

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 4.2.1 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 4.2.1, 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 will constitute a NSAID stacking violation in addition to the violation associated with the detection of each additional NSAID.
 - (A) Flunixin – at a concentration less than 5.0 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum.
 - (B) Ketoprofen – at a concentration less than 2.0 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; .
 - (C) Phenylbutazone – at a concentration of less than 0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;~~or~~.
 - (D) The detection of two or more NSAIDs in blood and/or urine constitutes a NSAID Stacking Violation (Penalty Class B).

D. Corticosteroids

- (A) The detection of two or more corticosteroids in a racehorse's post-race serum/plasma and/or urine sample constitutes a stacking violation (Penalty Class B)
- (B) There are no thresholds and withdrawal guidance for corticosteroids. The presence of any in the post-race blood or urine sample constitutes a violation (Penalty Class C)

E. 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 butorphanol shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed 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.
- (3) The administration of clenbuterol or any other B2 agonist to a horse within the one hundred twenty (120) day period immediately preceding a race in which the horse participates at Oaklawn is prohibited. The presence of clenbuterol or any other B2 agonist in a horse's urine, serum, plasma, or hair at a level of detection indicating use within said one hundred twenty (120) day period shall be a violation of this rule.
- (4) The use of cetirizine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed six (6) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (5) The use of cimetidine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed four hundred (400) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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 blood.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) The use of guaifenesin shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed twelve (12) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (11) 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.
- (12) The use of mepivacaine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) nanograms per milliliter of total hydroxymepivacaine in urine or the LOD of mepivacaine in serum or plasma.
- (13) 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.
- (14) The use of omeprazole shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed ten (10) nanograms per milliliter of omeprazole sulfide in serum or plasma.
- (15) 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.
- (16) The use of ranitidine shall be permitted under the following conditions: Not to exceed forty (40) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma.
- (17) 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.

F. Furosemide as a permitted foreign substance

Except as otherwise provided in Rule 1232(5):

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 two hundred fifty (250) milligrams and no less than one hundred fifty (150) milligrams; provided, with approval of the official veterinarian, a dose of up to five hundred (500) milligrams may be administered. 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 fifty (50) nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma and shall not be below a urine specific gravity of one and ten one-thousandths (1.010); provided, if the official veterinarian shall have approved a dose of up to 500 milligrams of furosemide, 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.

G. 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.

H. 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.

I. 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.

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) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, 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 1217.1

Anabolic Steroids

Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids (AAS)

- (1) No AAS shall be permitted to 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.
- (2) Concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following free (i.e., not conjugated) steroid concentrations in plasma or serum:
 - (a) Boldenone – A confirmatory threshold not greater than 25 picograms/milliliter for all horses, regardless of sex;
 - (b) 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
 - (c) Testosterone – A confirmatory threshold not greater than 100 picograms/milliliter for fillies, mares, and gelding.
- (3) Total concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following total concentrations in urine after hydrolysis of conjugates:
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) 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 5 α -estrane-3 β ,17 α -diol) of urine in male horses other than geldings;
 - (c) 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 greater than 20 nanograms/milliliter in geldings
- (4) Any other AAS are prohibited in racing horses.
- (5) The sex of the horse must be identified to the laboratory on all pre-race and postrace samples designated for AAS testing.
- (6) If an anabolic steroid has been administered to a horse in order to assist in its recovery from illness or injury, that horse may be placed on the Veterinarian's List in order to monitor the concentration of the drug or metabolite in urine or blood. After the concentration has fallen below the designated threshold for the administrated AAS, the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

Rule 1217.2

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 1217.3

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

- (a) The use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy, Radial Pulse Wave Therapy or similar treatments shall not be permitted on horses on the grounds of Oaklawn.
- (b) Equipment used to Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy, Radial Pulse Wave Therapy or similar treatments shall not be allowed in the stable area at Oaklawn.
- (c) Any horse treated with Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy, Radial Pulse Wave Therapy or similar treatments shall not be permitted to race at Oaklawn for a minimum of thirty (30) days following such treatment. Any such treatments on horses racing at Oaklawn must be performed by licensed veterinarians, or otherwise in accordance with applicable laws, and regulations of the applicable governmental regulatory agency, of the State where such treatments take place.
- (d) All Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy, Radial Pulse Wave Therapy and similar treatments on horses racing at Oaklawn must be reported to the official veterinarian on the prescribed form not later than the time prescribed by the official veterinarian.

Rule 1217.4

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	Points If Controlled	Points If Non-Controlled
	Therapeutic Substance	Substance
Class A	N/A	6
Class B	2	4
Class C	½ for first violation with	1 for first violation
	an additional ½ point for	an additional ½
	each additional violation	each additional
	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.

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

Time to Expire

3 years
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 1217.5

Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances and Recommended Penalties

See next pages.



**DRUG TESTING STANDARDS AND
PRACTICES PROGRAM.**

Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances And Recommended Penalties Model Rule. December, 2020 (V.14.4)

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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 penalties 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.
- Racing Commissioners International (RCI) and/or the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) should be consulted for found substances or drugs not included in these guidelines and treated as Class 1 violations warranting a Class A penalty unless otherwise advised.

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.

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 habituating actions. This class also includes all erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues.
- **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 that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain anti-allergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.
- **Prohibited Practices:**

- 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) Darbepoetin
 - 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:

Drug Classification Scheme

- **Class 1:** Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and all DEA Schedule I substances (see <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.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. This class also includes all erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues.
 - **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. Bronchodilators 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.
 - E) Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.
 - F) Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs.
 - **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:
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- 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.
 - 3) 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 anti-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.
- J. Antidiarrheal drugs.
- K. Miscellaneous drugs:
 - 1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
 - 2. Stomachics.
 - 3. Mucolytic agents.

- **Class 5:** Drugs in this category are therapeutic medications that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain antiallergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
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Δ-1-androstene-3, 17diol		3	A			
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17dione		3	A			
Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		3	A			
1-androstenediol (5αandrost-1-ene-3β, 17βdiol)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS	
1-androstenedione (5αandrost-1-ene-3, 17dione)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS	
1-testosterone (17βhydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one)		3	A	Steroid - chemically related to anabolic steroids.	AAS lacking FDA approval	
19-Norandrostenediol		3	B			
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B			
19-noretiocholanolone.		3	B	Nandrolone Link - a metabolite of nandrolone (19-nortestosterone) and bolandione (19norandrostenedione).	Metabolite of a B substance	
2-Aminoheptane	<i>Tuamine</i>	4	B			
3-Methoxytyramine	<i>3-MT</i>	2	A			
3,4-methylenedioxypyrrovalerone	<i>MDPV, "bath salts"</i>	1	A			
Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.	

<i>4-androstene-3,6,17-trione (6-oxo)</i>		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
<i>4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17βdiol)</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B		
<i>5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17dione)</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
<i>5α-androstane-3α,17αdial</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>5α-androstane-3α,17βdial</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>5α-androstane-3β,17αdial</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>5α-androstane-3β,17βdial</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>5β-androstane-3 α,17βdial, androst-4-ene3α,17α-diol</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
<i>7-keto-dhea;19-</i>		3	B	DHEA Link - a steroid produced by metabolism of the prohormone dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>7α-hydroxy-dhea</i>		3	B	DHEA Link - naturally occurring steroid and a major metabolite of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
<i>7β-hydroxy-dhea</i>		3	B	DHEA Link - naturally occurring steroid and a major metabolite of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
a-Cobratoxin		1	A		
Acebutolol	<i>Secral</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Accecarbromal		2	A		
Acenocoumarol		5	C		
Accepromazine	<i>Atrovet, Notensil, PromiAce®</i>	3	B		
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	<i>Tylenol, Tempra, etc.</i>	4	C		
Acetanilid		4	B		
Acetazolamide	<i>Diamox, Vetamox</i>	4	C		
Acetophenazine	<i>Tindal</i>	2	A		
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	B		
Acetylcysteine		4	C		
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C		
<i>Activators of the AMPactivated protein kinase (AMPK) - E.g., AICAR, and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (pparδ) agonists (e.g., GW I516).</i>	AICAR	2	A	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines.	PPARs are experimental drugs without FDA approval
Adinazolam		2	A		
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	B		
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	<i>Proventil, Ventolin</i>	3	B	NOTE: "A" penalty for quarter horse races.	
Alclofenac		2	B		
Alclometasone	<i>Aclovate</i>	4	C		
Alcuronium	<i>Alloferin</i>	2	A		

Aldosterone	<i>Aldocortin, Electrocortin</i>	4	B		
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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Alfentanil	<i>Alfenta</i>	1	A		
Almotriptan	<i>Axert</i>	3	A		
Alphaprodine	<i>Nisentil</i>	2	A		
Alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (also known as Alpha PVP)		1	A	Known as bath salts in humans	
Alpidem	<i>Anaxyl</i>	2	A		
Alprazolam	<i>Xanax</i>	2	A		
Alprenolol		2	A		
Althesin	<i>Saffan</i>	2	A		
Altrenogest	<i>Regumate</i>	4	C		*Classification for geldings, colts, adult intact males, spayed females only.
Amabenonium	<i>Mytelase, Myeuran</i>	3	B		
Ambroxol	<i>Ambiril, etc.</i>	4	B		
Amcinonide	<i>Cyclocort</i>	4	C		
Amiloride	<i>Moduretic; Midamor</i>	4	B		
Aminocaproic acid	<i>Amicar, Caprocid</i>	4	C		
Aminogluthethimide		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines.	Testolactone has B classification
Aminophylline	<i>Aminophyllin, etc.</i>	3	B		
Aminopyrine		4	B		
Aminorex	<i>Aminoxafen, Aminoxaphen, Apiquel, McN-742, Menocil</i>	1	A		

Amiodarone		4	B		
Amisometradine	<i>Rolictron</i>	4	B		
Amisulpride	<i>Solian</i>	2	A		
Amitraz	<i>Mitaban</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Amitriptyline	<i>Elavil, Amitril, Endep</i>	2	A		
Amlodipine	<i>Ammivin, Norvasc</i>	3	B		
Amobarbital	<i>Amytal</i>	2	A		
Amoxapine	<i>Asendin</i>	2	A		
Amperozide		2	A		
Amphetamine		1	A		
Amrinone		4	B		
Amyl nitrite		2	A		
Anastrozole		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Andarine		2	A		SARM
Androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 β diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - an androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 α diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - an androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androst-5-ene-3 α ,17 α diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance

<i>Androst-5-ene-3α,17βdiol</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
<i>Androst-5-ene-3β,17αdiol</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
<i>Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione)</i>		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β diol)		3	B	Steroid: weak androgen and estrogen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)	Metabolite of a B substance
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17dione)		3	B	Steroid: endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS
<i>Androsterone (3βhydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one)</i>		3	B	Testosterone Link - a metabolite of testosterone and dihydrotestosterone (DHT).	Metabolite of a B substance
Anileridine	<i>Leritine</i>	1	A		
Anilopam	<i>Anisine</i>	2	A		
Anisindione		5	D		
Anisotropine	<i>Valpin</i>	4	B		
Antipyrine		4	B		
Apazone (Azapropazone)	<i>Rheumox</i>	4	B		

Apomorphine		1	A		
Aprindine		4	B		
Aprobarbital	<i>Alurate</i>	2	A		
<i>ARA-290</i>		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - a nonerythropoietic peptide engineered from erythropoietin.	Blood doping agent
Arecoline		3	A		
Arformoterol		3	B		
Aripiprazole	<i>Abilify</i>	2	A		
Arsenic		3	B	Arsenic is present in pressure-treated lumber designated for non-residential use. Cribbing or wood chewing may result in exposure sufficient to result in concentrations in excess of the screening limit. Findings for arsenic warrant investigation into the route of exposure with mitigation to 3/C recommended when there is compelling evidence for environmental exposure rather than deliberate administration.	

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
<i>Aromatase inhibitors listed:</i>					
Articaine	<i>Septocaine; Ultracaine,</i>	2	B		

<i>Asiatic EPO</i>		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - desialylated form of human glycoprotein hormone erythropoietin (EPO), which has been reported to be neuro-, cardio-, and renoprotective in animal models of organ injuries.	Blood doping agent
Atenolol	<i>Tenormin</i>	3	B		
Atipamazole		2	B		
Atomoxetine	<i>Strattera</i>	2	A		
Atracurium	<i>Tracrium</i>	2	A		
Atropine		3	B		
Azacylonol	<i>Frenque</i>	2	A		
Azaperone	<i>Stresnil, Suicdm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)</i>	2	A		
Baclofen	<i>Lioresal</i>	4	B		
Barbital	<i>Veronal</i>	2	A		
Barbiturates		2	A		
Beclomethasone	<i>Propaderm</i>	4	C		
Bemegride	<i>Megimide, Mikedimide</i>	2	A		
Benazepril	<i>Lotrel, Lotensin</i>	3	A		
Bendroflumethiazide	<i>Naturetin</i>	4	B		
Benoxaprofen		2	B		
Benoxinate	<i>Dorsacaine</i>	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Benperidol	<i>Anquil</i>	2	A		

Bentazepam	<i>Tiadipona</i>	2	A		
Benzactizine	<i>Deprol, Bronchodiletten</i>	2	A		
Benzocaine		4	B		
Benzocetamine		2	A		
Benzodiazepines		2	A		
Benzonatate	<i>Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss</i>	2	A		
Benzphetamine	<i>Didrex</i>	2	A		
Benzthiazide		4	B		
Benztropine	<i>Cogentin</i>	2	A		
Benzyloperazine (BZP)		1	A		
Bepiridil	<i>Bepadin</i>	4	B		
Betamethasone	<i>Betasone, etc.</i>	4	C		
Betaxolol	<i>Kerlone</i>	3	B		
Bethanechol	<i>Urecholine, Duvoid</i>	4	C		
Bethanidine	<i>Esbatal</i>	3	A		
Biperiden	<i>Akineton</i>	3	A		
Biriperone		2	A		
Bisoprolol	<i>Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.</i>	3	B		
Bisphosphonates (any)		3	A		
Bitolterol	<i>Effectin</i>	3	A		

Bolandiol (estr-4-ene3β, 17β-diol)		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Bolasterone		3	A		
Boldenone	<i>Equipoise</i>	3	B		
Boldione		3	A		
Botulinum toxin		2	A		
Bretylum	<i>Bretylol</i>	3	B		
Brimonidine	<i>Alphagan</i>	2	A		
Bromazepam	<i>Lexotan, Lectopam</i>	2	A		
Bromfenac	<i>Duract</i>	3	A		
Bromhexine	<i>Oletor, etc.</i>	4	B		
Bromisovalum	<i>Difficord, etc.</i>	2	A		
Bromocriptine	<i>Parlodel</i>	2	A		
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	B		
Bromperidol	<i>Bromidol</i>	2	A		
Brompheniramine	<i>Dimetane, Disomer</i>	3	B		
Brotizolam	<i>Brotocol</i>	2	A		
Budesonide	<i>Pulmacort, Rhinocort</i>	4	C		
Bufexamac		3	A		
Bumetanide	<i>Bumex</i>	3	B		
Bupivacaine	<i>Marcaine</i>	2	A		

Buprenorphine	<i>Temgesic</i>	2	A		
Bupropion	<i>Wellbutrin</i>	2	A		
Buspirone	<i>Buspar</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	<i>Butacaps, Butasol, etc.</i>	2	A		
Butacaine	<i>Butyn</i>	2	A		
Butalbital (Talbutal)	<i>Fiorinal</i>	2	A		
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	<i>Butesin</i>	4	C		
Butanilcaine	<i>Hostacain</i>	2	A		
Butaperazine	<i>Repoise</i>	2	A		
Butoctamide	<i>Listomin</i>	2	A		
Butorphanol	<i>Stadol, Torbugesic</i>	3	B		
Butoxycaine	<i>Stadacain</i>	4	B		
Caffeine		2	B		
Calusterone	<i>Methosorb</i>	3	A		
Camazepam	<i>Paxor</i>	2	A		
Camphor		4	C		
Candesartan	<i>Atcand</i>	3	B		
Cannabidiol (CBD)¹	Anti-epileptic, analgesic	2	B		
Canrenone		4	C	Metabololite of a C substance - steroidal antimineralocorticoid, active metabolite of spironolactone (a diuretic).	
Capsaicin		2	B		

Captodiamine	<i>Covatine</i>	2	A		
Captopril	<i>Capoten</i>	3	B		
Carazolol	<i>Carbacel, Conducton</i>	3	A		
Carbachol	<i>Lentin, Doryl</i>	3	B		
Carbamezapine	<i>Tegretol</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Carbamylated EPO		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - may be a beneficial tissueprotective cytokine.	Blood doping agent
Carbazochrome		4	B		
Carbidopa + levodopa	<i>Sinemet</i>	2	A		
Carbinoxamine	<i>Clistin</i>	3	B		
Carbromol	<i>Mifidorm</i>	2	A		
Cardarine (GW-501516)		2	A	No legit use in the racehorse. Lacks FDA approval	
Carfentanil		1	A		
Carisoprodol	<i>Rela, Soma</i>	2	B		
Carphenazine	<i>Proketazine</i>	2	A		
Carpipramine	<i>Prazinil</i>	2	A		
Carprofen	<i>Rimadyl</i>	4	B		
Carteolol	<i>Cartrol</i>	3	B		
Carticaine (see articaine)	<i>Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.</i>	2	B		
Carvedilol	<i>Coreg</i>	3	B		
Cathinone	<i>khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea</i>	1	A		

Celecoxib	<i>Celebrex</i>	3	B		
Cetirizine	<i>Zyrtec</i>	4	C		
Chloral betaine	<i>Beta-Chlor</i>	2	A		
Chloral hydrate	<i>Nactec, Oridrate, etc.</i>	2	A		
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A		
Chloralose (AlphaChloralose)		2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Chlordiazepoxide	<i>Librium</i>	2	A		
Chlorhexidol		2	A		
Chlormerodrin	<i>Neohydrin</i>	4	B		
Chlormezanone	<i>Trancopal</i>	2	A		
Chloroform		2	A		
Chlorophenesin	<i>Maolate</i>	4	C		
Chloroprocaine	<i>Nesacaine</i>	2	A		
Chloroquine	<i>Avloclor</i>	4	C		
Chlorothiazide	<i>Diuril</i>	4	B		
Chlorpheniramine	<i>Chlortrimeton, etc.</i>	4	B		
Chlorproethazine	<i>Newiplege</i>	2	A		
Chlorpromazine	<i>Thorazine, Largactil</i>	1	A		
Chlorprothixene	<i>Taractan</i>	2	A		

Chlorthalidone	<i>Hydron</i>	4	B		
Chlorzoxazone	<i>Paraflex</i>	4	B		
Chorionic Gonadotropin (CG)		3	B	Hormone and behavioral effects - a water soluble glycoprotein derived from human pregnancy urine. Used for behavior modification in colts / horses. There should be no restriction/regulation in fillies and mares.	
Ciclesonide		4	C		
Cilostazol	<i>Pletal</i>	4	B		
Cimeteterol		3	A		
Cimetidine	<i>Tagamet</i>	5	D		
Cinchocaine	<i>Nupercaine</i>	2	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Citalopram	<i>Celex</i>	2	A		
Clanobutin		4	B		
Clemastine	<i>Tavist</i>	3	B		
Clenbuterol	<i>Ventipulmin</i>	3	B	NOTE: "A" penalty for quarter horse races.	
Clibucaine	<i>Batrax</i>	2	A		
Clidinium	<i>Quarezan, Clindex, etc.</i>	3	B		
Clobazam	<i>Urbanyl</i>	2	A		
Clobetasol	<i>Temovate</i>	4	C		
Clocapramine		2	A		
Clocortolone	<i>Cloderm</i>	4	C		
Clodronate	<i>OsPhos</i>	3	A	Bisphosphonate	

Clofenamide		4	B		
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)		2	A		
Clomiphene		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen modulator.	Testolactone has B classification
Clomipramine	<i>Anafranil</i>	2	A		
Clonazepam	<i>Klonopin</i>	2	A		
Clonidine	<i>Catapres</i>	3	B		
Clorazepate	<i>Tranxene</i>	2	A		
Clormecaine	<i>Placacid</i>	2	A		
Clostebol		3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Clothiapine	<i>Enterin</i>	2	A		
Clotiazepam	<i>Trecalmo, Rize</i>	2	A		
Cloxazolam	<i>Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestán</i>	2	A		
Clozapine	<i>Clozaril, Leponex</i>	2	A		
CNTO 530		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - a biopharmaceutical consisting of a novel peptide that mimics the actions of erythropoietin, CNTO 530 produced sustained increases in red blood cell parameters.	Blood doping agent

Cobalt (check note)		3	B1	For cobalt concentrations of less than 25 parts per billion (ppb) of blood serum or plasma no penalty is recommended. For concentrations of 25 ppb or greater but less than 50 ppb of blood plasma or serum the recommended penalty is a written warning, the placement of the horse on the Veterinarians List with removal from list only after a blood test confirms that the concentration is below 25 ppb of blood plasma or serum. Testing shall be paid by the owner(s) of the horse. Concentrations of 50 ppb or greater in blood plasma or serum have a recommended "B" penalty.
Cocaine		1	A3	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director, the Stewards, or the Racing Authority that the finding of cocaine or morphine was unintentional and not based upon an attempt to affect the outcome of a race, the Stewards or Racing Authority may elect to assign a Class B penalty to the trainer.
Codeine		1	A	
Colchicine		4	B	
Conorphone		2	A	
Corticaïne	<i>Ultracain</i>	2	A	
Corticotrophind		3	B	Peptide hormone involved in the stress response.
Cortisone	<i>Cortone, etc.</i>	4	C	
Cromolyn	<i>Intel</i>	5	D	

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Crotetamide		2	A		
Cyamemazine	<i>Tercian</i>	2	A		
Cyclandelate	<i>Cyclospasmol</i>	3	A		
Cyclizine	<i>Merazine</i>	3	B		
Cyclobarbital	<i>Phanodorm</i>	2	A		
Cyclobenzaprine	<i>Flexeril</i>	4	B		

Cyclofenil		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).	Testolactone has B classification
Cyclomethycaine	<i>Surfaccaine</i>	4	C		
Cyclothiazide	<i>Anhydron, Renazide</i>	4	B		
Cyrimine	<i>Pagitane</i>	3	B		
Cyproheptadine	<i>Periactin</i>	3	B		
Danazol	<i>Danocrine</i>	3	B		
Dantrolene	<i>Dantrium</i>	4	C		
Darbepoetin	<i>Aranesp</i>	1	A		
Darbepoetin (depo)		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - Bone marrow stimulant (Erythropoiesisstimulating agents are medications which stimulates the bone marrow to make red blood cells).	Blood doping agent
Decamethonium	<i>Syncurine</i>	2	A		
Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone		3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	<i>Sputolysin</i>	4	C		
Demoxepam		2	A		
Deoxycorticosterone	<i>Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin</i>	4	C		
Deracoxib	<i>Deremaxx</i>	3	B		
Dermorphin		1	A		

Desipramine	<i>Norpromine, Pertofrane</i>	2	A		
Desonide	<i>Des Owen</i>	4	C		
Desoximetasone	<i>Topicort</i>	4	C		
Desoxymethyltestosterone		3	A		
Detomidine	<i>Dormosedan</i>	3	B		
Dexamethasone	<i>Azium, etc.</i>	4	C		
Dextromethorphan		4	B		
Dextromoramide	<i>Palfium, Narcolo</i>	1	A		
Dextropropoxyphene	<i>Darvon</i>	3	B		
Dezocine	<i>Dalgan</i>	2	A		
Diamorphine		1	A		
Diazepam	<i>Valium</i>	2	B		
Diazoxide	<i>Proglycem</i>	3	B		
Dibucaine	<i>Nupercainal, Cinchocaine</i>	2	B		
Dichloralphenazone	<i>Febenol, Isocom</i>	2	A		
Dichlorphenamide	<i>Daramide</i>	4	C		
Diclofenac	<i>Voltaren, Voltarol</i>	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Dicumarol	<i>Dicumarol</i>	5	D		
Diethylpropion	<i>Tepanil, etc.</i>	2	A		
Diethylthiambutene	<i>Themalon</i>	2	A		

Diflorasone	<i>Florone, MaxiFlor</i>	4	C		
Diflucortolone	<i>Flu-Cortinest, etc.</i>	4	C		
Diflunisal		3	B		
Digitoxin	<i>Crytodigin</i>	4	B		
Digoxin	<i>Lanoxin</i>	4	B		
Diisopropylamine		2	B	Consistent with nitroglycerine	
Dihydrocodeine	<i>Parcodin</i>	2	A		
Dihydroergotamine		4	B		
Dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androstane-3-one)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous androgen sex steroid and hormone.	Endogenous AAS
Dilorazepam	<i>Briantum</i>	2	A		
Diltiazem	<i>Cardizem</i>	4	B		
Dimeflin		3	A		
Dimethisoquin	<i>Quotane</i>	4	B		
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	<i>Domoso</i>	4	C		
Diphenadione		5	C		
Diphenhydramine	<i>Benadryl</i>	3	B		
Diphenoxylate	<i>Difenoxin, Lomotil</i>	4	B		
Diprenorphine	<i>M50/50</i>	2	A		
Dipyridamole	<i>Persantine</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
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Dipyrone	<i>Novin, Methampyrone</i>	4	C		
Disopyramide	<i>Norpace</i>	4	B		
Divalproex	<i>Depakote</i>	3	A		
Dixyrazine	<i>Esucos</i>	2	A		
Dobutamine	<i>Dobutrex</i>	3	B		
Donepezil	<i>Aricept</i>	1	A		
Dopamine	<i>Intropin</i>	2	A		
Doxacurium	<i>Nuromax</i>	2	A		
Doxapram	<i>Dopram</i>	2	A		
Doxazosin		3	A		
Doxefazepam	<i>Doxans</i>	2	A		
Doxepin	<i>Adapin, Sinequan</i>	2	A		
Doxylamine	<i>Decapryn</i>	3	B		
Dromostanolone	<i>Drolban</i>	3	B		
Droperidol	<i>Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)</i>	2	A		
Drostanolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Duloxetine		2	A		
Dyclonine	<i>Dyclone</i>	4	C		
Dyphylline		3	B		
Edrophonium	<i>Tensilon</i>	3	B		
Eletripan	<i>Relpax</i>	3	A		

Eltenac		4	B		
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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	<i>Vasotec</i>	3	A		
Enciprazine		2	A		
Endorphins		1	A		
Enkephalins		1	A		
Ephedrine		2	A		
Epi-dihydrotestosterone		3	B	Testosterone Link - androgenic metabolite of testosterone.	Metabolite of a B substance
Epibatidine		2	A		
Epinephrine		2	A		
Epitestosterone		3	B	Testosterone Link - endogenous steroid and an epimer of the androgen sex hormone testosterone.	Endogenous, stereoisomer of a B substance.
EPO-Fc		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - fusion protein in human blood.	Blood doping agent
EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP):		1	A		
Ergoloid mesylates (dihydroergocornine mesylate, dihydroergocristine mesylate, and dihydroergocryptine mesylate)		2	A		
Ergonovine	<i>Ergotrate</i>	4	C		
Ergotamine	<i>Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.</i>	4	B		
Erthrityl tetranitrate	<i>Cardilate</i>	3	A		

Erythropoietin (EPO)	<i>Epogen, Procrit, etc.</i>	1	A		
Esmolol	<i>Brevibloc</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Esomeprazole	<i>Nexium</i>	5	D		
Estazolam	<i>Dominamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon</i>	2	A		
Eszopiclone		2	A		
Etacrynic acid		3	C		
Etamiphylline		3	B		
Etanercept	<i>Enbrel</i>	4	B		
Ethacrynic acid	<i>Edecrin</i>	3	B		
Ethamivan		2	A		
Ethanol		2	A		
Ethchlorvynol	<i>Placidyl</i>	2	A		
Ethinamate	<i>Valmid</i>	2	A		
Ethoheptazine	<i>Zactane</i>	2	A		
Ethopropazine	<i>Parsidol</i>	2	A		
Ethosuximide	<i>Zarontin</i>	3	A		
Ethotoin	<i>Peganone</i>	4	B		
Ethoxzolamide	<i>Cardrase, Ethamide</i>	4	C		
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	<i>Semets, etc.</i>	4	C		
Ethylestrenol	<i>Maxibolin, Organon</i>	3	B		

Ethylisobutrazine	<i>Diquel</i>	2	A		
Ethylmorphine	<i>Dionin</i>	1	A		
Ethylnorepinephrine	<i>Bronkephrine</i>	3	A		
Ethylphenidate		1	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Etidocaine	<i>Duranest</i>	2	A		
Etifoxin	<i>Stresam</i>	2	A		
Etiocholanolone		3	B	Testosterone Link - etiocholan steroid as well as an endogenous 17- ketosteroid that is produced from the metabolism of testosterone.	Metabolite of a B substance
Etizolam	<i>Depas, Pasaden</i>	2	A		
Ethamsylate		4	B		
Etodolac	<i>Lodine</i>	3	B		
Etodroxizine	<i>Indunox</i>	2	A		
Etofenamate		4	B	Consistent with other non- FDA approved NSAIDs	
Etomidate		2	A		
Etorphine HCl	<i>M99</i>	1	A		
Exemestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Famotidine	<i>Gaster, etc.</i>	5	D		
Felbamate	<i>Felbatol</i>	3	B		

Felodipine	<i>Plendil</i>	4	B		
Fenarbamate	<i>Tynium</i>	2	A		
Fenbufen	<i>Cincopal</i>	3	B		
Fenclozic acid	<i>Myalex</i>	2	B		
Fenfluramine	<i>Pondimin</i>	2	A		
Fenoldopam	<i>Corlopam</i>	3	B		
Fenopropfen	<i>Nalfon</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Fenoterol	<i>Berotec</i>	3	B		
Fenspiride	<i>Respiride, Respan, etc</i>	3	B		
Fentanyl	<i>Sublimaze</i>	1	A		
Fentiazac		3	B		
Fexofenadine	<i>Allegra</i>	4	C		

Fibroblast Growth Factors (fgfs), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues, Mechano Growth Factors (mgfs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularization, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fiber type switching.		3	A	Cardiac, Muscle effects - a family of peptide cytokines that are important in the regulation of many tissues.	Lack FDA approval; no legitimate use in race horse.
Firocoxib		4	C		
Flecainide	<i>Idalon</i>	4	B		
Floctafenine	<i>Idalon, Idarac</i>	4	B		
Fluanisone	<i>Sedalande</i>	2	A		
Fludiazepam	<i>Erispam</i>	2	A		
Fludrocortisone	<i>Alforone, etc.</i>	4	C		
Flufenamic acid		4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Flumethasone	<i>Flucort, etc.</i>	4	C		
Flumethiazide	<i>Ademol</i>	4	B		

Flunarizine	<i>Sibelium</i>	4	B		
Flunisolide	<i>Bronilide, etc.</i>	4	C		
Flunitrazepam	<i>Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm</i>	2	A		
Flunixin	<i>Banamine</i>	4	C*		
Fluocinolone	<i>Synalar</i>	4	C		
Fluocinonide	<i>Licon, Lidex</i>	4	C		
Flupromazine	<i>Psyquil, Siquil</i>	2	A		
Fluoresone	<i>Caducid</i>	2	A		
Fluorometholone	<i>FML</i>	4	C		
Fluoroprednisolone		4	B		
Fluoxetine	<i>Prozac</i>	2	A		
Fluoxymesterone	<i>Halotestin</i>	3	B		
Flupenthixol	<i>Depixol, Fluaxol</i>	2	A		
Fluphenazine	<i>Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol, etc.</i>	2	B		
Flupirtine	<i>Katadolone</i>	3	A		
Fluprednisolone	<i>Alphadrol</i>	4	C		
Flurandrenolide	<i>Cordran</i>	4	C		
Flurazepam	<i>Dalmane</i>	2	A		
Flurbiprofen	<i>Froben</i>	3	B		
Fluspirilene	<i>Imap, Redeptin</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Fluticasone	<i>Flixonase, Flutide</i>	4	C		
Flutoprazepam	<i>Restas</i>	2	A		
Fluvoxamine	<i>Dumirox, Faverin, etc.</i>	2	A		
Formebolone		3	A		
Formestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Formoterol	<i>Altram</i>	3	B		
Fosinopril	<i>Monopril</i>	3	A		
Fosphenytoin	<i>Cerebyx</i>	3	B		
Fulvestrant		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen receptor antagonist antineoplastic agent.	Testolactone has B classification
Furazabol		3	A		
Furosemide	<i>Lasix</i>	N/A			
Gabapentin	<i>Neurontin</i>	3	B		
Galantamine	<i>Reminyl</i>	2	A		
Gallamine	<i>Flaxedil</i>	2	A		
Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (GABA)	<i>Carolina Gold</i>	3	B		
Gepirone		2	A		
Gestrinone		3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
GH-Releasing Peptides (ghrps), e.g., <i>alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin and pralmorelin (GHRP-2)</i>		3	A	Anabolic Effects - a synthetic GH secretagogue.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Glutethimide	<i>Doriden</i>	2	A		
Glycopyrrrolate	<i>Robinul</i>	4	C		
Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g., CJC- 1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin		3	A	Anabolic Effects - peptide analogue of growth hormone-releasing hormone which is used as a diagnostic agent to assess growth hormone secretion for the purpose of diagnosing growth hormone deficiency.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g., ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g., anamorelin and ipamorelin		3	A	Anabolic Effects - hunger hormone, appetiteenhancing and anabolic effects.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	<i>Gecolate</i>	4	C		
Guanabenz	<i>Wyntensin</i>	3	B		
Guanadrel	<i>Hylorel</i>	3	A		
Guanethidine	<i>Ismelin</i>	3	A		
Halazepam	<i>Paxipam</i>	2	A		
Halcinonide	<i>Halog</i>	4	C		
Halobetasol	<i>Ultravate</i>	4	C		

Haloperidol	<i>Haldol</i>	2	A		
Haloxazolam	<i>Somelin</i>	2	A		
Harpagoside		4	B	Devil's Claw Plant	

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Hemoglobin glutamers	<i>Oxyglobin Hemopure</i>	2	A		
Heptaminol	<i>Corofundol</i>	3	B		
Heroin		1	A		
Hexafluorenium	<i>Myalaxen</i>	2	A		
Hexobarbital	<i>Evipal</i>	2	A		
Hexocyclium	<i>Tral</i>	4	B		
Hexylcaine	<i>Cyclaine</i>	2	B		
HIF activators (e.g. Argon, xenon)		3	A	Cardiovascular Effects - a key mediator of oxygen homeostasis that was first identified as a transcription factor that is induced and activated by decreased oxygen tension.	Blood doping agent
Homatropine	<i>Homapin</i>	3	B		
Homophenazine	<i>Pelvichthol</i>	2	A		
Hydralazine	<i>Apresoline</i>	3	B		
Hydrochlorthiazide	<i>Hydrodiuril</i>	4	B		
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	<i>Hycodan</i>	1	A		
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	<i>Cortef, etc.</i>	4	C		

Hydroflumethiazide	<i>Saluron</i>	4	B		
Hydromorphone	<i>Dilaudid</i>	1	A		
Hydroxyamphetamine	<i>Paradrine</i>	1	A		
Hydroxyzine	<i>Atarax</i>	2	B		
Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activators		1	A	Blood doping agent	
Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers (e.g. IOX-2)		1	A	Blood doping agent	
Ibomal	<i>Noctal</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Ibuprofen	<i>Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.</i>	4	C		
Ibutilide	<i>Corvert</i>	3	B		
Iloprost	<i>Ventavis</i>	3	A		
Imipramine	<i>Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil</i>	2	A		
Indapamide	Diuretic	3	C		
Indomethacin	<i>Indocin</i>	3	B		
Infliximab	<i>Remicade</i>	4	B		
Insulins		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - protein hormone that is used as a medication to treat high blood sugar.	
Ipratropium		3	B		
Irbesarten	<i>Avapro</i>	3	A		
Isapirone		2	A		
Isocarboxazid	<i>Marplan</i>	2	A		
Isoetharine	<i>Bronkosol</i>	3	B		

Isoflupredone	<i>Predef 2x</i>	4	C		
Isomethadone		2	A		
Isometheptene	<i>Octin, Octon</i>	4	B		
Isopropamide	<i>Darbid</i>	4	B		
Isoproterenol	<i>Isoprel</i>	2	A		
Isosorbide dinitrate	<i>Isordil</i>	3	B		
Isoxicam	<i>Maxicam</i>	2	B		
Isoxsuprine	<i>Vasodilan</i>	4	D		
Isradipine	<i>DynaCirc</i>	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Kebuzone		3	B		
Ketamine	<i>Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar</i>	2	B		
Ketazolam	<i>Anxon, Lafiram, Solatran, Lofiran</i>	2	A		
Ketoprofen	<i>Orudis</i>	4	C*		
Ketorolac	<i>Toradol</i>	3	A		
Labetalol	<i>Normodyne</i>	3	B		
Lamotrigine	<i>Lamictal</i>	3	A		
Lansoprazole		5	D		
Lenperone	<i>Elanone-V</i>	2	A		
Letosteine	<i>Viscotiol, Visiotol</i>	4	B		
Letrozole		3	A		

Levamisole		2	B		
Levobunolol	<i>Betagan</i>	3	B		
Levomethorphan		2	A		
Levorphanol	<i>Levo-Dremoran</i>	1	A		
Lidocaine	<i>Xylocaine</i>	2	B		
Ligandrol		2	A		SARM
Lisinopril	<i>Prinivil, Zestril</i>	3	A		
Lithium	<i>Lithizine, Duralith, etc.</i>	2	A		
Lobeline		2	A		
Lofentanil		1	A		
Loflazepate, Ethyl	<i>Victan</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Loperamide	<i>Imodium</i>	3	B		
Loprazolam	<i>Dormonot, Havlane</i>	2	A		
Loratidine	<i>Claritin</i>	4	C		
Lorazepam	<i>Ativan</i>	2	A		
Lormetazepam	<i>Noctamid</i>	2	A		
Losartan	<i>Hyzaar</i>	3	B		
Loxapine	<i>Laxitane</i>	2	A		
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)		3	B		Hormone and behavioral effects - a hormone produced by gonadotropic cells in the anterior pituitary gland. In females, an acute rise of LH triggers ovulation and development of the corpus luteum. Used for behavior modification in colts / horses. There should be no restriction/regulation in fillies and mares.

Mabuterol		3	A		
Maprotiline	<i>Ludiomil</i>	2	A		
Mazindol	<i>Sanorex</i>	1	A		
Mebutamate	<i>Axiten, Dormate, Capla</i>	2	A		
Mecamylamine	<i>Inversine</i>	3	B		
Meclizine	<i>Antivert, Bonine</i>	3	B		
Meclofenamic acid	<i>Arquel</i>	4	C		
Meclofenoxate	<i>Lucidril, etc.</i>	2	A		
Medazepam	<i>Nobrium, etc.</i>	2	A		
Medetomidine	<i>Damintor</i>	3	B		
Medroxyprogesterone		3	B	Classification for all genders	
Medrysone	<i>Medriusar, etc.</i>	4	C		
Mefenamic acid	<i>Ponstel</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Meldonium	<i>Mildronate, et al</i>	1	A		
Meloxicam	<i>Mobic</i>	4	B		
Melperone	<i>Eunerpan</i>	2	A		
Memantine	<i>Namenda</i>	2	A		
Meparfynol	<i>Oblivon</i>	2	A		
Mepazine	<i>Pacatal</i>	2	A		
Mepenzolate	<i>Canil</i>	3	B		

Meperidine	<i>Demerol</i>	1	A		
Mephenesin	<i>Tolserol</i>	4	B		
Mephenoxalone	<i>Control, etc.</i>	2	A		
Mephentermine	<i>Wyamine</i>	1	A		
Mephentyoin	<i>Mesantoin</i>	2	A		
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	<i>Mebaryl</i>	2	A		
Mepivacaine	<i>Carbocaine</i>	2	B		
Meprobamate	<i>Equanil, Miltown</i>	2	A		
Meralluride	<i>Mercuthydrin</i>	4	B		
Merbaphen	<i>Novasural</i>	4	B		
Mercaptomerin	<i>Thiomerin</i>	4	B		
Mercumatilin	<i>Cumertilin</i>	4	B		
Mersalyl	<i>Salyrgan</i>	4	B		
Mesalamine	<i>Asacol</i>	5	C		
Mesoridazine	<i>Serentil</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Mestanolone		3	A		
Mesterolone		3	A		
Metaclazepam	<i>Talis</i>	2	A		
Metandienone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Metaproterenol	<i>Alupent, Metaprel</i>	3	B		

Metaraminol	<i>Aramine</i>	1	A		
Metaxalone	<i>Skelaxin</i>	4	B		
Metazocine		2	A		
Metenolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Metformin		2	B		
Methacholine		3	A		
Methadone	<i>Dolophine</i>	1	A		
Methamphetamine	<i>Desoxyn</i>	1	A4	Recommended Penalty B if testing can prove presence of only levo-methamphetamine is present in sample.	
Methandriol (Methylandrostenediol)	<i>Probolac</i>	3	A		
Methandrostenolone	<i>Dianabol</i>	3	A		
Methantheline	<i>Banthine</i>	3	B		
Methapyrilene	<i>Histadyl, etc.</i>	3	B		
Methaqualone	<i>Quaalude</i>	1	A		
Metharbital	<i>Gemonil</i>	2	A		
Methasterone		3	A		
Methazolamide	<i>Naptazane</i>	4	C		
Methcathinone		1	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Methdilazine	<i>Tacaryl</i>	3	B		
Methenolone	<i>Primobolan</i>	3	A		
Methixene	<i>Trest</i>	3	A		

Methocarbamol	<i>Robaxin</i>	4	C		
Methohexital	<i>Brevital</i>	2	A		
Methotrexate	<i>Folex, Nexate, etc.</i>	4	B		
Methotrimeprazine	<i>Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.</i>	2	A		
Methoxamine	<i>Vasoxyl</i>	3	A		
Methoxyphenamine	<i>Orthoxide</i>	3	A		
<i>Methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CER4)</i>		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) indicated for the treatment of anemia associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in adult patients on dialysis and patients not on dialysis.	Blood doping agent
Methscopolamine	<i>Pamine</i>	4	B		
Methsuximide	<i>Celontin</i>	4	B		
Methyclothiazide	<i>Enduron</i>	4	B		
Methyl-1-testosterone		3	A		
Methylatropine		3	B		
Methyldienolone		3	A		
Methyldopa	<i>Aldomet</i>	3	A		
Methylergonovine	<i>Methergine</i>	4	C		
Methylhexanamine (Methylhexanamine)	<i>Geranamine</i>	1	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Methylnortestosterone (Trestolone)		3	A		

Methylphenidate	<i>Ritalin</i>	1	A		
Methylprednisolone	<i>Medrol</i>	4	C		
Methyltestosterone	<i>Metandren</i>	3	B		
Methyprylon	<i>Noludar</i>	2	A		
Methysergide	<i>Sansert</i>	4	B		
Metiamide		4	B		
Metoclopramide	<i>Reglan</i>	4	C		
Metocurine	<i>Metubine</i>	2	A		
Metolazone		3	B		
Metomidate	<i>Hypnodil</i>	2	A		
Metopon (methyldihydromorphin one)		1	A		
Metoprolol	<i>Lopressor</i>	3	B		
Metribolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Mexazolam	<i>Melex</i>	2	A		
Mexiletine	<i>Mexitil</i>	4	B		
Mibefradil	<i>Posicor</i>	3	B		
Mibolerone		3	B		
Midazolam	<i>Versed</i>	3	B		
Midodrine	<i>Pro-Amiline</i>	3	B		
Milrinone		4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Minoxidil	<i>Loniten</i>	3	B		
Mirtazepine	<i>Remeron</i>	2	A		
Misoprostol	<i>Cytotec</i>	5	D		
Mitragynine	<i>Kratom</i>	1	A		
Mivacurium	<i>Mivacron</i>	2	A		
Modafinil	<i>Provigil</i>	2	A		
Moexipril (metabolite, moexiprilat)	<i>Uniretic</i>	3	B		
Molidustat		1	A	Blood doping agent	
Molindone	<i>Moban</i>	2	A		
Mometasone	<i>Elocon</i>	4	C		
Montelukast	<i>Singulair</i>	4	C		
Moperone	<i>Luvatron</i>	2	A		
Morphine		1	A6	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director, the Stewards, or the Racing Authority that the finding of cocaine or morphine was unintentional and not based upon an attempt to affect the outcome of a race, the Stewards or Racing Authority may elect to assign a Class B penalty to the trainer.	
Mosaprimine		2	A		
Muscarine		3	A		
myo-inositol trispyrophosphate (ITPP)		1	A		
N-Butylscopolamine		4	C		
Nabumetone	<i>Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex</i>	3	A		

Nadol	<i>Corgard</i>	3	B		
Naepaine	<i>Amylsine</i>	2	A		
Nalbuphine	<i>Nubain</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Nalorphine	<i>Nalline, Lethidrone</i>	2	A		
Naloxone	<i>Narcan</i>	3	B		
Naltrexone	<i>Revia</i>	3	B		
Nandrolone	<i>Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin</i>	3	B		
Naphazoline	<i>Privine</i>	4	B		
Naproxen	<i>Equiproxen, Naprosyn</i>	4	C		
Naratriptan	<i>Amerge</i>	3	B		
Nebivolol		3	A		
Nedocromil	<i>Tilade</i>	5	D		
Nefazodone	<i>Serzone</i>	2	A		
Nefopam		3	A		
Neostigmine	<i>Prostigmine</i>	3	B		
Nicardipine	<i>Cardine</i>	4	B		
Nifedipine	<i>Procardia</i>	4	B		
Niflumic acid	<i>Nifluril</i>	3	B		
Nikethamide	<i>Coramine</i>	1	A		

Nimesulide		3	B		
Nimetazepam	<i>Erimin</i>	2	A		
Nimodipine	<i>Nemotop</i>	4	B		
Nitrazepam	<i>Mogadon</i>	2	A		
Nitroglycerin		2	B		
Nizatidine	<i>Axid</i>	5	D		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
<i>Norandrosterone</i>		3	B	Nandrolone Link - a detectable metabolite of nandrolone, an anabolic-androgenic steroid.	Metabolite of a B substance
Norbolethone/Norboletone		3	A		
Norclostebol		3	A		
Nordiazepam	<i>Calmday, Nordaz, etc.</i>	2	A		
Norethisterone (norethindrone)		4	B all genders	No known use in the horse	
Norepinephrine		2	A		
Norethandrolone		3	A		
Nortestosterone		3	B		
Nortriptyline	<i>Aventyl, Pamelor</i>	2	A		
Nylidrine	<i>Arlidin</i>	3	A		
Olanzapine	<i>Zyprexa</i>	2	A		
Oliceridine		1	A	FDA approved opioid for humans	
Olmesartan	<i>Benicar</i>	3	A		

Olsalazine	<i>Dipentum</i>	5	C		
Omeprazole	<i>Prilosec, Losec</i>	5	D		
Oripavine		2	A		
Orphenadrine	<i>Norflex</i>	4	B		
Ostarine		2	A		SARM
Oxabolone		3	A		
Oxandrolone	<i>Anavar</i>	3	B		
Oxaprozin	<i>Daypro, Deflam</i>	4	B		
Oxazepam	<i>Serax</i>	2	A		
Oxazolam	<i>Serenal</i>	2	A		
Oxcarbazepine	<i>Trileptal</i>	3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Oxlofrine (hydroxyephedrine)		2	A		
Oxprenolol	<i>Trasicor</i>	3	A		
Oxycodone	<i>Percodan</i>	1	A		
Oxymesterone		3	A		
Oxymetazoline	<i>Afrin</i>	4	B		
Oxymetholone	<i>Adroyd, Anadrol</i>	3	B		
Oxymorphone	<i>Numorphan</i>	1	A		
Oxyperitine	<i>Forti, Integrin</i>	2	A		

Oxyphenbutazone	<i>Tandearil</i>	4	C		
Oxyphencyclimine	<i>Daricon</i>	4	B		
Oxyphenonium	<i>Antrenyl</i>	4	B		
Paliperidone		2	A		
Pancuronium	<i>Pavulon</i>	2	A		
Pantoprazole	<i>Protonix</i>	5	D		
Papaverine	<i>Pavagen, etc.</i>	3	A		
Parecoxib		4	B		
Paraldehyde	<i>Paral</i>	2	A		
Paramethadione	<i>Paradione</i>	3	A		
Paramethasone	<i>Haldrone</i>	4	C		
Pargyline	<i>Eutonyl</i>	3	A		
Paroxetine	<i>Paxil, Seroxat</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Peginesatide		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) indicated for the treatment of anemia due to chronic kidney disease (CKD) in adult patients on dialysis.	Blood doping agent
Pemoline	<i>Cylert</i>	1	A		
Penbutolol	<i>Levatol</i>	3	B		
Penfluridol	<i>Cyperon</i>	2	A		

Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	<i>Duotrate</i>	3	A		
Pentazocine	<i>Talwin</i>	3	B		
Pentobarbital	<i>Nembutal</i>	2	A		
Pentoxifylline	<i>Trental, Vazofirin</i>	4	D		
Pentylene tetrazol	<i>Metrazol, Nioric</i>	1	A		
Perazine	<i>Taxilan</i>	2	A		
Perfluorocarbons		2	A		
Perfluorodecahydronaphthalene		2	A		
Perfluorodecolin		2	A		
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	A		
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	A		
Pergolide	<i>Permax</i>	3	B		
Periciazine	<i>Alodapt, etc.</i>	2	A		
Perindopril	<i>Biprel</i>	3	A		
Perlazine	<i>Hypnodin</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Perphenazine	<i>Trilafon</i>	2	A		
Phenacemide	<i>Phenurone</i>	4	B		
Phenaglycodol	<i>Acalo, Alcamid, etc.</i>	2	A		
Phenazocine	<i>Narphen</i>	1	A		

Phencyclidine (PCP)	<i>Sernylan</i>	1	A		
Phendimetrazine	<i>Bontril, etc.</i>	1	A		
Phenelzine	<i>Nardelzine, Nardil</i>	2	A		
Phenindione	<i>Hedulin</i>	5	D		
Phenmetrazine	<i>Preludin</i>	1	A		
Phenobarbital	<i>Luminal</i>	2	A		
Phenoxybenzamine	<i>Dibenzyline</i>	3	B		
Phenprocoumon	<i>Liquamar</i>	5	D		
Phensuximide	<i>Milontin</i>	4	B		
Phentermine	<i>Iomamin</i>	2	A		
Phentolamine	<i>Regitine</i>	3	B		
Phenylbutazone	<i>Butazolidin</i>	4	C*		
Phenylephrine	<i>Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine</i>	3	B		
Phenylpropanolamine	<i>Propadrine</i>	3	B		
Phenytoin	<i>Dilantin</i>	4	B		
Physostigmine	<i>Eserine</i>	3	A		
Picrotoxin		1	A		
Piminodine	<i>Alvodine, Cimadon</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Pimobendan		2	B		
Pimozide	<i>Orap</i>	2	A		
Pinazepam	<i>Domar</i>	2	A		
Pindolol	<i>Viskin</i>	3	B		
Pipamperone	<i>Dipiperon</i>	2	A		
Pipecuronium	<i>Arduan</i>	2	A		
Pipequaline		2	A		
Piperacetazine	<i>Psymod, Quide</i>	2	A		
Piperocaine	<i>Metycaine</i>	2	A		
Pipotiazine	<i>Lonseren, Piportil</i>	2	A		
Pipradrol	<i>Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.</i>	2	A		
Piquindone		2	A		
Pirbuterol	<i>Maxair</i>	3	B		
Pirenzepine	<i>Gastrozepin</i>	5	C		
Piretanide	<i>Arelis, Tauliz</i>	3	B		
Piritramide		1	A		
Piroxicam	<i>Feldene</i>	4	B		

Plasma expanders (e.g. Bycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol)	3	A	No legit use in the racehorse. Lacks FDA approval.
Polyethylene glycol	5	D	
Polythiazide	4	B	

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Pramoxine	<i>Tronothaine</i>	4	C		
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3βhydroxyandrost-5-en17-one)		3	B	Steroid - inactive endogenous steroid.	Endogenous AAS
Prazepam	<i>Verstran, Centrax</i>	2	A		
Prazosin	<i>Minipress</i>	3	B		
Prednisolone	<i>Delta-Cortef, etc.</i>	4	C		
Prednisone	<i>Meticorten, etc.</i>	4	C		
Pregabalin	<i>Lyrica</i>	3	B	Gabapentanoid	
Prilocaine	<i>Citanest</i>	2	B		
Primidone	<i>Mysoline</i>	3	B		
Probenecid		4	C		
Procainamide	<i>Pronestyl</i>	4	B		
Procaine		3	B		

Procaterol	<i>Pro Air</i>	3	A		
Prochlorperazine	<i>Darbazine, Compazine</i>	2	A		
Procyclidine	<i>Kemadrin</i>	3	B		
Promazine	<i>Sparine</i>	3	B		
Promethazine	<i>Phenergan</i>	3	B		
Propafenone	<i>Rythmol</i>	4	B		
Propanidid		2	A		
Propantheline	<i>Pro-Banthine</i>	3	B		
Proparacaine	<i>Ophthaine</i>	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Propentophylline	<i>Karsivan</i>	3	B		
Propiomazine	<i>Largon</i>	2	A		
Propionylpromazine	<i>Tranvet</i>	2	A		
Propiram		2	A		
Propofol	<i>Diprivan, Disoprivan</i>	2	A		
Propoxycaine	<i>Ravocaine</i>	2	A		
Propranolol	<i>Inderal</i>	3	B		
Propylhexedrine	<i>Benzdrex</i>	4	B		
Prostanazol		3	A		

Prothipendyl	<i>Dominal</i>	2	A		
Protokylol	<i>Ventaire</i>	3	A		
Protriptyline	<i>Concordin, Triptil</i>	2	A		
Proxibarbital	<i>Axeen, Centralgol</i>	2	A		
Pseudoephedrine	<i>Cenafed, Novafed</i>	3	B		
Pyridostigmine	<i>Mestinon, Regonol</i>	3	B		
Pyrilamine	<i>Neoantergan, Equilhist</i>	3	B		
Pyrithydione	<i>Hybersulfan, Sonodor</i>	2	A		
Quazipam	<i>Doral</i>	2	A		
Quetiapine	<i>Seroquel</i>	2	A		
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	<i>Accupril</i>	3	A		
Quinbolone		3	A		
Quinidine	<i>Quinidex, Quinicardine</i>	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Rabeprazole	<i>Aciphex</i>	5	D		
Racemethorphan		2	A		
Racemorphan		2	A		
Raclopride		2	A		
Ractopamine	<i>Paylean</i>	2	A		

Raloxifene		3	B	Estrogen effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - selective estrogen receptor modulators-SERMs.	Testolactone has B classification
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	<i>Altace</i>	3	A		
Ranitidine	<i>Zantac</i>	5	D		
Remifentanyl	<i>Ultiva</i>	1	A		
Remoxipride	<i>Roxiam</i>	2	A		
Reserpine	<i>Serpasil</i>	2	B		
Rilmazafone		2	A		
Risperidone		2	A		
Ritanserlin		2	A		
Ritodrine	<i>Yutopar</i>	3	B		
Rivastigmine	<i>Exelon</i>	2	A		
Rizatriptan	<i>Maxalt</i>	3	B		
Rocuronium	<i>Zemuron</i>	2	A		
Rofecoxib	<i>Vioxx</i>	2	B		
Romifidine	<i>Sedivet</i>	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Ropivacaine	<i>Naropin</i>	2	A		

Roxadustat (FG-4592)			1	A	Erythropoietin Link - HIF prolyl-hydroxylase inhibitor and thereby increases endogenous production of erythropoietin, which stimulates production of hemoglobin and red blood cells.	Blood doping agent
Salicylamide			4	C		
Salicylate			4	C		
Salmeterol			3	B		
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	<i>Triptone</i>		4	C		
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	<i>Seconal</i>		2	A		
Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)			2	A		
Selegiline	<i>Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.</i>		2	A		
Sertraline	<i>Lustral, Zoloft</i>		2	A		
Sibutramine	<i>Meridia</i>		3	B		
Sildenafil	<i>Viagra</i>		3	A		
Snake Venoms			1	A		
Somatrem	<i>Protropin</i>		2	A		
Somatropin	<i>Nutropin</i>		2	A		
Sotalol	<i>Betapace, Sotacor</i>		3	B		
Spiclomazine			2	A		
Spiperone			2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
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Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	<i>Renomax</i>	3	A		
Spiroanalactone	<i>Aldactone</i>	4	B		
Spiroanalactone	Diuretic	3	C		
Stanozolol	<i>Winstrol-V</i>	3	B		
Stenbolone		3	A		
Strychnine		1	A		
Succinylcholine	<i>Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.</i>	2	A		
Sufentanil	<i>Sufenta</i>	1	A		
Sulfasalazine	<i>Azulfidine, Azaline</i>	4	C		
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A		
Sulfonmethane		2	A		
Sulfordiazine	<i>Inofal</i>	2	A		
Sulindac	<i>Clinoril</i>	3	B		
Sulpiride	<i>Aigloyl, Sulpitil</i>	2	A		
Sultopride	<i>Barnetil</i>	2	A		
Sumatriptan	<i>Imitrex</i>	3	B		
Synthetic cannabis	<i>Spice, K2, Kronik</i>	1	A		
Tadalafil	<i>Cialis</i>	3	A		
Talbutal	<i>Lotusate</i>	2	A		
Tamoxifen		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen receptor antagonist antineoplastic agent.	Testolactone has B classification

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Tandospirone		2	A		
Tapentadol	<i>Nucynta</i>	1	A		
TCO2		3	B		
Telmisartin	<i>Micardis</i>	3	B		
Temazepam	<i>Restoril</i>	2	A		
Tenoxicam	<i>Alganex, etc.</i>	3	B		
Tepoxalin		3	B		
Terazosin	<i>Hytrin</i>	3	A		
Terbutaline	<i>Brethine, Bricanyl</i>	3	B		
Terfenadine	<i>Seldane, Triludan</i>	4	C		
Testolactone	<i>Teslac</i>	3	B		
Testolone		2	A		SARM
Testosterone		3	B		
Tetrabenazine	<i>Nitomax</i>	2	A		
Tetracaine	<i>Pontocaine</i>	2	A		
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	A		
Tetrahydrozoline	<i>Tyzine</i>	4	B		
Tetrazepam	<i>Musaril, Myolastin</i>	2	A		
THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) ²	Drug of human abuse	1	A	Drug of human abuse.	
Thebaine		2	A		
Theobromine		4	B		

Theophylline	<i>Aqualphyllin, etc.</i>	3	B		
Thialbarbital	<i>Kemithal</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Thiamylal	<i>Surital</i>	2	A		
Thiethylperazine	<i>Torecan</i>	2	A		
Thiopental	<i>Pentothal</i>	2	A		
Thiopropazate	<i>Dartal</i>	2	A		
Thioproperrazine	<i>Majeptil</i>	2	A		
Thioridazine	<i>Mellaril</i>	2	A		
Thiosalicylate		4	B		
Thiothixene	<i>Navane</i>	2	A		
Thiphenamil	<i>Trocinate</i>	4	B		
Thyroxine and thyroid modulators/hormones, including but not limited to those containing T4 (tetraiodothyronine/thyroxine), T3 (triiodothyronine), or combinations thereof.	Levothyroxine	3	C	FDA approved but has (limited) legitimate use in care of racehorses.	
Tiaprside	<i>Italprid, Luxoben, etc.</i>	2	A		
Tiaprofenic acid	<i>Surgam</i>	3	B		
Tibolone		3	A	Steroid - synthetic steroid.	AAS lacking FDA approval
Tildronate Sodium	<i>Tildren</i>	3	A	Bisphosphonate	
Tiletamine	<i>Component of Telazol</i>	2	A		

Timiperone	<i>Tolopelon</i>	2	A		
Timolol	<i>Blocardrin</i>	3	B		
Tocainide	<i>Tonocard</i>	4	B		
Tofisopam	<i>Grandaxain, Seriel</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Tolazoline	<i>Priscoline</i>	3	B		
Tolfenamic Acid		4	B		
Tolmetin	<i>Tolectin</i>	3	B		
Topirimate	<i>Topamax</i>	2	A		
Toremifene		3	B		Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Selective estrogen receptor modulator.
Torseimide (Torasemide)	<i>Demadex</i>	3	A		
Tramadol	<i>Ultram</i>	2	B		
Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	<i>Tarka</i>	3	B		
Tranexamic acid		4	C		
Tranlycypromine	<i>Parnate</i>	2	A		
Trazodone	<i>Desyrel</i>	2	A		
Trenbolone	<i>Finoplix</i>	3	B		
Tretoquinol	<i>Inolin</i>	2	A		
Triamcinolone	<i>Vetalog, etc.</i>	4	C		
Triamterene	<i>Dyrenium</i>	4	B		
Triazolam	<i>Halcion</i>	2	A		

Tribromethanol		2	A		
Tricaine methanesulfonate	<i>Finquel</i>	2	A		
Trichlormethiazide	<i>Naqua, Naquasone</i>	4	C		
Trichloroethanol		2	A		
Trichloroethylene	<i>Trilene, Trimar</i>	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Triclofos	<i>Triclos</i>	2	A		
Tridihexethyl	<i>Pathilon</i>	4	B		
Trifluomeprazine	<i>Nortran</i>	2	A		
Trifluoperazine	<i>Stelazine</i>	2	A		
Trifluoperidol	<i>Triperidol</i>	2	A		
Triflupromazine	<i>Vetame, Vesprin</i>	2	A		
Trihexylphenidyl	<i>Artane</i>	3	A		
Trimeprazine	<i>Temaril</i>	4	B		
Trimetazidine		3	B		Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - a drug for angina pectoris, the first cytoprotective anti- ischemic agent.
Trimethadione	<i>Tridione</i>	3	B		
Trimethaphan	<i>Arfonad</i>	3	A		
Trimipramine	<i>Surmontil</i>	2	A		
Tripelennamine	<i>PBZ</i>	3	B		
Triprolidine	<i>Actidil</i>	3	B		
Trometamol (Also known as tris hydroxymethyl aminomethane [THAM])		3	B		

Tubocurarine (Curare)	<i>Metubin</i>	2	A		
Tybamate	<i>Benvil, Nospan, etc.</i>	2	A		
Urethane		2	A		
Valdecoxib		4	B	Corrected to be consistent with all NSAIDS	
Valerenic acid		3	A		
Valnoctamide	<i>Nirvanyl</i>	2	A		
Valsartan	<i>Diovan</i>	3	B		
Vardenafil	<i>Levitra</i>	3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Vedaprofen		4	B		
Venlafaxine	<i>Efflexor</i>	2	A		
Veralipride	<i>Accional, Veralipril</i>	2	A		
Verapamil	<i>Calan, Isoptin</i>	4	B		
Vercuronium	<i>Norcuron</i>	2	A		
Viloxazine	<i>Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.</i>	2	A		
Vinbarbital	<i>Devinol</i>	2	A		
Vinylbital	<i>Optanox, Speda</i>	2	A		
Warfarin	<i>Coumadin, Coufarin</i>	5	D		
Xylazine	<i>Rompun, Bay Va 1470</i>	3	B		
Xylometazoline	<i>Otrivin</i>	4	B		
Yohimbine		2	B		

Zafirlukast	<i>Accolate</i>	4	C		
Zaleplon	<i>Sonata</i>	2	A		
Zeranol	<i>Ralgro</i>	4	C		
Ziconotide		1	A		
Zileuton	<i>Zyflo</i>	4	C		
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	<i>Zilpaterol</i>	2	A		
Ziprasidone	<i>Geodon</i>	2	A		
Zolazepam		2	A		
Zolmitriptan	<i>Zomig</i>	3	B		
Zolpidem	<i>Ambien, Stilnox</i>	2	A		
Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note.
Zomepirac	<i>Zomax</i>	2	B		
Zonisamide	<i>Zonegran</i>	3	B		
Zopiclone	<i>Imovan</i>	2	A		
Zotepine	<i>Lodopin</i>	2	A		
Zuclopenthixol	<i>Ciatyl, Cesordinol</i>	2	A		

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN SUBSTANCES
Version 14.4 (December, 2020)

PENALTY GUIDELINES

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PENALTY CATEGORY “A”

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 and ARCI-025-015: Prohibited Practices:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st Offense	2nd LIFETIME offense in any jurisdiction	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 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). AND - May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.	- 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. AND - 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). AND - May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.	- 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 - Minimum fine of \$50,000 or 50% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$100,000 or 100% purse (greater of the two). AND - May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st Offense	2nd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable any jurisdiction	3rd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable in any jurisdiction
- Disqualification and loss of purse AND - 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.	- Disqualification and loss of purse AND - 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.	- Disqualification, loss of purse and \$50,000 fine AND - 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.

PENALTY CATEGORY “B”

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying Category “B” penalty, for the detection of two or more NSAIDs in a plasma/serum and/or urine sample, the detection of two or more corticosteroids in a plasma/serum and/or urine sample subject to the provisions set forth in ARCI-011-020(E) and ARCI-025-020(E) and for violations of the established levels for total carbon dioxide:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1 st Offense	2 nd offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	3 rd 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 Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$1,000.	AND 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 May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.	
LICENSED OWNER:		
1 st Offense	2 nd offense (365-day period) in owner's stable any jurisdiction	3 rd offense (365-day period) in owner's stable in any jurisdiction
- Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]* AND - Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	- Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]* AND - Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	- Disqualification, loss of purse, and in the absence of mitigating circumstances a \$5,000 fine.* AND - 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.

PENALTY CATEGORY "C"

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.*)

LICENSED TRAINER	Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and/or no furosemide when identified as administered	Phenylbutazone (>0.3 mcg/ml) Flunixin (> 5.0 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (> 2.0 ng/ml) and CLASS C Violations
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
3 rd 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	Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and/or no furosemide when identified as administered	Phenylbutazone (>0.3 mcg/ml) Flunixin (> 5.0 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (> 2.0 ng/ml) and CLASS C Violations
1 st Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Horse may be required to pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Disqualification and loss of purse in the absence of mitigating circumstances. 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	Disqualification and loss of purse in the absence of mitigating circumstances. 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	Disqualification and loss of purse in the absence of mitigating circumstances. 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

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.

PENALTY CATEGORY "D"

The recommended penalty for a violation involving a drug that carries a Category "D" penalty is a written warning to the trainer and owner. Multiple violations may result in fines and/or suspension.

MMV Point System
Multiple Medication Violation Model Rule. ARCI-0111-020
(B)(13)

Officials are advised to check a licensee’s ARCI regulatory record to see if multiple medication violations should be considered as an aggravating factor in the determination of an appropriate penalty.

(1) 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, or similar state regulatory guidelines, shall be assigned points as follows:

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

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.

- 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 consistent with Section 13(a) 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 as described in paragraph (d), whether they constitute a single violation. The Stewards' or Commission 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.
- (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 MMP is intended to be a separate and additional penalty for a pattern of violations.

- (h) The suspension periods as provided in Section 13(g) shall run consecutive to any suspension imposed for the underlying offense.
- (i) The Stewards’ or Commission Ruling shall distinguish between the penalty for the underlying offense and any enhancement based upon a Stewards or Commission 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	Time to Expire
A	3 years
B	2 years
C	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.

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REVISIONS TO ARCI UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION GUIDELINES FOR FOREIGN SUBSTANCES

Version	Date	Drug/Substance	Notes
14.2	September 2020	Medroxyprogesterone	Replaced methoxyprogesterone as probable typo
14.2	September 2020	Medroxyprogesterone	Added as Drug Class 3, Penalty Class B.
14.2	September 2020	Methoxyprogesterone	Removed as drug does not exist 14.2
Methoxyprogesterone	Removed Asterisk Language on Permitted Nsaids		September 2020
“**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.”			
14.3	September 2020	Medroxyprogesterone	Moved to correct location alphabetically
14.4	December 2020	Alpha pyrridinovalephenon e	Added as Drug Class 1, Penalty Class A
14.4	December 2020	Aripiprazole	Added as Drug Class 2, Penalty Class A
14.4	December 2020	Arsenic	Added as Drug Class 3, Penalty Class B
14.4	December 2020	Diisopropylamine	Added as Drug Class 2, Penalty Class B
14.4	December 2020	Etofenamate	Added as Drug Class 4, Penalty Class B
14.4	December 2020	Flufenamic Acid	Changed to Drug Class 4, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Harpagoside	Added as Drug Class 4, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Hypoxia-inducible factor	(HIF) activators Changed from Drug Class 3, Penalty A to Drug Class 1, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Hypoxia-inducible factor	(HIF) stabilizers (e.g. IOX-2) Added as Drug Class 1, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Molidustat	Added as Drug Class 1, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Norethisterone(norethindrone)	Added as Drug Class 4, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Oliceridine	Added as Drug Class 1, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Oripavine	Added as Drug Class 2, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Parcoxib	Added as Drug Class 4, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Pregabalin	Added as Drug Class 3, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Tapentadol	Added as Drug Class 1, Penalty A
14.4	December 2020	Trometamol (Also known as THAM)	Added as Drug Class 3, Penalty B
14.4	December 2020	Valdecocixib	Changed from Drug Class 2, Penalty B to Drug Class 4, Penalty B