, incluant les épreuves de dressage dans le cadre du NomadFest.

**ATTENDU QUE** la SPCA de Montréal intervient à la présente Transaction uniquement afin de s'engager envers les Parties à ne pas tenter des procédures de la nature d'une injonction provisoire ou interlocutoire ou d'une ordonnance de sauvegarde à l'encontre de la Société 375e, TKNL inc., Festival Western, Productions TKNL et Les Productions Wild Time afin d'empêcher la tenue d'épreuves de rodéo lors du NomadFest 2017 et du Festival Western de St-Tite qui doit avoir lieu à St-Tite du 8 au 17 septembre 2017 (le « **FWST 2017** »).

**ATTENDU QUE** la présente Transaction est conclue sans admission de quelque nature que ce soit de la part des Parties.

**LES PARTIES CONVIENNENT DE CE QUI SUIT:**

1. Le préambule fait partie intégrante de la présente Transaction.
2. Le Demandeur s'engage à amender sa procédure au plus tard le 15 juin 2017 afin de mettre la Ville de Montréal hors de cause et ce, sans frais pour le demandeur, dans le seul but de favoriser un règlement et sans admission de sa part.
3. Le Demandeur produira un avis de règlement qui met fin à la Demande en vertu de l'article 220 du *Code de procédure civile*, chaque partie payant ses frais de justice de quelque nature que ce soit.
4. Le Demandeur s'engage, que ce soit seul ou par l'entremise de toute personne physique ou morale qu'il contrôle ou dirige, à ne pas tenter de procédures de la nature d'une injonction provisoire ou interlocutoire ou d'une ordonnance de sauvegarde à l'encontre de la Société 375e, de TKNL inc., du Festival Western, de Productions TKNL et de Les Productions Wild Time dans le but de faire annuler des épreuves de rodéo qu'elles organisent à quelque moment que ce soit et à quelque emplacement que ce soit dans la province de Québec.
5. La SPCA de Montréal, que ce soit seule ou par l'entremise de toute personne physique ou morale qu'elle contrôle ou dirige, s'engage envers les Parties à ne pas tenter de procédures de la nature d'une injonction provisoire ou interlocutoire ou d'une ordonnance de sauvegarde afin d'empêcher la tenue d'épreuves de rodéo lors du NomadFest 2017 et du FWST 2017 et ce, sans admission de la légalité desdites épreuves.
6. La Société 375e, TKNL inc., le Festival Western, Productions TKNL et Les Productions Wild Time, seuls ou par l'entremise de toute personne physique ou morale qu'elles contrôlent ou dirigent, s'engagent à ne pas tenter ou produire

collectivement ou individuellement à l'encontre du Demandeur de réclamation en dommages ou tout autre type de réclamation de quelque nature que ce soit, pour les dommages passés, présents ou futurs qui résulteraient directement ou indirectement de la Demande ou pour tout dommage ou autre cause d'action de quelque nature que ce soit qui résulterait directement ou indirectement d'un recours déclaratoire ou en contrôle judiciaire entrepris par le Demandeur relativement à la légalité de la tenue d'épreuves de rodéo qui ne serait pas de la nature d'une injonction provisoire ou interlocutoire ou d'une ordonnance de sauvegarde et donnent quittance complète et finale au Demandeur à cette fin, et ce, sans admission de l'intérêt du Demandeur pour intenter tel recours. De plus, la Société 375e, TKNL inc., le Festival Western, Productions TKNL et Les Productions Wild Time, collectivement et individuellement, renoncent à invoquer toute solidarité entre le Demandeur et toute autre personne ou entité quelle qu'elle soit, directement ou indirectement, pour toute responsabilité reliée à la Demande.

7. La Société 375e, TKNL inc., le Festival Western, Productions TKNL et Les Productions Wild Time s'engagent à ne pas réclamer de frais de justice à l'encontre du Demandeur pour tout recours déclaratoire ou en contrôle judiciaire, qui ne comprend pas une demande d'injonction provisoire ou interlocutoire ou d'ordonnance de sauvegarde, que ce dernier pourrait introduire en lien avec la tenue d'épreuves de rodéo et le Demandeur s'engage à ne pas réclamer de frais de justice à l'encontre de la Société 375e, de TKNL inc., du Festival Western, de Productions TKNL et de Les Productions Wild Time dans le cadre d'un tel recours. La présente disposition ne constitue pas une admission de la part de la Société 375e, de TKNL inc., du Festival Western, de Productions TKNL et de Les Productions Wild Time que le Demandeur aurait l'intérêt requis pour présenter un tel recours. De même, le Demandeur ne se sera pas réputé avoir renoncé à son intérêt pour présenter un tel recours.
8. Dans les 15 jours suivant la signature de la présente Transaction, le Demandeur et le Festival Western s'engagent à demander conjointement au Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêches et de l'Alimentation du Québec (« **MAPAQ** »), qui est responsable de l'application de la *LBESA*, de constituer un comité consultatif composé de 3 membres nommés par le Demandeur, 3 membres nommés par le Festival Western, et 2 membres nommés par le MAPAQ, qui aura pour mandat d'identifier les différentes normes de conduite en matière de sécurité et de bien-être animal applicables aux activités de rodéo qui se déroulent dans la province de Québec, d'en évaluer la portée et la suffisance, eu égard aux lois en vigueur, et de faire les recommandations au MAPAQ qu'il jugera pertinentes aux fins d'assurer la sécurité et le bien-être des êtres animaux (le « **Comité** »). Le Comité devra rendre un rapport final de ses travaux à la date établie par les membres, mais au plus tard un an après sa création. Le rapport du comité sera rendu public. Les membres nommés par le demandeur et les membres nommés par le Festival Western accompliront le mandat ci-dessus énoncé nonobstant tout défaut pour le MAPAQ de nommer les deux membres tel qu'envisagé ci-dessus et/ou de participer aux rencontres du comité. Le comité sera libre d'établir les

règles et les modalités de fonctionnement qu'il jugera appropriées, notamment quant au nombre et à la fréquence des rencontres.

9. La Société 375e, TKNL inc., le Festival Western, Productions TKNL et Les Productions Wild Time, seuls ou par l'entremise de toute personne physique ou morale qu'elles contrôlent ou dirigent, s'engagent à permettre un accès illimité, sans frais à toutes les installations de rodéo du NomadFest 2017 et du FWST 2017 à deux représentants à être nommés par le Demandeur qui pourront faire leurs propres constatations relativement au bien-être et à la sécurité des animaux impliqués dans ces événements (le « **Rapport du Demandeur** »), sauf que cet accès pourrait être limité en cas d'urgence et uniquement si le ou les vétérinaire(s) sur les lieux le jugent nécessaire pour le bien-être ou la sécurité des animaux ou du personnel de la Société 375e, de TKNL inc., du Festival Western, de Productions TKNL, de Les Productions Wild Time ou de leurs fournisseurs. Les représentants du Demandeur pourront être accompagnés d'un photographe et ce, sans frais. Il est entendu que l'accès illimité comprend l'accès aux animaux immédiatement avant et immédiatement après les épreuves de rodéo, dans la mesure où un tel accès n'interfère pas déraisonnablement avec la tenue de ces épreuves. Le Demandeur sera libre de publier le Rapport du Demandeur après en avoir remis une copie, trente (30) jours au préalable, au Comité, le cas échéant, et aux autres Parties, qui s'engagent à en étudier les conclusions pendant cette période. Le Demandeur s'engage à aviser les représentants de la Société 375e, de TKNL inc., du Festival Western, de Productions TKNL et de Les Productions Wild Time signataires de la présente Transaction, au plus tard cinq (5) jours avant la tenue du NomadFest 2017 et du FWST 2017, de l'identité de ses deux représentants et du photographe visés par la présente disposition.
10. Dès la signature de la présente Transaction, les Parties, par l'entremise de leurs avocats, procéderont au dépôt et à la présentation à la Cour, au plus tard le 16 juin 2017, d'une demande conjointe en homologation de la présente Transaction et d'un projet de jugement produits en annexe à la présente Transaction, chaque parties payant ses frais.
11. Les Parties s'engagent à signer toute la documentation nécessaire dans le but de donner plein effet à la présente Transaction.
12. Les Parties conviennent que la présente Transaction n'est pas confidentielle.
13. Les Parties déclarent avoir bien lu et bien compris les modalités et conditions de la Transaction ainsi que sa portée et ses conséquences et reconnaissent que la Transaction représente les volontés qu'elles ont exprimées.
14. Les Parties reconnaissent avoir bénéficié des conseils de leurs avocats respectifs avant de signer la présente Transaction et comprennent qu'elle constitue une transaction aux termes des articles 2631 et suivants du *Code civil du Québec*.

15. La présente Transaction peut être signée par télécopieur ou par courriel et délivrée en deux ou plusieurs exemplaires, chacun ayant la valeur de l'original et tous et chacun de ces exemplaires constituant un seul et même document de transaction.
16. La Transaction lie les Parties, leurs héritiers, ayants-droits, prédécesseurs, successeurs, cessionnaires, administrateurs, dirigeants, employés, mandataires, représentants et préposés.
17. Si, nonobstant les articles 2631 et suivants du Code civil du Québec, une disposition ou une partie de la Transaction est déclarée invalide, illégale ou inexécutoire par une Cour possédant la juridiction requise, l'invalidité, l'illégalité ou l'inexécution d'une telle disposition ou d'une partie de celle-ci n'affectera pas les autres dispositions de la Transaction, les dispositions de la Transaction étant considérées indépendantes les unes des autres.



EN FOI DE QUOI, les Parties ont exécuté la Transaction à la date et au lieu indiqué ci-dessous :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
ALAIN ROY

\_\_\_\_\_  
SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU  
375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE  
MONTRÉAL

Par :

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
TKNL INC.

Par :

\_\_\_\_\_  
PRODUCTION TKNL INC.

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE  
INC.

Par :

*Pascal Laflamme*

\_\_\_\_\_  
9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.

Par :

Montréal, le 7 juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE  
LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES  
ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL,

Par :

**EN FOI DE QUOI**, les Parties ont exécuté la Transaction à la date et au lieu indiqué ci-dessous :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

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**ALAIN ROY**

---

**SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU  
375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE  
MONTRÉAL**

Par :

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

---

**TKNL INC.**

Par :

---

**PRODUCTION TKNL INC.**

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

---

**FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE  
INC.**

Par :

---

**9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.**

Par : *Sylvain Bourgeois*

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

---

**SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE  
LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES  
ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL,**

Par :

**EN FOI DE QUOI**, les Parties ont exécuté la Transaction à la date et au lieu indiqué ci-dessous :

Montréal, le 7 juin 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**ALAIN ROY**

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU  
375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE  
MONTRÉAL**

Par :

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**TKNL INC.**

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE  
INC.**

Par :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE  
LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES  
ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL,**

Par :

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**PRODUCTION TKNL INC.**

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.**

Par :

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Parties ont exécuté la Transaction à la date et au lieu indiqué ci-dessous :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

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ALAIN ROY

---

SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU  
375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE  
MONTRÉAL

Par :

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

Boucherville, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

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TKNL INC.

Par :

---

PRODUCTION TKNL INC.

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

---

FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE  
INC.


Par :

---

9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.

Par :

Montréal, le 7 juin 2017



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SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE  
LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES  
ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL,

Par : *me Alanna Devine*

**EN FOI DE QUOI**, les Parties ont exécuté la Transaction à la date et au lieu indiqué ci-dessous :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**ALAIN ROY**

Montréal, le 7 juin 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**SOCIÉTÉ DES CÉLÉBRATIONS DU  
375<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE  
MONTRÉAL**

Par :

Boucherville, le 7 juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**TKNL INC.**

Par : *Marine LeFebvre*

Boucherville, le 7 juin 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**PRODUCTION TKNL INC.**

Par : *Marine LeFebvre*

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**FESTIVAL WESTERN DE ST-TITE  
INC.**

Par :

St-Tite, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**9201-2897 QUÉBEC INC.**

Par :

Montréal, le \_\_\_\_ juin 2017

\_\_\_\_\_  
**SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PRÉVENTION DE  
LA CRUAUTÉ ENVERS LES  
ANIMAUX DE MONTRÉAL,**

Par :

**APPENDIX 2**

**DECLARATION OF ABSENCE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

**Prof. Alain Roy**

I, the undersigned, Alain Roy, Professor at the Faculty of Law at the Université de Montréal, declare that I have not received any monetary, financial or other benefits as a result of my involvement in the protocol arising from the Agreement approved by Judge Stephen W. Hamilton of the Superior Court of Québec, judicial district of Montréal, on June 16, 2017 (File No. 500-17-098815-171).

Signed in Montréal, February 20, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alain Roy', is positioned above the typed name and title.

Alain Roy, LL.D. (Doctor of Laws)  
Professor  
Faculty of Law  
Université de Montréal

**APPENDIX 3**

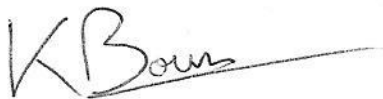
**DECLARATION OF ABSENCE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

**D<sup>r</sup> Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun**



I, the undersigned, Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun, veterinarian and anesthesiologist, declare that I have not received any monetary, financial or other benefits as a result of my involvement in the protocol arising from the Agreement approved by Judge Stephen W. Hamilton of the Superior Court of Québec, judicial district of Montréal, on June 16, 2017 (File No. 500-17-098815-171).





















Signed in Montréal, February 20, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "K Boun" in a cursive style, followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun, DMV, MSc  
Graduate from the American College of Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia

**APPENDIX 4**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS OF ELECTRONIC FILES TRANSMITTED**

Name	Date Modified	Size	Kind
 1. MAPAQ Table des Matières 1.75TB + 92.6MB + 15.86GB	Today at 10:43 AM	350 KB	PNG image
▼  2. Rapport du demandeur Partie I / Vidéos Montréal + St-Tite 1.75TB	Today at 10:45 AM	1.75 TB	Folder
▼  2a. Rodéos Montréal	Feb 18, 2018 at 10:19 PM	325.24 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo Montréal 24-08-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 9:47 PM	92.41 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo Montréal 25-08-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 9:58 PM	82.77 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo Montréal 26-08-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 10:09 PM	79.61 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo Montréal 27-08-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 10:19 PM	70.45 GB	Folder
▼  2b. Rodéos St-Tite	Yesterday at 1:57 AM	1.42 TB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 09-09-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 10:52 PM	226.54 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 10-09-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 11:20 PM	195.13 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 12-09-17	Feb 18, 2018 at 11:33 PM	90.01 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 13-09-17	Yesterday at 12:12 AM	259.33 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 14-09-17	Yesterday at 12:39 AM	169.89 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 15-09-17	Yesterday at 1:01 AM	135.83 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 16-09-17	Yesterday at 1:39 AM	240.17 GB	Folder
▶  Rodéo St-Tite 17-09-17	Yesterday at 1:57 AM	104.17 GB	Folder
 3. Rapport du demandeur - Partie II_1.pdf	Today at 10:32 AM	92.6 MB	Adobe...cument
▼  4. Rapport du demandeur (Partie II) / Vidéos – Faits saillants	Today at 10:46 AM	15.86 GB	Folder
▶  4a. Faits saillants.pdf	Today at 10:20 AM	5.6 MB	Adobe...cument
▶  4b Faits saillants-25vidéos	Today at 10:26 AM	15.85 GB	Folder
MAPAQrodéo1			

**APPENDIX 5**

**CURRICULUM VITÆ – D<sup>r</sup> Jean-Jacques Kona-Boun**

## **JEAN-JACQUES KONA-BOUN**

### **Contact**

- Email address (work): jkonaboun@centredmv.com.
- Telephone (work): 514-633-8888 (1-800-463-8555), extension 322.

### **Titles and Diplomas**

- DMV (PhD in veterinary medicine).
- MSc (MSc in Veterinary Medicine).
- DACVAA (Diploma from the American College of Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia).

### **Studies and Qualifications**

- 2008: Graduated from American College of Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia.
- 2001-2006: Master's degree in Anesthesiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 1998-2001: residency in anesthesiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 1993-1997: Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 1992-1993: minor in arts and sciences, University of Montreal.
- 1991-1992: preparatory class for national veterinary schools, Lycée Lakanal (France).

## **Professional Experience**

- 2011-present: Clinician in charge of Anesthesiology Department, Centre Vétérinaire DMV, Montreal.
- 2001-2010: Clinician in Anesthesiology Department of the CHUV (Veterinary University Hospital Center), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal. Rotations in the various CHUV hospitals (pets, horses, farm animals).
- 1998-2000, 2008: member of Animal Use Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal (also in 1995-1997 during DMV studies).
- 1997-1998: general veterinarian in pet sector (Daubigny Veterinary Center, Quebec, and Companion Veterinary Clinic, Sainte-Marie-de-Beauce).

## **Teaching Experience**

- 2017-today: ethics and animal rights course, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal.
- 1998-2010: Clinical teaching during rotations in anesthesiology, 4th and 5th year, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2002-2010: immunology course, immunological aspects of anesthesia and analgesia, 3rd year, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2003-2009: general anesthesiology course in 3rd year (anesthesia + practical work), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2001-2009: anesthesiology course for residents for hospitalized small animals, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2003, 2008: special small animal anesthesiology course in 4th year, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2002-2008: course in respiratory physiology and blood gas analysis for residents, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 1998-2004: clinical teaching (3rd and 4th years) for surgical exercises, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 2001-2002: clinical teaching in vaccination clinics in 2nd year, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.
- 1999: anesthesiology course on small ruminants, 4th year, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.

## **Research Experience**

- 2009-2010: supervision of internship project, "Evaluation of the importance of the effects of timing in the administration of acepromazine as premedication for the incidence of vomiting induced by hydromorphone in dogs".
- 2009-2010: supervision of internship project, "Effect of intraoperative perfusion of medetomidine on the awakening of horses anesthetized with isoflurane for arthroscopy".
- 2007-2008: supervision of internship project: "Development of a technique for anesthesia of the brachial plexus in the calf".
- 2005-2006: supervision of internship project: "Comparative study of the effects of the preoperative use of xylazine or romifidine on the duration and quality of awakening and on the digestive system after arthroscopy in healthy horses".
- 2004-2005: supervision of an internship project: "Evaluation of the relationship between the preoperative administration of epidural morphine and the slowing down of intestinal transit in horses: a retrospective study".
- 2000-2004: MSc clinical research project: "Comparison of pre- and post-operative analgesic effects of epidural administration of morphine or morphine-bupivacaine combination for orthopedic procedures in dogs".

## **Conference Presentations**

- 2018: Anaesthesiology of patients with endocrinopathies (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2016: management of acute postoperative pain in dogs and cats, when pain becomes an urgent priority (AMVQ).
- 2016: veterinary anaesthesiology: a multi-faceted challenge (Association of Anesthesiologists of Quebec).
- 2015: Anaesthesiology updates for ASD (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2015: diagnosis and treatment of acute postoperative pain in dogs and cats (AMVQ).
- 2015: the dangers of anesthetic machines (AMVQ).
- 2014: non-traditional pharmacological modalities of the treatment of chronic pain (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2013: anesthetic monitoring (AMVQ).

- 2013: anesthesia of urgent or special cases (AMVQ).
- 2013: treatment of perceptual hypotension (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2012: checklists and safety culture (DMV Veterinary Center).
- 2012: shortage of anesthetic and analgesic drugs: the art of getting out of your comfort zone without damage (Veterinary Center DMV, AMVQ).
- 2012: dexmedetomidine premedication in dogs and cats (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2011: History and pharmacology of alfaxalone, an agent for the induction and maintenance of general anesthesia (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2010: fluid therapy during anesthetic emergency in large animals (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- 2010: anesthesia of geriatric dogs and cats (AMVQ).
- 2008: treatment of perioperative pain in small animals (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- 2008: monitoring the patient-- too often a neglected aspect of anesthesia (OMVQ).
- 2003: new applications for former anesthetic agents.
- 2002: lumbosacral epidural analgesia in dogs and cats (Veterinary Center DMV).
- 2002: anesthesia in the horse: behind the scenes glance.
- 2001: Anesthesia and Analgesia in Pigs: Clinical and Experimental Applications (ATSAQ).
- 2001: Comparison of pre- and post-operative analgesic effects of epidural administration of morphine or morphine-bupivacaine combination for orthopedic procedures in dogs (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- 2001: myoclonus following subarachnoid morphine administration in a dog (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- 2000: anesthesia for intra-cardiac surgery in dogs (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).



## Publications

- Bauquier S, Kona-Boun JJ (2011) Comparison of the effects of xylazine and romifidine administered perioperatively on the awakening of anesthetized horses. *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 52, 987-993.
- Kona-Boun JJ (2007) Endotracheal intubation in dogs and cats. *Point Vet*, Vol. 38, Special Issue, 69-74.
- Kona-Boun JJ (2007) Non-invasive monitors for anesthetic monitoring. *Point Vet*, Vol. 38, special issue, 123-129.
- Kona-Boun JJ, Cuvelliez S, Troncy E (2006) Evaluation of epidural administration of morphine or morphine and bupivacaine for postoperative analgesia after premedication with an opioid analgesic and orthopedic surgery in dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 229 (7), 1103-1112.
- Tuvache N, Kona-Boun JJ, Bussi eres G, Marcoux M (2006) Evaluation of the relationship between pre-operative administration of morphine epidurally and the slowing down of intestinal transit in horses: a retrospective study. *Prat Vet Eq* 38 (150), 59-63.
- Kona-Boun JJ, Silim A, Troncy E (2005) Immunologic aspects of veterinary anesthesia and analgesia. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 226 (3), 355-363.
- Langlois I, Mercier B, Kona-Boun JJ (2005) Principles of analgesia in new pets. *The Veterinary Dispatch*, supplement 96, November 5-11, 39-46.
- Mercier B, Langlois I, Kona-Boun JJ, Troncy E (2004) Anesthesiology in new pets: principles. *Med Vet Quebec* 34 (3), 202-209.
- Kona-Boun JJ, Langlois I, Mercier B, Troncy E, Par e J (2004) Anaesthesiology in new pets: domestic rodents. *Med Vet Quebec* 34 (3), 210-219.
- Kona-Boun JJ, Mercier B, Troncy E, Par e J, Langlois I (2004) Anesthesiology in new pets: the domestic ferret. *Med Vet Quebec* 34 (3), 220-227.
- Mercier B, Kona-Boun JJ, Troncy E, Schneider R, Langlois I (2004) Anaesthesiology in new pets: the domestic rabbit. *Med Vet Quebec* 34 (3), 228-238.
- Kona-Boun JJ, Pibarot P, Quesnel A (2003) Myoclonus and urinary retention following subarachnoid morphine injection in a dog. *Vet Anaesth Analg* 30, 257-264.

### **Other Experience**

-- 1994: Co-founder of the Canine Club, a group of veterinary students whose goal is to promote the well-being of teaching dogs and blood donors used at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.

-- 1995: Co-Founder and President of the GPPE (Group for the Promotion of Ethical Education), now known as the CEBA (Student Committee for Animal Welfare), a group of veterinary students whose aim is to promote the well-being of animals of all species used for research and teaching at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal.