APPENDIX

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1217. Medication and Prohibited Foreign Substances.

A. Medication

- (a) No horse participating in a race or entered in a race shall carry in its body any foreign substance except as provided for in this rule.
 - (b) No substance, foreign or otherwise, shall be administered to a horse entered to race by:
 - (1)injection;
 - (2) jugging;
 - (3) oral administration;
 - (4)tube;
 - (5)rectal infusion or suppository;
 - (6)inhalation; or
 - (7) any other means;

within twenty-four (24) hours prior to the scheduled post time of the race the horse is running except furosemide as provided for in this rule. The prohibitions in this section include, but are not limited to, injection or jugging of vitamins, electrolyte solutions, and amino acid solutions. The prohibition also includes, but is not limited to, the topical, oral, or nasal administration of compounds, such as Traileze, Vapol, Vicks vapor-rub, wind-aid, exhale ease, or containing methylsalicylate, camphor, potassium iodide, or products containing "caine" derivatives or dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO).

- (c) Substances or metabolites thereof which are contained in equine feed or feed supplements that do not contain pharmacodynamic or chemotherapeutic agents are not considered foreign substances if consumed in the course of normal dietary intake (eating and drinking).
- (d) The prohibition in subsection (b) notwithstanding, the use of nebulizers are permitted on an entered horse within twenty- four (24) hours of the scheduled post time for the horse's race until the horse's arrival in the paddock provided their use is restricted to water and saline solutions only.
- (e) Topical dressings such as leg paints, hoof dressings, and antiseptics, which do not contain anesthetics or a pharmacodynamic or a chemotherapeutic agent, may be administered at any time prior to a horse's arrival in the paddock.

B. Foreign substances prohibited

- (a) No horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any foreign substance except as provided by these rules. A finding by the chemist or commission designee that a foreign substance is present in the test sample shall be prima facie evidence that such foreign substance was administered and carried in the body of the horse while participating in a race. Such a finding shall also be taken as prima facie evidence that the trainer and his or her agents responsible for the care or custody of the horse have been negligent in the handling or care of the horse.
- (b) Upon a finding of a violation of this section, the owners or lessees of the horse from which the specimen was obtained shall forfeit any purse money and any trophy or

award. However, forfeiture of any purse, trophy, or award for an overage of phenylbutazone, flunixin, ketoprofen, or furosemide in violation of these rules shall be consistent with Recommended Penalties of the Association of Racing Commissioners, International.

- C. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- (a) The use of NSAIDs shall be governed by the following conditions:
 - (1) NSAIDs included in the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.2, are not to be used in a manner inconsistent with the restrictions contained therein. NSAIDs not included on the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.2, are not to be present in a racing horse biological sample at the laboratory concentration of detection.
 - (2) The presence of more than one (1) NSAID may constitute a NSAID stacking violation consistent with the following restrictions:
 - (A) A Class 1 NSAID Stacking Violation (Penalty Class B) occurs when:
 - (i) two (2) nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are found at individual levels determined to exceed the following restrictions:
 - (AA) Diclofenac 5 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (BB) Firocoxib 20 nanograms per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (CC) Flunixin 20 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (DD) Ketoprofen 2 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (EE) Phenylbutazone 2 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
 - (FF) all other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs laboratory concentration of detection:
 - (ii) three (3) or more nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are found at individual levels determined to exceed the following restrictions:
 - (AA) Diclofenac 5 nanograms per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (BB) Firocoxib -20 nanograms per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (CC) Flunixin -3 nanograms per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (DD) Ketoprofen 1 nanogram per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum;
 - (EE) Phenylbutazone $0.3\,$ micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
 - (FF) all other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs laboratory concentration of detection.
 - (B) A Class 2 NSAID Stacking Violation (Penalty Class C) occurs when:

- (i) any one (1) substance noted in subsection (A)(i) above is found in excess of the restrictions contained therein in combination with any one (1) of the following substances at levels below the restrictions so noted but in excess of the following levels:
 - (AA) Flunixin 3 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; (BB) Ketoprofen – 1 nanogram per
 - milliliter of plasma or serum; or (CC) Phenylbutazone 0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or
- (C) A Class 3 NSAID Stacking Violation (Penalty Class C, fines only) occurs when:
 - (i) any combination of two (2) of the following nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs are found at or below the restrictions in subsection (A)(i)(a through e) above but in excess of the noted restrictions:
 - (AA) Flunixin 3 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; (BB) Ketoprofen – 1 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
 - (CC) Phenylbutazone -0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum.
- (b) Any horse to which a NSAID has been administered shall be subject to having a blood and/or urine sample(s) taken at the direction of the commission veterinarian to determine the quantitative NSAID level(s) and/or the presence of other drugs which may be present in the blood or urine sample(s).

D. Threshold levels

The official blood (serum or plasma), hair, and urine samples may contain only the following therapeutic medications, their metabolites or analogues, and shall not exceed the threshold concentrations specified in this rule:

- (1) The use of acepromazine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) nanograms per milliliter of the metabolite, 2-(1-hydroxyethyl) promazine sulfoxide (HEPS), in urine.
- (2) The use of albuterol shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one (1) nanogram per milliliter of total albuterol (albuterol plus conjugates) in urine.
- (3) The use of betamethasone shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) picograms per milliliter of betamethasone in serum or plasma.
- (4) The use of butorphanol shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed three hundred (300) nanograms per milliliter of total (free and conjugated) butorphanol in urine or two (2) nanograms per milliliter of free butorphanol in serum or plasma.
- (5) The use of clenbuterol in thoroughbreds shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one hundred forty (140) picograms per milliliter

- clenbuterol in urine or the limit of detection (LOD) in serum or plasma. The presence of clenbuterol shall not exceed the limit of detection (LOD) in urine, serum, plasma, or hair.
- (6) The use of cetirizine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed six (6) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (7) The use of cimetidine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed four hundred (400) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (8) The use of dantrolene shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one hundred (100) picograms per milliliter of 5-hydroxydantrolene in serum or plasma.
- (9) The use of detomidine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed two (2) nanograms per milliliter of carboxydetomidine in urine or one (1) nanogram per milliliter detomidine in serum or plasma.
- (10) The use of dexamethasone shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed five (5) picograms per milliliter of dexamethasone in plasma or serum.
- (11) The use of diclofenac shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed five (5) nanograms per milliliter of diclofenac in plasma or serum.
- (12) The use of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) micrograms per milliliter of DMSO in serum or plasma.
- (13) The use of firocoxib shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed twenty (20) nanograms per milliliter of firocoxib in serum or plasma.
- (14) The use of glycopyrrolate shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed three (3) picograms per milliliter of glycopyrrolate in serum or plasma.
- (15) The use of guaifenesin shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed twelve (12) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (16) The use of isoflupredone shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one hundred (100) picograms per milliliter of isoflupredone in serum or plasma.
- (17) The use of lidocaine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed twenty (20) picograms per milliliter of total 3-hydroxylidocaine (to include conjugates) in serum or plasma.
- (18) The use of mepivacaine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) nanograms per milliliter of total 3-hydroxymepivacaine in urine or the LOD of mepivacaine in serum or plasma.
- (19) The use of methocarbamol shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one (1) nanogram per milliliter of methocarbamol in serum or plasma.
- (20) The use of methylprednisolone shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one hundred (100) picograms per milliliter of methylprednisolone in serum or plasma.
- (21) The use of omeprazole shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) nanograms per milliliter of omeprazole sulfide in urine.

- (22) The use of prednisolone shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one (1) nanogram per milliliter of prednisolone in serum or plasma.
- (23) The use of procaine penicillin shall be permitted under the following conditions:
 - (A) Not to exceed twenty-five (25) nanograms per milliliter of procaine in serum or plasma, and
 - (B) Administration of procaine penicillin must be reported to the official veterinarian at the time of administration, and
 - (C) Procaine penicillin must not be administered after the horse is entered to race, and
 - (D) Mandatory surveillance of the horse must occur for the six (6) hours immediately preceding the race for which the horse is entered by association security at the owner's expense.
- (24) The use of ranitidine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed forty (40) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (25) The use of triamcinolone acetonide shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed one hundred (100) picograms per milliliter of triamcinolone acetonide in serum or plasma.
- (26) The use of xylazine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed two hundred (200) picograms per milliliter of xylazine in serum or plasma.

E. Furosemide as a permitted foreign substance

Furosemide may be administered intravenously to a horse, which is entered to compete in a race. Except under the instructions of the commission veterinarian or the racing veterinarian for the purpose of removing a horse from the veterinarian's list or to facilitate the collection of a post-race urine sample, furosemide shall be permitted only after the commission veterinarian has placed the horse on the furosemide list. In order for a horse to be placed on the furosemide list, the following process must be followed:

- (1) After the horse's licensed trainer and practicing veterinarian determine that it would be in the horse's best interests to race with furosemide, they shall notify the official veterinarian or his/her designee, using the prescribed form, that they wish the horse to be put on the furosemide list.
- (2) The form must be received by the commission veterinarian or his/her designee by the proper time deadlines so as to ensure public notification.
- (3) A horse placed on the official furosemide list must remain on that list unless the licensed trainer and practicing veterinarian submit a written request to remove the horse from the list. The request must be made to the commission veterinarian or his/her designee, on the proper form, no later than the time of entry.
- (4) After a horse has been removed from the furosemide list, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of sixty (60) calendar days unless it is determined to be detrimental to the welfare of the horse, in consultation with the commission veterinarian. If a horse is removed from the official furosemide list a second time in a three hundred sixty-five (365) day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of ninety (90) calendar days.

- (5) Furosemide shall only be administered on association grounds.
- (6) Upon the request of the regulatory agency designee, the veterinarian administering the authorized bleeder medication shall surrender the syringe used to administer such medication, which may then be submitted for testing.
- (7) Time of treatment. Horses qualified for medication and so indicated on the official bleeder list must be treated at least four (4) hours prior to post time.
- (8) Medication administration. Bleeder medication shall be administered by a veterinarian licensed by the commission at an intravenous dose level not to exceed five hundred (500) milligrams and no less than one hundred fifty (150) milligrams. Administration of furosemide shall take place in the horse's stall or a specific location otherwise designated by the commission
- (9) Out-of-state horses. A bleeder horse shipped into the state from another jurisdiction may be automatically eligible to receive furosemide provided that the jurisdiction from which it was shipped qualified it as a bleeder using criteria satisfactory to this state. The Daily Racing Form, Equibase, the breed registry foal certificate, or bleeder certificate may be utilized in determining a horse's eligibility to receive furosemide.
- (10) The test level of furosemide under this rule shall not be in excess of one hundred (100) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma and shall not be below a urine specific gravity of one and ten one-thousandths (1.010). If an insufficient volume of urine is obtained, a positive test shall be based upon quantitative testing performed on blood serum or plasma only. Split sample testing shall be quantitative and be performed on blood serum or plasma only.

F. Bleeding from nostrils

A horse known to have bled from its nostrils for the first time within a 365-day period during a race or workout may not race during the next 14 days without prior approval by the commission veterinarian or his/her designee. If a horse bleeds from its nostrils a second time within a 365-day period, the horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list and prohibited from racing for a minimum of 30 days. If a horse bleeds from its nostrils a third time within a 365-day period, the horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list and prohibited from racing for at least 180 days. If a horse bleeds from its nostrils a fourth time within 365 days, the horse will be barred from racing in Arkansas. For the purpose of counting, the number of days a horse is ineligible starts the day after the horse is observed bleeding.

A horse that bleeds from its nostrils, but upon endoscopic examination shows no sign of pulmonary hemorrhage, shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by this section. After expiration of the ineligibility period, a horse must perform a workout without bleeding, to the satisfaction of the commission veterinarian. Prior to the workout, a blood sample may be collected by the Commission veterinarian and sent to the commission's testing laboratory. After the workout, the commission veterinarian may witness an endoscopic examination of the horse to confirm the horse has not bled.

G. Program information

In order to inform the race track patrons of those horses racing with medication, the permit holder shall indicate in the racing program that a horse is racing with permitted foreign substances for race day administration.

H. Drug classification and penalties

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), upon a finding of a violation of this rule, the stewards shall consider the classification level of the violation as currently established by the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances and Recommended Penalties and Model Rule as revised by the ARCI and impose penalties and disciplinary measures consistent with the recommendations contained therein. Provided, however, that in the event a majority of the stewards determine that mitigating circumstances require imposition of a lesser penalty they may impose the lesser penalty. In the event a majority of the stewards wish to impose a greater penalty or a penalty in excess of the authority granted them, then, and in such event, they may impose the maximum penalty authorized and refer the matter to the commission with specific recommendations for further action.
- (b) Cobalt shall carry a category "B" penalty, as established by the Recommended Penalties and Model Rule, regardless of its presence in a post-race or out of competition sample. The stewards shall consider levels less than fifty (50) parts per billion a mitigating factor and levels of one hundred (100) parts per billion or more an aggravating factor when determining penalties.

I. Androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS)

- (a) No AAS (androgenic-anabolic steroid) shall be permitted in test samples collected from racing horses except for endogenous concentrations of the naturally occurring substances boldenone, nandrolone, and testosterone at concentrations less than the indicated thresholds.
- (b) Concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following free (*i.e.*, not conjugated) steroid concentrations in plasma or serum:
 - (1) Boldenone A confirmatory threshold not greater than 25 picograms/milliliter for all horses, regardless of sex;
 - (2) Nandrolone A confirmatory threshold not greater than 25 picograms/milliliter for fillies, mares, and geldings; males horses other than geldings shall be tested for Nandrolone in urine;
 - 3) Testosterone A confirmatory threshold not greater than 25 picograms/milliliter for fillies, mares, and gelding.
- (c) Total concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following total concentrations in urine after hydrolysis of conjugates:
 - (1) Boldenone A confirmatory threshold not greater than 1 nanogram/milliliter for fillies, mares, and geldings; a confirmatory threshold not greater than 15 nanograms/milliliter in male horses other than geldings;

- (2) Nandrolone A confirmatory threshold not greater than 1 nanogram/milliliter for fillies, mares, and geldings; a confirmatory threshold not greater than 45 nanograms/milliliter (as 5α -estrane- 3β , 17α -diol) of urine in male horses other than geldings;
- (3) Testosterone A confirmatory threshold of not greater than 55 nanograms/milliliter of urine in fillies and mares (unless in foal); a confirmatory threshold of not less than 20 nanograms/milliliter in geldings.
- (d) All other AAS are prohibited in racing horses.
- (e) The sex of the horse must be identified to the laboratory for all samples designated for AAS testing.
- (f) A trainer may request that a horse be placed on the veterinarian's list due to medically necessary treatment with AAS. The horse shall remain on the veterinarian's list:
 - (1) for 365 days;
 - (2) until the concentration of the drug or metabolite in urine or blood has fallen below the designated threshold for the administered AAS; or
 - (3) until the concentration of the drug or metabolite in urine or blood has fallen below the limit of detection for AAS that do not have a designated threshold, whichever is longer.

J. Environmental contaminants and substances of human use

- (1) Environmental contaminants are either endogenous to the horse or can arise from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed or are present in equine feed because of contamination during the cultivation, processing, treatment, storage or transportation phases.
- (2) Substances of human use and addiction may be found in the horse due to its close association with humans.
- (3) If the preponderance of evidence presented in the hearing shows that a positive test is the result of environmental contamination, including inadvertent exposure due to human drug use, or dietary intake, or is endogenous to the horse, those factors should be considered in mitigation of any disciplinary action taken against the affected trainer. Disciplinary action shall only be taken if test sample results exceed the regulatory thresholds in the most recent version of the ARCI Endogenous, Dietary, or Environmental Substances Schedule.
- (4) The identification and adoption of these uniform thresholds for certain substances

K. Laboratory reports

A finding by a chemist at a commission-approved equine drug testing laboratory that a test sample taken from a horse contains a drug or its metabolites or analogs, or any substance foreign to the natural horse, any drug found in excess of the commission-approved levels, substances present in the horse in excess of concentrations at which such substances could occur naturally, or substances foreign to a horse at

concentrations that cause interference with testing procedures shall be prima facie evidence that such foreign substance has been administered to the horse either internally or externally in violation of this rule. It is presumed that:

- (1) the sample of urine, saliva, blood, hair, or other acceptable specimen tested by the approved laboratory to which it is sent is taken from the horse in question, its integrity is preserved;
- (2) all accompanying procedures of collection, preservation, transfer to the laboratory, and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate; and
- (3) the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the horse in question and correctly reflects the condition of the horse during the race in which it was entered or, in a case of out of competition testing, when the test sample was taken; with the burden on the trainer, assistant trainer, or other responsible person to prove otherwise at any hearing in regard to the matter conducted by the stewards or the commission.

L. Pre-race testing

The stewards may require any horse entered to race to submit to a blood test, and no horse is eligible to start in a race until the owner or trainer complies with the required testing procedure.

M. Selection of horses tested

- (a) The stewards, the commission veterinarian or the executive director of the commission may order a blood test, hair test, or urine test, or all three (3), on a horse for the purpose of analysis.
- (b) A blood specimen, hair specimen, or urine specimen, or all three (3), shall be taken from the following horses after the running of each race:
 - (1) The horse that finishes first in each race.
 - (2) Any other horses designated by the stewards, the commission veterinarian or the executive director of the commission.
 - (3) The stewards and the commission veterinarian designate for the taking of such a specimen a horse that races markedly contrary to form.

N. Taking of samples

- (a) Blood, urine, saliva, hair, or other samples shall be:
 - (1) taken under the direction of the commission veterinarian or persons appointed or assigned by the commission veterinarian for such purposes;
 - (2) taken in a detention area approved by the commission unless the commission veterinarian or stewards approves otherwise;
 - (3) witnessed, confirmed, or acknowledged by the trainer of the horse being tested or his or her authorized representative or employee and may be witnessed by the owner, trainer, or other licensed person designated by them;

- (4) sent to racing laboratories approved and designated by the commission in such manner as the commission or its designee may direct; and
- (5) in the custody of the commission veterinarian, his or her assistants, or other persons approved by the executive director or the commission veterinarian from the time they are taken until they are delivered for shipment to the testing laboratory.

No person shall tamper with, adulterate, add to, break the seal of, remove, or otherwise attempt to so alter or violate any sample required to be collected by this rule, except for the addition of preservatives or substances necessarily added by the commission approved laboratory for preservation of the sample or in the process of analysis.

- (b) The commission has the authority to direct the approved laboratory to retain and preserve samples for future analysis.
- (c) The fact that purse money has been distributed shall not be deemed a finding that no chemical substance has been administered in violation of the provisions of this rule to the horse earning such purse money.

O. Split Sample procedures

- (a) All collection procedures shall be done in accordance with chain of custody guidelines.
- (b) The owner or trainer of any horse which has a drug overage or positive will have 96 hours to notify the stewards or commission veterinarian they wish to have a split sample tested at a RMTC accredited laboratory.
- (c) Before sending an equine sample to the primary testing laboratory, the commission veterinarian or a designated commission employee shall divide the specimen into two (2) parts provided a sufficient amount is collected.
- (d) The commission veterinarian or a designated commission employee shall attempt to collect a minimum of fifty (50) milliliters of urine. A urine specimen shall not be split if less than fifty (50) milliliters is collected from the horse. In such instances, the commission is entitled to submit the entire urine specimen for testing or detain the horse an adequate amount of time until it can be obtained. If an insufficient volume of urine is obtained, the trainer and owner are not entitled to a split sample.
- (e) The commission veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian authorized by the commission, or a veterinary technician under the direct supervision of a commission veterinarian shall collect a minimum of thirty (30) milliliters of blood, which shall be divided into two (2) portions, one (1) of which shall be forwarded to the primary laboratory.
- (f) The commission veterinarian, a licensed veterinarian authorized by the commission, or a veterinary technician under the direct supervision of a commission authorized veterinarian shall collect a minimum of a hair sample that is at least the same size in diameter as a standard lead pencil.
- (g) If the retained part of a specimen is sent for testing, the commission veterinarian or designated commission employee shall arrange for the transportation of the specimen in a manner that ensures the integrity of the sample.
 - (h) Blood samples shall be centrifuged.

P. Storage and shipment of split samples

- (a) The commission veterinarian or his/her designee shall store the retained part of a specimen in secure, limited access storage at a site approved by the commission for the period required by this section.
- (b) If the results of the initial test on a specimen are negative, the commission veterinarian, or his/her designee, or primary laboratory may discard the retained part of the specimen upon receipt of the negative result. If the result of the initial test on a specimen is positive, the commission veterinarian, or his/her designee, or primary laboratory may discard the retained part of the specimen after the expiration of the period during which an owner or trainer may request the retained part be sent for split testing.
- (c) The identity of the drug or drug metabolites may be revealed to the split sample laboratory. Communication between the primary and split sample laboratory is limited to the exchange of the analytical method and the threshold level used to confirm the drug's identity.
- (d) The association shall be responsible for providing sufficient freezer space to accommodate the retained specimens.

Q. Administrative procedures prior to split sample testing

- (a) The results of all tests performed by the primary laboratory or laboratories are confidential until such time a ruling is issued in that matter and shall only be communicated to the commission, commission staff, stewards, owner, and trainer. Notice of a positive test result may be communicated verbally to the trainer. The trainer shall be responsible for promptly notifying the owner of a horse of a positive test as reported by the primary laboratory.
- (b) The trainer or owner of a horse for which a positive result on a drug test is returned may request that the stewards submit the retained part of the specimen for testing in accordance with this section. The specimen must be tested by a laboratory that is identified on the list of approved laboratories maintained by the commission and acceptable to the following:
 - (1) The commission.
 - (2) The primary laboratory.

Laboratories providing split sample testing shall be RMTC accredited unless otherwise approved by the commission. The request must be in writing, include the laboratory selection, and must be delivered to the stewards not later than ninety-six (96) hours after the trainer has received notice of a positive test result. Failure to request testing of a split sample and provide all necessary information within ninety-six (96) hours shall constitute a waiver of the right. The split sample laboratory shall be contacted by a representative of the commission to request acceptance of a split sample. The trainer or owner may choose any laboratory on the commission maintained applicable list to test the sample. However, the commission or executive director may limit the choice of laboratory for the detection of specific drugs.

- (c) The trainer or owner may elect to waive his or her right to testing of a split sample.
- (d) The owner or trainer of a horse who submits a specimen for drug testing is entitled to be present or have a representative present at any time that the retained part of the specimen is prepared for storage or is tested.
- (e) The split sample laboratory may require the owner or trainer of a horse who submits a specimen for testing to execute a hold harmless agreement for the split sample laboratory and an agreement that the results of the split sample laboratory can be introduced as evidence in any hearing. The agreements shall remain in the hands of the stewards.
- (f) The trainer or owner may request that negative control samples be tested with the split sample. The identities of the negative control samples and the split sample shall be known only to the commission.
- (g) The presence of a drug or drug metabolite in any quantity, excluding phenylbutazone, flunixin, ketoprofen or furosemide is sufficient for a finding of a positive test.

R. Administrative procedures subsequent to split sample testing

- (a) The split sample laboratory shall send a confidential written report on the result of its tests to the commission staff which in turn shall send a confidential report to the trainer and owner forthwith.
- (b) No action shall be taken against the trainer or owner if the results of split sample testing are not confirmed.
- (c) No hearing shall be held concerning the allegations against the trainer or owner, nor shall purse redistribution take place, until split sample testing has been completed and the results of the primary laboratory have been confirmed.
 - (d) The owner or trainer shall be notified in writing of the:
 - (1) results of the primary and split sample laboratories in the case of confirmed positives; and
 - (2) time and place of any administrative hearings resulting from the findings.

S. Cost of split sample testing

- (a) In order for a split sample laboratory to be identified on the list of laboratories approved by the Commission, it must establish reasonable fees for split sample testing based on their actual cost of testing. Fees for split sample testing shall include the cost of testing negative control samples if requested by the owner or trainer.
- (b) The trainer or owner requesting split sample testing and negative control samples shall pay all costs of transporting and conducting tests on the split sample and negative control samples.
- (c) The trainer or owner requesting split sample testing and negative control samples shall make full payment at the time laboratory selection occurs or in accordance with split laboratory requirements.

(d) The commission shall reimburse the trainer or owner for the cost of split sample testing if the results from the split sample laboratory do not confirm the presence of the drug at levels above the thresholds levels.

Rule 1217(A)

A. Anabolic Steroids

- (1) The use of one of four approved anabolic steroids shall be permitted under the following conditions:
- (a) Not to exceed the following permitted urine or plasma threshold concentrations:
 - (i) Stanozolol (Winstrol) 1 ng/ml in urine or 100 pg/ml in plasma
 - (ii) Boldenone (In male horses other than geldings; including free boldenone and boldenone liberated from its conjugates)—15 ng/ml in urine or 25 pg/ml in plasma
 - (iii) Nandrolone 1 ng/ml in urine or 190 pg/ml in plasma
 - (iv) Testosterone
 - 1. in geldings—20 ng/ml in urine or 25 pg/ml in plasma
 - 2. in fillies and mares—55 ng/ml urine or 25 pg/ml in plasma.
- (b) Any other anabolic steroids are prohibited to be administered.
- (c) The presence of any one or more of the four approved anabolic steroids above the approved thresholds is not permitted.
- (d) Post-race urine samples must have sex of the horse identified.
- (e) Any horse to which an anabolic steroid has been administered in order to assist in the recovery from an illness or injury may be placed on the veterinarian's list in order to monitor the concentration of the drug in urine. Once the concentration is below the designated threshold the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

Rule 1217(B)

B. Out of Competition Testing for Blood and/or Gene Doping Agents

- (1) Any horse on the grounds at a racetrack or training center under the jurisdiction of the commission; or under the care or control of trainer or owner licensed by the commission is subject to testing for blood and/or gene doping agents without advance notice. This rule does not apply to therapeutic medications approved by the FDA for use in the horse.
- (2) Horses to be tested may be selected at random, with probable cause, or as determined by the commission;
- (3) The Commission Veterinarian, or any licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician authorized by the commission, may at any time, take a urine, blood or hair sample from a horse for this purpose.
- (4) Prohibited substances, practices and procedures are defined as:
 - (a) Blood doping agents including, but not limited to Erythropoietin (EPO), Darbepoetin, Oxyglobin, Hempure, Aransep or any substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of body tissues.
 - (b) Gene doping agents or the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements, and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance or produce analgesia.
- (5) Cooperation with the Commission Veterinarian, or any licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician authorized by the commission, includes:
 - (a) Assisting in the immediate location and identification of the horse selected
 - for out of competition testing;
 - (b) Providing a stall or safe location to collect the samples;
 - (c) Assisting the veterinarian in properly procuring the samples;
 - (d) Split samples will be collected as per PMRMR-025-023-C.
- (6) Out of competition samples will be sent to the official laboratory of the commission, or other laboratory as designated by the commission with reports made in accordance with the provisions of these medication rules and the penalty provisions thereof.

Rule 1217(C)

C. Prohibited Practices - Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy

The use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy shall not be permitted unless the following conditions are met:

- (a) Any treated horse shall not be permitted to race for a minimum of 10 days following treatment;
- (b) The use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machines shall be limited to veterinarians licensed to practice by the Commission;
- (c) Any Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machines on the association grounds must be registered with and approved by the Commission or its designee before use;
- (d) All Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy treatments must be reported to the official veterinarian on the prescribed form not later than the time prescribed by the official veterinarian.

Rule 1217(D)

D. Multiple Medication Violations (MMV)

(a) A trainer who receives a penalty for a medication violation based upon a horse testing positive for a Class 1-5 medication with Penalty Class A-C, as provided in the most recent version of the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, shall be assigned points as follows:

Penalty Class Controlled	Points If Controlled	Points If Non-
	Therapeutic Substance	Substance
Class A	N/A	6
Class B	2	4
Class C with	½ for first violation with	1 for first violation
	an additional ½ point for	an additional ½
point for		
	each additional violation	each additional
violation		
	within 365 days ¹	within 365 days
Class D	0	0

If the Stewards or Commission determine that the violation is due to environmental contamination, they may assign lesser or no points against the trainer based upon the specific facts of the case.

- (b) The points assigned to a medication violation by the Stewards or Commission ruling shall be included in the ARCI official database. The ARCI shall record points, including, when appropriate, a designation that points have been suspended for the medication violation. Points assigned by such regulatory ruling shall reflect, in the case of multiple positive tests whether they constitute a single violation. The Stewards' or Commission's Ruling shall be posted on the official website of the Commission and within the official database of the Association of Racing Commissioners International. If an appeal is pending, that fact shall be noted in such Ruling. No points shall be applied until a final adjudication of the enforcement of any such violation.
- (c) A trainer's cumulative points for violations in all racing jurisdictions shall be maintained by the ARCI. Once all appeals are waived or exhausted, the points shall immediately become part of the trainer's official ARCI record and shall be considered by the Commission in its determination to subject the trainer to the mandatory enhanced penalties by the Stewards or Commission as provided in this regulation.

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¹ Points for NSAID violations only apply when the primary threshold of the NSAID is exceeded. Points are not to be separately assigned for a stacking violation.

- (d) Multiple positive tests for the same medication incurred by a trainer prior to delivery of official notice by the Commission may be treated as a single violation. In the case of a positive test indicating multiple substances found in a single post-race sample, the Stewards may treat each substance found as an individual violation for which points will be assigned, depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case.
- (e) The official ARCI record shall be used to advise the Stewards or Commission of a trainer's past record of violations and cumulative points. Nothing in this administrative regulation shall be construed to confer upon a licensed trainer the right to appeal a violation for which all remedies have been exhausted or for which the appeal time has expired as provided by applicable law.
- (f) The Stewards or Commission shall consider all points for violations in all racing jurisdictions as contained in the trainer's official ARCI record when determining whether the mandatory enhancements provided in this regulation shall be imposed.
- (g) In addition to the penalty for the underlying offense, the following enhancements shall be imposed upon a licensed trainer based upon the cumulative points contained in his/her official ARCI record:

Points	Suspension in days
5-5.5	15 to 30
6-8.5	30 to 60
9-10.5	90 to 180
11 or more	180 to 360

MMV penalties are not a substitute for the current penalty system and are intended to be an additional uniform penalty when the licensee:

- (i) Has had more than one medication violation for the relevant time period, and;
- (ii) Exceeds the permissible number of points.

The Stewards and Commission shall consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances, including the trainer's prior record for medication violations, when determining the appropriate penalty for the underlying offense. The MMV is intended to be a separate and additional penalty for a pattern of violations.

- (h) The suspension periods shall run consecutive to any suspension imposed for the underlying offense.
- (i) The Stewards' or Commission's Ruling shall distinguish between the penalty for the underlying offense and any enhancement based upon a Stewards' or Commission's review of the trainer's cumulative points and regulatory record, which may be considered an aggravating factor in a case.
- (j) Points shall expire as follows:

Penalty Classification A B C Syears 2 years 1 year

In the case of a medication violation that results in a suspension, any points assessed expire on the anniversary date of the date the suspension is completed.

Rule 1217(E)

E. Uniform Classification Guideline for Foreign Substances and Recommended Penalties

See next pages.

Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

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Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

Page i

Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances

The Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines was approved by the RCI Drug Testing and Quality Assurance Program Committee (now the Drug Testing Standards and Practices Program Committee) on August 26, 1991. Minor revisions to the Preamble were made by the Drug Classification subcommittee (now the Veterinary Pharmacologists Subcommittee) on September 3, 1991.

"The Uniform Classification Guidelines printed on the following pages are intended to assist stewards, hearing officers and racing commissioners in evaluating the seriousness of alleged violations of medication and prohibited substance rules in racing jurisdictions. Practicing equine veterinarians, state veterinarians, and equine pharmacologists are available and should be consulted to explain the pharmacological effects of the drugs listed in each class prior to any decisions with respect to penalities to be imposed. The ranking of drugs is based on their pharmacology, their ability to influence the outcome of a race, whether or not they have legitimate therapeutic uses in the racing horse, or other evidence that they may be used improperly. These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses. The facts of each case are always different and there may be mitigating circumstances which should always be considered. These drug classifications will be reviewed frequently and new drugs will be added when appropriate."

Notes Regarding Classification Guidelines

- . Where the use of a drug is specifically permitted by a jurisdiction, then the jurisdiction's rule supersedes these penalty guidelines.
- Regulators should be aware that a laboratory report may identify a drug only by the name of its metabolite. The metabolite might not be listed here, but the parent compound
 may be.
- These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses.
- The facts of each case are different and there may be mitigating circumstances that should be considered.
- These drug classifications will be reviewed periodically. New drugs will be added or some drugs may be reclassified when appropriate.
- Found substances or drugs not included in these guidelines should be treated as Class I violations warranting a Class A penalty unless otherwise advised by consultation with Racing Commissioners International (RCI) and/or the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC).

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Page ii

Version 7.00 - Revised January 2014

Classification Criteria

The RCI Drug Classification Scheme is based on 1) pharmacology, 2) drug use patterns, and 3) the appropriateness of a drug for use in the racing horse. Categorization is decided using the following general guidelines:

- Pharmacology. Drugs that are known to be potent stimulants or depressants are placed in higher classes, while those that have (or would be expected to have) little effect on
 the outcome of a race are placed in lower classes.
- Drug Use Patterns. Some consideration is given to placement of drugs based on practical experience with their use and the nature of positive tests. For example, procaine positives have in the past been associated primarily with the administration of procaine penicillin, and this has been taken into consideration in the placement of procaine into Class 3 instead of Class 2 with other injectable local anesthetics.
- Appropriateness of Drug Use. Drugs that clearly are intended for use in equine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Drugs that clearly are not intended for use in the horse are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Drugs that are recognized as legitimately useful in equine therapeutics but could affect the outcome of a race are placed in the middle or higher classes.

The list includes most drugs that have been reported as detected by racing authority laboratories in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and other Association of Official Racing Chemists (AORC) laboratories, but does not include those which would seem to have no effect on the performance of the horse or drug detectability. For example, it does not include antibiotics, sulfonamides, vitamins, anthelmintics, or pangamic acid, all of which have been reported.

The list contains many drugs that have never been reported as detected. Usually, these are representatives of chemical classes that have the potential for producing an effect, and in many cases, for which at least one drug in that chemical class has been reported.

Most drugs have numerous effects, and each was judged on an individual basis. There are instances where there is a rather fine distinction between drugs in one category and those in the next. This is a reflection of a nearly continuous spectrum of effects from the most innocuous drug on the list to the drug that is the most offensive.

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Version 7.00 - Revised January 2014

Classification Definitions

- Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids and psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol. Though not used as therapeutic agents, all DEA Schedule 1 agents are included in Class 1 because they are potent stimulant or depressant substances with psychotropic and often habituative actions.
- Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than drugs in Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse. Drugs in this class include: psychotropic drugs, certain nervous system and cardiovascular system stimulants, depressants, and neuromuscular blocking agents. Injectable local anesthetics are included in this class because of their high potential for abuse as nerve blocking agents.
- Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2. Drugs in this class include bronchodilators, anabolic steroids and other drugs with primary effects on the autonomic nervous system, procaine, antihistamines with sedative properties and the high-ceiling diuretics.
- Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3. Drugs in this class includes less potent diuretics; corticosteroids; antihistamines and skeletal muscle relaxants without prominent central nervous system (CNS) effects; expectorants and mucolytics; hemostatics; cardiac glycosides and anti-arrhythmics; topical anesthetics; antidiarrheals and mild analgesics. This class also includes the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), at concentrations greater than established limits.
- Class 5: This class includes those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents and other medications as determined by the regulatory bodies. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain anti-allergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances Page iv

Prol	hibited	Pract	ices:

- A) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance or medication, specified below, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body for which a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver; or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:
 - 1) Erythropoietin
 - 2) Darbepoietin
 - 3) Oxyglobin
 - 4) Hemopure
- B) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States.
- C) The practice, administration, or application of a treatment, procedure, therapy or method identified below, which is performed on the premises of a facility under jurisdiction of a regulatory body and which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver, or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:

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Drug Classification Scheme

- Class 1: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and all DEA Schedule I substances (see http://www.deadiversion.usdoi.gov/schedules/#list), and many DEA Schedule II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs that are potent stimulants of the CNS. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse and their pharmacologic potential for altering the performance of a racing horse is very high.
- Class 2: Drugs placed in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of a race. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the racing horse. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans, and have no approved or indicated use in the horse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in equine medicine, but should not be found in a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:
 - A. Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.
 - B. Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects.
 - C. Miscellaneous drugs, which might have a stimulant effect on the CNS.
 - D. Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action.
 - E. Anti-depressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects.
 - F. Muscle blocking drugs those that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action.
 - G. Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve-blocking agents (except procaine).
 - H. Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve-blocking agents.
- Class 3: Drugs placed in this class may or may not have an accepted therapeutic use in the horse. Many are drugs that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:
 - A. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects. Bronehodilators are included in this class.
 - B. A local anesthetic that has nerve-blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine).
 - C. Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep-inducing antihistamines.
 - D. Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents.
 - B. Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.
 - F. Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs.

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- Class 4: Drugs in this category comprise primarily therapeutic medications routinely used in racehorses. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Groups of drugs assigned to this category include the following:
 - A. Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central antipyretic effect.
 - B. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular, or respiratory effects:
 - 1. Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.
 - 2) Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
 - Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.
 - 4. Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
 - C. Antihistamines that do not have a significant CNS depressant effect. This does not include the H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.
 - D. Mineralocorticoid drugs.
 - E. Skeletal muscle relaxants.
 - F. Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.
 - 1. Non-steroidal auti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). (Aspirin-like drugs).
 - 2. Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids),
 - 3. Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
 - G. Less potent diuretics.
 - H. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.
 - 1. Cardiac glycosides.
 - 2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium, and propranolol).
 - 3. Miscellaneous cardiotonic drugs,
 - I. Topical Anesthetics agents not available in injectable formulations.
 - Antidiarrheal drugs.
 - K. Miscellaneous drugs:
 - 1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
 - 2. Stomachies.
 - Mucolytic agents.
 - Class 5: Drugs in this category are therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain antiallergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

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Alphabetical Substance List

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
3,4-methylenedioxypyprovalerone	MDPV, "bath salts"	I	Α
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	В
Acecarbromal		2	A.
Acenocoumarol		5	С
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	В
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	C
Acetanilid		4	В
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	В
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A
A cetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	В
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	С
Alclomethasone	Aclovate	4	С
Adinazolam		2	A
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone		4	В
salicylate		4	В
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	В
Alclofenac		2	
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	A
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electrocortin	4	В
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	Α
Almotriptan	Axert	3	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A
Alprenolol		3	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	В
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	C
Ameinonide	Cyclocort	4	C
Amiloride .	Moduretic; Midamor	4	В
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	Ċ
Amiodarone		4	В
2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	4	B
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B
Aminopyrine	1	4	B
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	B
Amisulpride	Solian	2	$\frac{D}{A}$

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A
Amlodipine	Ammivin, Norvasc	4	В
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	A
Amperozide		2	A
Amphetamine		1	Α
Amrinone	-	4	В
Amyl nitrite		3	A
Anileridine	Leritine	1	Α
Anilopam	Anisine	2	A
Anisindione		5	С
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	В
Antipyrine		4	В
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	В
Apomorphine		1	Α
Aprindine		4	В
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	A
Arecoline		3	· A
Arformoterol		3	Α
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	A
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	В
Atomoxetine	Strattera	2	A
Atracurium	Tracrium	2	A
Atropine		3	В
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	A
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	Α
Baclofen	Lioresal	4 .	В
Barbital	Veronal	2	. A
Barbiturates		2	Α
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	C
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	Α
Benazeprilat, Benazepril and MC-tab	Lotrel, Lotensin	3	Α
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	В
Benoxaprofen		2	A
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	С
Benperidol	Anquil	2	A

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Drug/Substance	Frade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	2	A
Benzocaine		4	В
Benzoctamine		2	A
Benzodiazepines		2	A
Benzonatate	Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss	2	A
Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Benzthiazide		4	В
Benztropine	Cogentin	2	A
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	Α
Bepridil	Bepadin	4	В
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	В
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	Ċ
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	A
Biperiden	Akineton	3	A
Biriperone		2	A
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	В
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	Α
Bolasterone		3	Α
Boldenone	Equipoise	3	В
Boldione		3	A
Bretylium	Bretylol	3	В
Brimonidine	Alphagan	2	A
Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2	A
Bromfenac	Duract	3	A
Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4	В
Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2	A
Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2	A
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	В
Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	A
Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4	В
Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	A
Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	. 4	C
Bufexamac		3	A
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	В
Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	Ā
Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	Ā
Bupropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Buspirone	Buspar	2	Ā
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butaçaps, Butasol, etc.	2	Ä
Butacaine	Butyn	4	B

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Glass
Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2	A
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	С
Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2	A
Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A
Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3	В
Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	В
N-Butylscopolamine		3	В
Caffeine		2	В
Calusterone	Methosorb	3	В
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A
Camphor		4	С
Candesartan	Atcand	3	В
Captodiame	Covatine	2	A
Captopril	Capolen	3	В
Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3	<u> </u>
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	В
Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	В
Carbazochrome		4	C
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A
Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	В
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A
Carfentanil		1	A
Carlsoprodol	Rela, Soma	2	В
Carphenazine	Proketazine	2	A
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	A
Carprofen	Rimadyl	4	В
Carteolol	Cartrol	3	В
Carticaine (see articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	A
Carvedilol ·	Coreg	3	В
Cathinone (khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea)		1	A
Celecoxib	Celebrex	3	В
Cetirizine	Zyrtec	4	В
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	A
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	A
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	A
Chlorhexidol		2	A
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	В
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A

Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Chloroform		2	A
Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4	C
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2	· A
Chloroquine	Avlocior	4	С
Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4	В
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4	В
Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2	A
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2	A
Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2	A
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	В
Chlorzoxażone	Paraflex	4	В
Ciclesonide		4	В
Cilostazol	Pletal	5	С
Cimeterol		3	A
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4	С
Citalopram	Celex	2	Α
Clanobutin		4	В
Clemastine	Tavist	3	В
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	В
Clibucaine	Batrax	4	C
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	3	В
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	C
Clocapramine		2	Α
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	C
Clofenamide		4	В
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole		2	A
Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Clonazepain	Klonopin	2	Α
Clonidine	Catapres	3	В
Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Clormecaine	Placacid	4	C.
Clostebol		3	В
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
a-Cobratoxin		1	A
Cocaine		<u> </u>	В
Codeine		1 1	Ā
Colchicine		4	В

Drug/Substance	Frade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty 'Class
Conorphone		2	A
Corticaine	Ultracain	2	A
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	C
Cromolyn	Intel	5	С
Crotetamide		.2	A
Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	. B
Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	В
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	C
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	В
Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	В
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4 .	C
Danazol	Danocrine	3	В
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	C
Darbepoetin	Aranesp	2	A
Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Dehydrochloromethyltestsosterone		3	В
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	C
Demoxepam		2	A
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	С
DeraΔcoxib	Deremaxx.	3	В
Dermorphin '		1	A
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Desonite	Des Owen	4	C
Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	C
Desoxymethyltestosterone		3	В
Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	В
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	C
Dextromethorphan		4	В
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	Α
Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3	В
Dezocine	Dalgan ·	2	Α
Diamorphine		1	Α
Diazepam	Valium	2	В
Diazoxide	Proglycem	3	В
Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4	С
Dichloralphenazone	Febenoi, Isocom	2	A
Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4	C
Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4	Ĉ

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Drug/Substance	Hade Name(s)	Drop Class	Penalty Class
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5	C
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2	A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2	Α
Diflorasone	Florene, Maxiflor	4	С
Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4	C
Diflunisal		3	В
Digitoxin ·	Crystodigin	4	В
Digoxin	. Lanoxin	4.	В
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2	A
Dihydroergotamine		- 4	В
Dilorazepam	Briantum	2	A
Diltiazem	Cardizem	4	В
Dimefline		3	A
Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4	В
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	4	С
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5	C
Diphenadione		. 5	С
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	В
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	В
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	Α
Dipyridamole	Persantine	3	В
Dipyrone	Novin, Methampyrone	4	С
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	В
Divalproex	Depakote	3	A
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	A
Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	В
Dopamine	Intropin	2	A
Donepezii	Aricept	1	A
Doxacurium	Nuromax	2	Α
Doxapram	Dopram	2	A
Doxazosin		3	A
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	A
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	В
Dromostanolone	Drolban	3	В
	Inapsine, Droleptan,		
Droperidol	Innovar-Vet (with	2	A
	Fentanyl)		
Duloxetine		2	A
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	Ç
Dyphylline		3	В
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	В
Eletripan	Relpax	3	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Eltenac		4	C
Enalapril (metabolite enaloprilat)	Vasotec	1 3	B
Enciprazine	7,0000	2	Ā
Endorphins		 	A
Enkephalins		1 i	Ä
Ephedrine		1 2	Ä
Epibatidine		2	Ā
Epinephrine		2	A
Ergoloid mesylates			
(dihydroergocomine mesylate,			
dihydroergocristine mesylate, and	1	2	A
dihydroergocryptine mesylate)			
Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4	C
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4	В
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	Α
Erythropoietin(EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	2	A
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	В
Esomeprazole	Nexium	5	D
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2	А
Etamiphylline		3	В
Etanercept	Enbrel	4	В
Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	3	В
Ethamiyan		2	A
Ethanol		2	A
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	A
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	A
Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4	В
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	A
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	3	A
Ethotoin	Peganone	4	В
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4	C
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4	C
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	3	В
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	A
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	A
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3	Ä
Etidocaine	Duranest	2	A
Etifoxin	Stresam	2	A
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	A
Etodolac	Lodine	3	В
Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	Ā
Etomidate		2	Ā

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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	A
Famotidine -	Gaster, etc.	5	D
Felbamate	Felbatol	3	A
Felodipine	Plendil	4	В
Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	Α
Fenbufen	Cincopal	3	В
Fenclozic acid	Myalex	2	A
Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	Α
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	В
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	3	В
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	В
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	В
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1 .	Α
Fentiazac		3	В
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4 .	C
Firocoxib		4	В
Flecainide	Idalon	4	В
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	В
Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	A
Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	С
Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	A
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	С
Flufenamic acid		3	В
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	C
Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	В
Flunarizine	Sibelium	4.	В
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	C
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	Α
Flunixin	Banamine	4	C*
Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	Ç
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	C
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A
Fluoresone	Caducid	2	Ä
Fluorometholone	FML	4	В
Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4	Ç
Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	Ā
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	3	B
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	Ā
Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol, etc.	2	A
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	Ċ

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug	Penalty
		Class	Class
Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	C
Flurazepain	Dalmane	2	<u> </u>
Flurbiprofen	Froben	3	В
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Pluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	Ç
Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Fluyoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Formebolone		3	В
Formoterol	Altram	3	В
Fosinopril, metabolite, Fosinoprilat	Monopril	3	A
Posphenytoin	Cerebyx	3	. B
Furazabol		3	В
Furosemide	Lasix	N/A	
Gabapentin	Neurontin	4	В
Galantamine	Reminyl	2	A
Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Gepirone		2	A
Gestrinone		3	A
Glutethimide ·	Doriden	2	A
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3	В
Guaifenesin (glycerol guiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	В
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	A
Halcinonide	Halog	4	С
Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	С
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin Hemopure	2	A
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	В
Heroin		1	Α
Hexafluorenium	Myalexen	2	Α
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A
Hexocyclium	Tral	4	C
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4	С
Homatropine	Homapin	3	В
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	À
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	В
Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiwil	4	В
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hycodan	1	A
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	C

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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	В
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid]	Α
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	l	Α
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3 .	В
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	.В
Ibomal	Noctal	2	Α
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	4	С
Ibutilide	Corvert	3	В
Iloprost	Ventavis	3	A
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	A
Indomethacin	Indocin	3	В
Infliximab	Remicade	4	В
Ipratropium		3	В
Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Isapirone		2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A
Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	В
Isoflupredone	Predef	4	. C
Isomethadone		2	A
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	В
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	В
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A
Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	В
Isoxicam	Maxicam	2	A
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4.	С
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	В
Kebuzone		3	В
Ketamine .	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	В
Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2	A
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	C*
Ketorolac	Toradol	3	A
Labetalol	Normodyne	3	В
Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3	A
Lansoprazole		5	D
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	c
Levamisole		2	В
Levobunolol	Betagan	3	B
Levomethorphan		2	Ā
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Lidocaine	Xvlocaine	2	В
Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3	Ã
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Lobeline		2	A
Lofentanil		1	A
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	A
Loperamide	Imodium	2	A
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	A
Loratidine	Claritin	4	В
Lorazepam	Ativan	2	A
Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	Α
Losartan	Hyzaar	3	В
Loxapine	Laxitane	2	A
Mabuterol		3	A
Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	A
Mazindol	Sanorex	1	A
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	A
Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	В
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4	В
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4	C
Meclofenoxate	Lucidiril, etc.	2	A
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Medetomidine	Domitor	3	В
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	С
Mefenamic acid	Ponstel	.3	В
Meloxicam	Mobic	4	В
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	Α
Memantine	Namenda	2	Α
Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	· A
Mepazine	Pacatal ·	2	Α
Mepenzolate	Cantil	3	. A
Meperidine	Demerol	1	Α
Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	В
Mephenoxalone	Control, etc.	2	A
Mephentermine	Wyamine	1	A
Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	2	A
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	В
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	A
Meralluride	Mercuhydrin	4	В
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	В
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B

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Drug/Substance	* Trade Name(s)	Drug	Penulty
	Cumertilin	Class 4	Class B
Mercumalilin		4-4	B
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	5	1 c
Mesalamine	Asacol Serentil	1 2	A
Mesoridazine	Serentii	1 3	B
Mestanolone		3	B
Mesterolone		$+\frac{3}{2}$	l A
Metaclazepam	Talis	$\frac{2}{3}$	B
Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel Aramine	$\frac{3}{1}$	A
Metaraminol		4	$\frac{A}{B}$
Metaxalone	Skelaxin	$\frac{4}{2}$	A
Metazocine		3	$\frac{A}{B}$
Metenolone		3	A
Methachloline	D.I. Ilia	1 3	1 A
Methadone	Dolophine	 	A
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	B
Methandienone			B
Methandriol	Probolic	3	
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	3	A
Methantheline	Banthine	3	В
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4	В
Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	A
Methasterone		3	A
Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	C
Methcathinone		1	A
Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4	В
Methixene	Trest	3	A
Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	С
Methohexital	Brevital	2	A
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	В
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	A
Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	Α
Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	. A
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	В
Methsuximide	Celontin	3	A
Methylatropine		3	В
Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron	4	В
Methyldienolone		3	В
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	Ā
Methylhexaneamine	Geranamine	+i	A
Methylergonovine	Methergine	1 4	1 c
Methylnortestosterone	14 Monte Bure	1 3	$\frac{1}{B}$

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	A
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	C
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	3	· A
Methyl-1-testosterone		3	A
Methyprylon	Noludar	2	A
Methysergide	Sansert	4	В
Metiamide		4	В
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	С
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A
Metolazone		3	· B
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A
Metopon		1 ,	Α
(methydihydromorphinone)		1	A
Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	В
Mexazolam	Melex	2	Α
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	В
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	В
Mibolerone		3	В
Midazolam	Versed	2	A
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	В
Milrinone	3.00.122333115	4	В
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	В
Mirtazepine	Remeron	2	A
Misoprostel	Cytotec	5	C
Mivacurium	Mivacron	2	Ā
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A
Moexipril (metabolite, inoexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	В
Molindone	Moban	2	A
Mometasone	Elocon	4	C
Montelukast	Singulair	4	C
Moperone	Luvatren	2	A
Morphine	1 Davadon	$ \frac{1}{1}$	В
Mosaprimine		2	Ā
Muscarine		3	A
myo-Inositol Trispyrophosphate (ITPP)	 	- <u>i</u>	Ā
myo-inusitot Trispyrophosphate (TTT)	Anthraxan, Relafen,		-
Nabumetone	Reliflex	3	A
Nadol	Corgard	3	B
Naepaine	Amylsine	4	C
Nalbuphine	Nubain	2	A
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2	A
Naloxone	Narcan	3	A
Naltrexone	Revia	3	A

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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	3	В
Naphazoline	Privine	, 4	В
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4	С
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	В
Nebivolol		3	A
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	С
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	Α
Nefopam		3	A
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	В
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	В
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	В
Niflumic acid	Nifluril	3	В
Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Nimesulide		3	В
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	A
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	В
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A
Nitroglycerin		3	В
Nizatidine	Axid	5	С
19-Norandrostenedio1	·	3	В
19-Norandrostenedione		3	В
Norbolethone		3	В
Norclosterbol		3	В
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A
Norepinephrine		2	Α
Norethandrolone		3	A
Nortestosterone		4	С
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	A
Olanzepine	Zyprexa	2	A
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	A
Olsalazine	Dipentum	4	В
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec	5	D
Orphenadrine	Norlfex	4	В
Oxabolone		3	В
Oxandrolone	Anavar	3	В
Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	c
Oxazepam	Serax	2	A
Oxazolam	Serenal	2	Ā
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	3	Ā
Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedrine)		2	Ā
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	В

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Oxycodone	Percodan	1	Α.
Oxymesterone		3	В
Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	В
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	3	В
Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	A
Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	Α
Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	C
Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4	В
Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	В
Paliperidone		2	A
Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Pantoprazole	Protonix	5	D
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	Α
Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A
Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	Α
Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Pemoline	Cylert	1	Α
Penbutolol	Levatol	3	В
Penfluridol [*]	Cyperon	2	Α
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3	Α
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	В
Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	С
Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1	Α
Perazine	Taxilan	2	Α
Perfluorodecolin		2	Α
Perfluoro de cahydronophthalene		2	Α
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	Α
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	A
Perfluorocarbons		2	A
Pergolide	Permax	3	В
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Perindopril	Biprel	3	A
Perlapine	Hypnodin	2	A
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Phenacemide	Phenurone	4	В
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	Ā
Phenazocine	Narphen	1	A
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	i	A
Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	i i	A
Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2	A

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Alphabetical Substance List (Cont)

Phenindione		-	Drug	Penalty
Phenmetrazine Preludin 1 A Phenobarbital Luminal 2 A Phenoxybenzamine Dibenzyline 3 B Phenoxybenzamine Dibenzyline 3 B Phenprocoumon Liquamar 5 C Phensuximide Milontin 4 B Phentermine lomamin 2 A Phentermine Butacolidin 4 C* Phentermine Butacolidin 4 C* Phentermine Butacolidin 4 C* Phentermine Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine 3 B Phenylptopanolamine Propadrine 3 B Phenylptropanolamine Propadrine 3 B Phenylptropanolamine Propadrine 3 B Phenylptroin Dilantin 4 B Phenylptroin Dilantin 4 B Phenylproin Alvalinin 2 A Pimodoin Alvodine,	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		
Phenobarbital Luminal 2 A Phenoxybenzamine Dibenzyline 3 B Phenprocoumon Liquanar 5 C Phensuximide Milontin 4 B Phentermine Iomamin 2 A Phentermine Iomamin 2 A Phentermine Butazolidin 4 C* Phenylbutazone Butazolidin 4 C* Phenylphrine Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine 3 B Phenylpropanolamine Propadrine 3 B Phenylpropanolamine Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine 3 B Phenylpropanolamine Loserine 3 B Piprotaine Alvodine, Cimadon 2 A	Phenindione	Hedulin	5	С
Phenoxybenzamine Dibenzyline 3 B Phenprocoumen Liquamar 5 C Phensuximide Milontin 4 B Phensuximide Milontin 4 B Phenter Iomamin 2 A Phenylbutazione Butazolidin 4 C* Phenylephrine Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine 3 B Phenylephrine Propadrine 3 B Phenylephrine Propadrine 3 B Phenylephrine Propadrine 3 B Phenylephropanolamine Propadrine 3 B Phenytoin Dilantin 4 B Phenytoin Dilantin 4 B Phenytoin Dilantin 4 B Phenytoin Dilantin 4 B Phenytoin Alvain 2 A Piprotoxin Alvain 2 A Pimotoxin Arduan 2 A				A
Phenprocoumon			2	A
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Pirbuterol Maxair 3 A Pirenzapine Gastrozepin 5 C Piretanide Arelix, Tauliz 3 B Piritramide 1 A Piroxicam Feldene 3 B Piroxicam Feldene 3 B Polythizene glycol 5 C Polythiazide Renese 4 B Pramoxine Tronothaine 4 C Prazopam Verstran, Centrax 2 A Prezazosin Minipress 3 B Prednisolone Delta-Cortef, etc. 4 C Prednisone Meticorten, etc. 4 C Prilucaine Citanest 2 C Prilmidone Mysoline 3 B Proceainamide Pronestyl 4 B	Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	Α
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Polythiazide Renese 4 B Pramoxine Tronothaine 4 C Prazepam Verstran, Centrax 2 A Prazosin Minipress 3 B Prednisolone Delta-Cortef, etc. 4 C Prednisone Meticorten, etc. 4 C Prilocaine Citanest 2 C Primidone Mysoline 3 B Probenecid 4 C Procainamide Pronestyl 4 B	Polyethylene glycol		5	C
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Probenecid 4 C Procainamide Pronestyl 4 B				
Procainamide Pronestyl 4 B				
		Propestyl		

Drng/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Procaterol	Pro Air	3	A
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2	À
Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3	B
Promazine	Sparine	3	B
Promethazine	Phenergan	3	В
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	В
Propanidid		2	Α
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	3	A
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	С
Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	В
Propiomazine	Largon	2	A
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	A
Propiram		2	A
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A
Propranolol	Inderal	3	В
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	В
Prostanazol		3	В
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A
Protokylol	Ventaire	3	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	Α
Proxibarbital Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	В
Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	В
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	В
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	Α
Quazipam	Doral	2	A
Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Quinbolone		3	В
Quinapril, metabolite Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	A
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	В
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5	D
Racemethorphan		2	A
Racemorphan		2	A
Raclopride		2	A
Ractopamine	Paylean	2	Α
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	A
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	D
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1 1	Ā
Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Reservine	Serpasil	2	Ä
Rilmazafone		2	A

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Alphabetical Substance List (Cont)

Drug/Substance	Frade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Risperidone		2	A
Ritanserin		2	A
Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	В
Rivastigmine	Exelon	3	В
Rizatripan	Maxalt	3	В
Rocuronium	Zemuron	2	A
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	2	A
Romifidine	Sedivet	2	В
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Salicylamide		4	С
Salicylate		4	С
Salmeterol		3	В
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3	В
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.	2	A
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	A
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	В
Sildenafil	Viagra	3	A
Snake Venoms		2	Α
Somatropin	Nutropin .	2	A
Somatrem	Protropin	2	Α
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	В
Spiclomazine	·	2	Α
Spiperone		2	A
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3	A
Spironalactone	Aldactone	4	В
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	3	В
Stenbolone		3	В
Strychnine		1	В
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	A
Sufentanil	Sufenta	1	A
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	C
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A
Sulfonmethane		2	A
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A
Sulindac	Clinoril	3	A
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	В
Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic	1	A
Tadalasil	Cialis:	3	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A
Tandospirone		2	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Dring Class	Penalty Class
Telmisartin	Micardis	3 2	В
Temazepam	Restoril		A
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	3	В
Tepoxalin		3	В
Terazosin	Hytrin	3	A
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	В
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	В
Testolactone	Teslac	3	В
Testosterone		3	В
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	A
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	A
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	В
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A
Thebaine		2	A
Theobromine		4	В
Theophylline	Aqualphyllin, etc.	3	· B
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	A
Thiamylal	Surital	2	A
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	A
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	A
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	A
Thioproperazine	Majeptil	2	A
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A
Thiosalicylate		4	C
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	В
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A -
Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	3	В
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	Ā
Timiperone	Tolopelon	2	Α
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	В
Tocainide	Tonocard	4	В
Tofisopam ·	Grandaxain, Seriel	2	A
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	В
Tolmetin	Tolectin	3	В
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A
Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	A
Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	В
		 	С
Tranexamic acid	Parnate	4 2	****************
Tranyleypromine	r'arnate	1 2	A

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Alphabetical Substance List (Cont)

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Trazodone	Desyrei	2	Α
Trenbolone	Finoplix	3	В
Tretoquinol	Inolin	2	A
Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4	С
Triamterene	Dyrenium	4	В
Triazolam	Halcion	2	A
Tribromethanol		2	A
Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	C
Trichloroethanol		2	Α
Tricholoethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	A
Triclofos	Triclos	2	Α
Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	В
Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	Α
Trifluperidol	Triperidol	2	Α
Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	Α
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	В
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	В
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ	3	В
Triprolidine	Actidil	4	В
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Urethane		2	· A
Valdecoxib		2	Α
Valerenic acid		3	Α
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	Α
Valsartan	Diovan	3	В
Vardenafil	Levitra	3	Α
Vedaprofen		4	В
Venlafaxine Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2	A
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	В
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	C
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3	В
Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4	B

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	- Drug Class	Penalty Class
Yohimbine		2	A
Zafirlukast	Accolate	4	C
Zaleplon	Sonata	2	A
Zeranol	Ralgro	4	C
Ziconotide		1	A
Zileuton	Zyflo	4	C
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Zilpaterol	2	Α
Ziprasidone	Geoden	2	Α
Zolazepam		2	A
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	В
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	Α
Zomepirac	Zomax	2	A
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	В
Zopiclone	Imovan	2	Α
Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-diol		. 3	Α
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-dione		3	A
Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		3	Α

^{*}See Recommended Penalty Section of Document

Listing by Classification

Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, all DEA Schedule 1* substances (see http://www.usdoi.gov/dea/pubs/scheduling.html), amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Closs	Penalty Class
3,4-methylenedioxypyprovalerone	MDPV, "Bath Salts"	1	A
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	Α
Amphetamine		1	Α
Anileridine	Leritine	1	A
Apomorphine		1	A
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	A
Carfentanil		1	A
Cathinone		1	Α
a-Cobratoxin		1	A
Cocaine	•	1	В
Codeine		1	Α
DEA Schedule 1 (all)*	•	1	Α
Dermorphin		1	Α
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	A
Diamorphine		1	Α
Donepezil	Aricept	1	Α
Endorphins		1	Á
Enkephalins		1	Α
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	Α
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	Α
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	Α
Heroin		1	A
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hydocane	1	A
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	A
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	l	A
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	Ī	A
Lofentanil		I	Α
Mazindol	Sanorex]	Α
Meperidine	Demerol	1	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Mephentermine	Wyamine	1	A
Metaraminol	Aramine	1	A
Methadone	Dolophine	1	A
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	I	A
Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	Α
Methcathinone		1	·A
Methylhexaneamine	Geranamine	1	A
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	Α
Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		. 1	A
Morphine		1	В
Myo-inositol trisphrophosphate (ITPP)		1	А
Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Oxycodone	Percodan	1	A
Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	Ā
Pemoline	Cylert	1	Α
Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1	A
Phénazocine	Narphen	1	A
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1	A
Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1	A
Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	A
Picrotoxin		1	Α
Piritramide		1	A
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	A
Strychnine		1	В
Sufentanil	Sufenta	1	A
Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic	1	Α
Ziconotide		1	A

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Acecarbromal		2	A
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A
Adinazolam		2	A
Alclofenac		2	
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2 ·	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	Α
Althesin	Saffan	2	A
Amisulpride	Solian	2	A
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A
Amoxapine .	Asendin	2	A
Amperozide		2	Α
Anilopam	Anisine	2	Α
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	Α
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	Α
Atomoxetine	Strattera	2	A
Atracurium	Tracrium	2	·A
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	Α
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	Α
Barbital	Vèronal	2	A
Barbiturates		2	A
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A
Benoxaprofen		2	A
Benperidol	Anquil	2	A
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	2	Α
Benzoctamine		2	A
Benzodiazepines		2	Ä
Benzonatate	Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss	2	À
Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Benztropine	Cogentin	2	Α
Biriperone		2	A
Brimonidine		2	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2	A
Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2	À
Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2	Ä
Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	Ā
Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	Ā
Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	A
Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	A
Buspirone	Buspar	2	A
Buspropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2	A
Butalbital (Talbutal)	Piorinal	2	A
Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2	A
Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A
Caffeine		2	В
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A
Captodiame	Covatine	2	A
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A
Carisoprodol	Soma, Rela	2	В
Carphenazine	Proketazine		A
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2 2	A
Carticaine (see articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	A
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	A
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	A
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	A
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A
Chloroform		2	A
Chlorhexidol		2	A
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2	A
Chlopproethazine	Newiplege	2	Ā
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2	A
Chloprothixene	Taractan	2	A
Citalopram	Celex	2	A
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Clocapramine		2	A
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)		2	A
Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	A
Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
Conorphone		2	A
Corticaine	Ultracain	2	Α
Crotetamide		2	A
Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Darbepoetin.	Aranesp	2	A
Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Demoxepam	1	2	A
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Dezocine	Dalgan®	2	A
Diazepam	Valium	2	В
Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2	A
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2	A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2	A
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2	A
Dilorazepam	Briantum	2	. A
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	A
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	A
Dopamine	Intropin	2 2	A
Doxacurium	Nuromax		A
Doxapram	Dopram	2	A
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	A
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	2	А
Duloxetine		2	Α
Enciprazine		2	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalt Class	
Ephedrine '		2	A	
Epibatidine		2	A	
Epinephrine		2	A	
Ergoloid Mesylates				
(dihydroergocomine Mesylate, dihydroergocristine mesylate and dihydroergocryptine mesylate)	Hydergine	2	A	
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	1 2	A	
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2	A	
Ethamivan		2	. A	
Ethanol		2	A	
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	A	
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	A	
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	A	
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	À	
Etidocaine	Duranest	2	A	
Etifoxin	Stresam	2	A	
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	A	
Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	A	
Etomidate		2	A	
Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	A	
Fenclozic Acid	Cincopal	2	A	
Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	A	
Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	Α	
Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	Α	
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm Darkene, Hypnodorm Darkene, Hypnodorm Darkene	2	А	
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A	
Fluoresone	Caducid	2	A	
Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	A	
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	Ā	

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug/Sübstance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
El. I	Prolixin, Permitil,	2	Α
Fluphenazine	Anatensol, etc.		^
Flurazepani	Dalmane	2	A
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Galantamine	Reminyl	2	A
Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Gepirone		2	A
Glutethimide	Doriden	2 2	A
Halazepam	Paxipam		A
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure	2	A
Hexafluorenium	Myalexen	2	A
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	В
Ibomal	Noctal	2	A
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	A
Isapirone		2	Α
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	Α
Isomethadone		2	A
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A
Isoxicam	Maxicam	2	A
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	В
Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftranı, Solatran, Loftran	2	A
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A
Levamisole		2	В
Levomethorphan		2	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2.	В
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Lobeline		2	A
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	A
Loperamide.	Imodium	2	A
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	A
Lorazepam	Ativan	2	A
Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	Ą
Loxapine	Laxitane	2	Α
Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	A
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	A
Meclofenoxate	Lucidiril, etc.	2	A
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	Α
Memantine	Namenda	2	A
Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	, A
Mepazine	Pacatal	2	A
Mephenoxalone	Control, etc.	2	Α
Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	2	Α
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	В
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	A
Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A
Metaclazepam	Talis	2	A
Metazocine		2	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	Α
Methohexital	Brevital	2	A
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	A
Methyprylon	Noludar	2	Α
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A
Midazolam	Versed	2	A
Mirtazepine	Remeron	2	A
Mivacurium	Mivacron	2	A
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A
Molindone	Moban	2	A

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Moperone	Luvatren	2	A
Mosaprimine		2	A
Nalbuphine	Nubain	2	Α
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2	A
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	A
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	Α
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A
Norepinephrine		. 2	Α
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	Α
Olanzepine	Zyprexa	2	A
Oxazepam	Serax	2	A
Oxazolam	Serenal	2	Α
Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedrine)		2	Α
Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	Α
Paliperidone		2	A
Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A
Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	Α
Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Perazine	Taxilan	2	A
Perfluorodecolin		2	Α
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene		2	A
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	A
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	. A
Perfluorocarbons		2	A
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Perlapine	Hypnodin	2	A
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.		A
Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2 2	A
Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	A
Phentermine	Iomamin	2	A
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	A
Pimozide	Orap	2	A
Pinazepam	Domar	2	A
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	A

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Pipecuronium	Arduan	2	A
Pipequaline		2	A
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	A
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	Α
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	A
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	A
Piquindone		2	Α
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2	A
Prilocaine	Citanest	2	Α
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2	A.
Propanidid		2	A
Propiomazine	Largon	2	Α
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	Α
Propiram		2	A.
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	A
Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	A
Quazipam	Doral	2	Α
Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Racemethorphan		2	Α
Racemorphan		2	Α
Raclopride		2	A
Ractopamine	Paylean	2	A
Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Reservine	Serpasil	2	Α
Rilmazafone		2	Α
Risperidone		2	Α
Ritanserin		2	A
Rivastigmine	Exelon	2	A.
Rocuronium	Zemuron	2	Α
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	2	A
Romifidine	Sedivet	2	В
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex	2	Α

Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	, A
Snake Venoms		2	A
Somatrem	Protropin	2	A
Somatropin	Nutropin	2	Α
Spiclomazine		2	A
Spiperone		2	Α
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	Α
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	Α
Sulfonmethane		2	Α.
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A
Tandospirone		2	A
Temazepam	Restoril	2	A
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	A
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A
Thebaine		2	A
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	A
Thiamylal	Surital	2	Α
Thiethylperazine	Toreçan	2	Α
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	A
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	A
Thioproperazine	Majeptil	2	Α
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	A
Тітіреголе	Tolopelon	2	A
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	2	A
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	A
Tranyleypromine	Parnate	2	Ā
Trazodone	Desyrel	2	A
Tretoquinol	Inolin	2	Ā
Triazolam	Halcion	2	Ā
Tribromethanol		2	Ä

Drug/Substance	Trade Namers)	Drug	Penalty
		(Olassa)	Class
Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Trichloroethanol		2	A
Tricholoethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	<u>A</u>
Triclofos	Triclos	2	A
Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	<u>A</u>
Trifluperidol	Triperidol	2	A
Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	<u> </u>
Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	Α
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Urethane		2	· A
Valdecoxib		2	A
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	A
Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2	A
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Yohimbine		2	A
Zaleplon	Sonata	2	A
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Zilpaterol	2	Α
Ziprasidone	Geodon	2	A
Zolazepam		2	A
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	A
Zomepirae	Zomax	2	A
Zopiclone	Imovan	2	A
Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Dring/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	В
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	В.
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	В
Almotriptan	Axert	3	Α
Alprenolol		3	A
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	В
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	В
Amitraz	Mitaban	3	A
Amlodipine	Norvasc	3	Α
Amyl nitrite		3	Α
Arecoline		3	Α
Arformoterol		3	Α
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	В
Atropine	,	3	В
Benazeprilat, Benazepril and MC-Tab	Lotensin	3	Α
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	В
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	Α
Biperiden	Akineton	3	Α
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	В
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	Α
Bolasterone		3	A
Boldenone	Equipolse	3	В
Boldione		3	A
Bretylium	Bretylol	3	В
Brimonidine	Alphagan	3	В
Bromfenac	Duract	3	Α
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	В
Bufexamac		3	A
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	В
Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3	В
N-Butylscopolamine		3	В
Calusterone		3	В
Candesartan	Atacand	3	В
Captopril	Capolen	3	В
Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3	Ā
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	В

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	В
Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	В
Carteolol	Cartrol	3	В
Carvedilol	Coreg	3	В
Celecoxib	Celebrex	3	В
Cimeterol		3	Α
Clemastine	Tavist	3	В
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	. B
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	3	В
Clonidine	Catapres	3	В
Clostebol		3	В
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	В
Danazol	Danocrine	3	В
Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone		3	В
Deracoxib	Deremaxx	3	В
Desoxymethyltestosterone		3	В
Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	В
Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3	В
Diazoxide	Proglycem	3	В
Diflunisal		3	В
Dimefline		3	Α
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	В
Dipyridamole	Persantine	-3	В
Divalproex	Depakote	3	A 1
Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	В
Doxazosin		3	Α
Doxylamine	Decapryn	. 3	В
Dromostanolone	Drolban	3	В
Dyphylline		3	В
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	В
Eletripan	Relpax	3	Α
Enalapril (metabolite enaloprilat)	Vasotec	3	В
Ergoloid mesylates		3	В
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	Α
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	В
Etamiphylline		3	В

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Ethaorynic acid	Edecrin	3	B
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	3	Ā
Ethylestronol	Maxibolin, Organon	3	В
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3	A
Etodólac	Lodine	3	В
Felbamate	Felbatol	3	A
Fenbufen	Cincopal	3	В
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	В
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	3	В
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	В
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	В
Fentiazac		3	В
Flurbiprofen .	Froben	3	В
Flufenamic Acid		3	В
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	3	В
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A
Formebolone		3	В
Formoterol	Altram	3	В
Fosinopril, Fosinoprilat	Monopril	3	A
Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	3	В
Furazabol		3	В
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	В
Gestrinone		3	A
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3	В
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	В
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	В
Homatropine	Homapin	3	В
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	В
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	В
Ibutilide	Corvert	3	В
Iloprost	Ventavis	3	Ā
Indomethacin	Indocin	3	В
Ipratropium		3	В
Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	В
Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	В
Kebuzone		3	B

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Penalty Class
Ketorolac	Toradol	3	A
Labetalol	Normodyne	3	В
Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3	Α
Levobunolol	Betagan	3	В
Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3	Α
Losartan	Нугааг	3	В
Mabuterol		3	Α
Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	В
Medetomidine	Domitor	3	В
Mefenamic Acid	Ponstel	3	В
Mepenzolate	Cantil	3	Α
Mestanolone		3	В
Mesterolone		3	В
Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3	В
Metenolone		3	В
Methachloline		3	A
Methandienone		3	В
Methandriol	Probolic	3	В
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	3	A
Methantheline	Banthine	3	В
Methasterone		3	A
Methixene	Trest	3	A
Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	A
Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	A
Methsuximide	Celontin	3	A
Methylatropine	1.2	3	В
Methyldienolone		3	В
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	A
Methylnortestosterone		3	В
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	3	A
Methyl-1-testosterone		3	A
Metolazone		3	B
Metoprolol	Lopressor	- 3	B
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	- B
Mibolerone	1 201001	3	B
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	1 3	B
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	В
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	B
Muscarine	Cimenc	3	A

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	3	A
Nadol	Corgard	3	В
Naloxone	Narcan	3	A
Naltrexone	Revia	3.	A
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	3	В
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	В
Nebivolol		3	Α
Nefopam		3	A.
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	В
Niflumic Acid	Nifluril	3	В
Nimesulide		3	В
Nitroglycerin		3	В
19-Norandrostenediol		3	В
19-Norandrostenedione		3	В
Norbolethone		3	В
Norclostebol		3	В
Norethandrolone		3	A
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	Α
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	A
Oxabolone		3	·B
Oxandrolone	Anavar	3	В
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	3	A
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	В
Oxymesterone		3	В
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	3	В
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	A
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A
Penbutolol	Levatol	3	В
Pentaetythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3	A
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	В
Pergolide	Permax	3	В
Perindopril	Biprel	3	A
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3	В
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	В
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	В
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	В

Drug/Substance /	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	В
Pindolol	Viskin	3	A
Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	A
Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	В
Piroxicam	Feldene	3	В
Prazosin	Minipress	3	В
Primidone	Mysoline	3	В
Procaine		3	В
Procaterol	Pro Air	3	· A
Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3	В
Promazine	Sparine	3	В
Promethazine	Phenergan	3	В
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	3	A
Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	В
Propranolol	Inderal	3	В
Prostanazol	and the second s	3	В
Protokylol	Ventaire	3	A
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	В
Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	В
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	В
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	A
Quinbolone		3	В
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	A
Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	В
Rizatriptan	Maxalt	3	В
Salmeterol		3	В
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3	В
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	В
Sildenafil	Viagra	3	A
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	В
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3	A
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V		В
Stenbolone		3 3	B
Sulindac	Clinoril	3	Ā
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Tadalasil	Cialis	3	A
Telmisartin	Micardis	3	. B
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	1 3	B
Tepoxalin		3	R

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Terazosin	Hytrin	3	A
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	В
Testolactone	Teslac	3	В
Testosterone		3	В
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	Α
Theophylline	Aqualphyllin, etc.	3	В
Tiaprofenic Acid	Surgam	3	В
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	В
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	В
Tolmetin	Tolectin	3	В
Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Trandolapril (and metabolite, Trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	В
Trenbolone	Finoplix	3	В
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	В
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ	3	В
Valerenic acid		3	A
Valsartan	Diovan	3	В
Vardenafil	Levitra	3	A
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3	В
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	В
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	В
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-diol		3	A
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-dione		3	A
Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		3	A

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s).	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	С
Acetanilid		4	В
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	В
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	В
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	С
Alclomethasone	Aclovate	4	C
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	В
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electrocortin	4	В
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	С
Ameinonide	Cyclocort	4	С
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	4	В
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	C ,
Aminodarone		4	В
2-Aminoheptaine	Tuamine	4	В
Aminopyrine		4	В
Amisometradine	Rolictron .	4	B.
Amlopidine	Norvasc, Ammivin	4	В
Amrinone		4	В
Anjsotropine	Valpin	4	В
Antipyrine		4	В
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	В
Aprindine		4	В
Baclofen	Lioresal	4	В
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	С
Benazepril	Lotrel	4	В
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	В
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	С
Benzocaine		4	В
Benzthiazide		4	В
Bepridil	Bepadin	4	В
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4	В
Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4	В
Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4	В
Butacaine	Butyn	4	Č
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	Ċ
Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	В
Camphor		4	C
Carbazochrome		4	Č

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Carprofen	Rimadyl	4	R B
Cetirizine	Zyrtec	4	B
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	' B
Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4	č
Chloroquine	Avloclor	4	C
Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4	B
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4	В
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	В
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	В
Ciclesonide		4	В
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4	C
Clanobutin		4	В
Clibucaine	Batrax	4	C
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	C
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	С
Clofenamide		4	В
Clormecaine	Placacid	4	Ç
Colchicine		4	В
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	С
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	В
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	В
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	Ĉ
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	В
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4	С
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	Ç
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	С
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	С
Desonite	Des Owen	4	С
Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	С
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	С
Dextromethorphan		4	В
Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4	· C
Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4	С
Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4	C
Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4	Ċ
Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4	C
Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4	B
Digoxin	Lanoxin	4	В
Dihydroergotamine		4	В
Dilfiazem	Cardizem	4	В

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Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Dring/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4	B
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	4	C
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	В
Dipyrone	Novin, Methampyrone	4	C
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	В
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	c
Eltenac		4	C
Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4	Ċ
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4	В
Etanercept	Enbrel	4	В
Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4	В
Ethotoin	Peganone	4	В
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4	C
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4	C
Felodipine	Plendil	4	В
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	C
Firecoxib	8	4	В
Flecainide	Idalon	4	В
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	В
Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	C
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	C
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	C
Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	В
Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	В
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	С
Flunixin	Banamine	4	C*
Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	C
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	С
Fluorometholone	FML	4	В
Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4	С
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	C
Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	С
Fluticasone	Plixonase, Flutide	4	C
Guaifenesin (glycerol guiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Halcinonide	Halog	4	C
Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	·C
Hexocyclium	Tral	4	В
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4	C
Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	В
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef. etc.	4	C
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	В

Drug/Substance	Frade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin,	7	
Ibuprofen	etc.	4	C
Infliximab	Remicade	4	В
Isoflupredone	Predef	4	Ĉ
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	В
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	В
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4	С
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	В
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	·C*
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	С
Loratidine	Claritin	4	В
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4	В
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4	C
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	C
Meloxicam	Mobic	4	В
Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	В
Meralluride	Mercuhydrin	4	В
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	В
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	В
Mercumalilin	Cumertilin	4	. В
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	В
Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	В
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4	В
Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	С
Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4	В
Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	С
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	В
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	В
Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron	4	В
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	С
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	С
Methysergide	Sansert	4	В
Metiamide		4	В
Metoclopramide	Regian	4	C
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	В
Milrinone		4	В
Mometasone	Elocon	4	С
Montelukast	Singulair	4	С
Naepaine	Amylsine	4	C
Naphazoline	Privine	4	В
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4	C

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Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	В
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	В
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	В
Nortestosterone		4	С
Olsalazine	Dipentum	4	В
Orphenadrine	Norlfex	4	В
Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	С
Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	В
Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	C
Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4	В
Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	В
Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	C
Phenacemide	Phenurone	4	В
Phensuximide	Milontin	4	В
Phenylbutazone		4	C*
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	В
Polythiazide	Renese	4	В
Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	С
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	С
Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	C
Probenecid		4.	С
Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	В
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	В
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	С
Propylhexedtine	Benzedrex	4	В
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	В
Salicylamide	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	С
Salicylate		4	С
Spironalactone	Aldactone	4	В
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	C
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	В
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	В
Theobromine		4	В
Thiosalicylate	**************************************	4	C
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	В
Tocainide	Tonocard	4	В
Tranexamic acid		4	C
Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4	C
Triamterene	Dyrenium	4	В
Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	С

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	В
Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	В
Priprolidine	Actidil	4	В
l'uaminoheptane	Tuamine	4	C
Vedaprofen		4	В
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	В
Kylometazoline	Otrivin	4	С
Zafirlukast .	Accolate	4	C
Ceranol	Ralgro	4	С
Zileuton	Zyflo	4	С

^{*}See Recommended Penalty Section of Document

Listing by Classification (Continued)

Class 5: This class includes those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents and other medications as determined by the regulatory bodies.

Drog/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Anisindione	1	5	C
Cilostazol	Pletal	5	C
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cromolyn	Intel	5	C
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5	Č
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5	C
Diphenadione		5	C
Esomeprazole	Nexium	5	D
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5	D
Lansoprazole		5	D
Mesalamine	Asacol	5	С
Misoprostel	Cytotec	5	C
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	С
Nizatidine	Axid	5	С
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec	5	D
Pantoprazole	Protonix	5	D
Phenindione	Hedulin	5	С
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	С
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	С
Polyethylene glycol		5	C
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5	С
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	D
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	С

Non-Classified Substances

Substances that are considered to have no effect on the physiology of a racing animal except to improve nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasite infestations, are not classified. These Substances normally include antimicrobials, antiparasitic drugs, and nutrients such as vitamins. Examples of such substances include the following:

Sulfonamides and trimethoprim

Bufotenine

 Note: Bufotenine is not commerically available in any form.

2. Note: Bufotenine is a metabolite of 3-methyl-N-N

in the urine of horses eating this grass (and

potentially other plant foods), and has been

reported as a positive finding. Findings of

be found

dimethyltryptamine, found in reed canary grass (and potentially other food source plants). It may

Antibiotics:

Penicillins
Cephalosporins
Chloramphenicol
Aminoglycosides
Tetractckubes
Nitrofurans
Metronidazole

Anthelmintics:

Avermectins Benzimadaziles Piperazines Pyrantel

Antifungals

Vitamins

A,D,E,K,B vitamins

bufotenine in equine urine should not be considered for regulatory action.

Vitamin C

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Recommended Penalty and Model Rule

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying a Category "A" penalty and for violations of ARCI-011-015: Prohibited Practices:

	ICTASEDIBATARU (GARPET)			2130	
	1 st Offense		2nd LIFETIME offense in any jurisdiction	T	3rd LIFETIME offense in any jurisdiction
•	Minimum one-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension	•	Minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of license revocation with no reapplication for a three-year period.	٠	Minimum five-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of license revocation with no reapplication for a five-year period.
	AND		AND		AND
•	Minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$25,000 or 25% of purse (greater of the two).	٠	Minimum fine of \$25,000 or 25% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$50,000 or 50% purse (greater of the two).	•	Minimum fine of \$50,000 or 50% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The preence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$100,000 or 100% purse (greater of the two).
	AND		AND		AND
•	May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.	•	May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.	•	May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.
100	CENSEDOWNERS			JI SA	The contract of the contract o
	1st Offense		2 nd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable any jurisdiction		3rd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable in any jurisdiction
•	Disqualification and loss of purse AND	•	Disqualification and loss of purse AND	۰	Disqualification, loss of purse and \$50,000 fine
•	Horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 90 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	•	Horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 120 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	۰	Horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered. AND
				•	Referral to the Commission with a recommendation of a suspension for a minimum of 90 days.

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Recommended Penalty and Model Rule (Continued)

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying Category "B" penalty, for the presence of more than one NSAID in a plasma/serum sample, subject to the provisions set forth in ARCI-011-020 E.(1)(c) and for violations of the established levels for total carbon dioxide:

	ensultrativer designative (1235)			
	1 st Offense	2 nd offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction		3rd offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction
•	Minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension	Minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension	•	Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension.
	AND	AND		•
•	Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$1,000.	Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$2,500.		Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5% purse (greater of the two).
				AND
		4 .	•	May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.
II)	CENSED OWNER 24 12 32 STATE OF THE SECOND		X	
	1 st Offense	2 nd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable any jurisdiction		3 rd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable in any jurisdiction
•	Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]* AND	 Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]* AND 	٥	Disqualification, loss of purse, and in the absence of mitigating circumstances a \$5,000 fine.* AND
	Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	 Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered. 	۰	Horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.

^{*}The RMTC recommendation called for loss of purse to happen in absence of mitigating circumstances. The Joint Model Rules Committee has made loss of purse mandatory in their proposal.

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Recommended Penalty and Model Rule (Continued)

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying a Category "C" penalty and overages for permitted NSAIDs and furosemide: (All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.)

PIGENSED TRAINER	Plienylbutazone (270,50 megmi) Llunixin (520,500 megmi) Ketoproten (519,50 megmi) Futosemide (5100 ngmi) and/or no furosemide when identified as administered	Phenythuszone (350 meg mt) (Eunyin (3100 ng mt)) (Ketoproten (350 ng mt)) and (GEASSIC Woolations
1 st Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum of a written warning to maximum fine of \$500	Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances
2 nd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum of a written warning to maximum fine of \$750	Minimum fine of \$1,500 and 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
3rd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum fine of \$500 to a maximum fine of \$1,000	Minimum fine of \$2,500 and 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
LICENSED OWNER	Phenylbutazone (+2.0;5;0 mcg/ml); Flunixin (+2.0;;100 mg/ml); Ketoprofein (+1.0;;50 mg/ml); Furosemides +100 mg/ml);and; or; no furosemides when identified as administered.	(Effenyibulazong (+50 mog/ml) (Efunyin (+800 mg/ml) (Ketopgoten (+50 mg/ml) and (HASSIG Violations
1 st Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Horse may be required to pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Loss of purse. Horse must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run
2 nd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Horse may be required to pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Loss of purse. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 45 days, must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run
3 rd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Disqualification and loss of purse. Horse must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Loss of purse. Minimum \$5,000 fine. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 60 days, must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run

*If the trainer has not had more than one violation within the previous two years, the Stewards/Judges are encouraged to issue a warning in lieu of a fine provided the reported level is below 3.0 mcg/ml absent of aggravating factors.

After a two-year period, if the licensee has had no further violations, any penalty due to an overage in the 2.0-5.0 category will be expunged from the licensee's record for penalty purposes.

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	Recommended Penalt	ty and Model Ru	le (Continued)	
The recommended penalt may result in fines and/or	y for a violation involving a drug that carries a			Multiple violation
The recommended penalt may result in fines and/or	y for a violation involving a drug that carries a			Multiple violation

Recent Document Revisions

Accent Document Nevisions							
Version	Date	Drug/Substance	Notes	Approx. Page(s)			
7.00	January 2014	Pergolide	Added as Class 3, Penalty B	8, 20			
6.00	December 2013	Methylhexaneamine	Added as Class 1, Penalty A	7, 12			
5.00	December 2012	Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Moved from Class 3 to Class 2 Substance, Penalty Remains Unchanged	11, 17			
5.00	December 2012	Tetramisole hydrochloride	Removed from Non-Classified Substance list	26			
5.00	December 2012	Ambroxol .	Moved from Class 4, Penalty B to Class 4, Penalty C	1,22			
4.01	October 2012	Ractopamine	Corrected typographical error in Drug Class (Incorrectly listed as a Class 3 substance)	9, 16			
4.01	October 2012	Pyrilamine	Corrected typographical error on Penalty Class (Listed as Penalty Class A in "Listing by Classification" section.	9, 20			
4.00	July 2012	myo-inositol trispyrophosphate (ITPP)	Added as Class 1, Penalty A	7, 12			
4.00	July 2012	Benzonatate	Added as Class 2, Penalty A	2, 13			
3.00	December 2011	Almotriptan	Corrected Penalty Class omission in Alphabetical Listing section of document	1, 18			
3.00	December 2011	Naltrexone	Corrected Penalty Class omission in Alphabetical Listing section of document	7, 20			
3.00	December 2011	Amiloride	Corrected Penalty Class omission in Alphabetical Listing section of document	1, 22			
3.00	December 2011	Butanilicaine	Corrected Penalty Class omission in Alphabetical Listing section of document	2, 13			
3.00	December 2011	3,4-methylenedioxy-pyrovalerone, aka MDPV, "Bath Salts"	Corrected typographical error in Trade Name sections	1, 12			
3.00	December 2011	Carbazochrome	Added as Class 4, Penalty C	2, 22			
2.01	August 2011	Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Edited Drug Classification definitions to remove mention of DMSO from Class 5 definition	vii			
2.00	July 2011	< <drugs listed="" not="">></drugs>	Language pertaining to all drugs/substances not found in this document shall be considered a Class I, Penalty A Substance	ii			

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Version	Date	Drug/Substance	Notes	Approx. Page(s)
2.00	July 2011	Phenylbutazone	Penalties for tests over 2.0 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum but less than 5.0 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum added.	29
2.00	July 2011	Demorphin	Added as Class 1, Penalty A	3, 12
2.00	July 2011	3,4-methylenedioxy-pyrovalerone, aka MDPV, "Bath Salts"	Added as Class 1, Penalty A	1, 12
2.00	July 2011	Synthetic cannabis	Added as Class 1, Penalty A	10, 12
2.00	July 2011	Alclomethasone	Corrected typographical error in spelling	1, 22
1.01	January 2011	Methocarbamol	Corrected typographical error on Penalty Class from Class B to Class C	7, 23
1.00	December 2010	Zilpaterol	Added as Class 3, Penalty a	11, 17
1.00	December 2010	Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Changed from Class 5 to Class 4	4, 23