

Chapter 260-70 WAC

EQUINE MEDICATION PROGRAM

WAC

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12/6/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-028, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-029 Receiving barn. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-029, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.-040.
 260-70-030 When administration prohibited. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-030, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 80-01-072 (Order 79-02), filed 12/24/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.
 260-70-031 Reporting to receiving barn. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-031, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-032 Exclusion from receiving and detention barn. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-032, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-040 Horses to be tested. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.-040. 94-04-002, § 260-70-040, filed 1/20/94, effective 2/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 82-07-016 (Order 82-02), § 260-70-040, filed 3/9/82; Order 74.1, § 260-70-040, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.-040.

DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

260-70-010 Definitions applicable to chapter 260-70 WAC. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 89-04-026 (Order 88-06), § 260-70-010, filed 1/25/89; 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-010, filed 7/8/87; 86-09-072 (Order 86-02), § 260-70-010, filed 4/21/86; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-010, filed 3/7/84; Order 75.5, § 260-70-010, filed 10/17/75; Order 74.1, § 260-70-010, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-020 Medication permitted—Prohibited. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-020, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-020, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 80-01-072 (Order 79-02), filed 12/24/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.
 260-70-021 Medication standards. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-021, filed 7/8/87; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-021, filed 3/7/84; 82-03-053 (Order 82-01), § 260-70-021, filed 1/20/82; 80-01-072 (Order 79-02), § 260-70-021, filed 12/24/79.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-025 Bleeder list. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 93-23-009, § 260-70-025, filed 11/5/93, effective 12/6/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-025, filed 7/8/87; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-025, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-026 Bleeder treatment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.-040. 94-20-070, § 260-70-026, filed 10/3/94, effective 11/3/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-026, filed 7/8/87; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-026, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-027 Reciprocity of bleeder list. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-027, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-028 Detention stall. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 93-23-008, § 260-70-028, filed 11/5/93, effective

260-70-050 Procedure for taking specimens. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-050, filed 7/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-050, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-050, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-060 Effect of laboratory analysis. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-060, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-060, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-070 Persons responsible. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-070, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-070, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.-040.
 260-70-080 Procedure upon positive finding by chief chemist. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-080, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-080, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-090 Permitted level of approved NSAIDS. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 89-04-026 (Order 88-06), § 260-70-090, filed 1/25/89; 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-090, filed 7/8/87; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-090, filed 3/7/84; 80-05-132 (Order 79-03), § 260-70-090, filed 5/7/80; Order 74.1, § 260-70-090, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
 260-70-100 Penalties relating to overage of permitted medication. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 85-12-057 (Order 85-02), § 260-70-100, filed 6/5/85; 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-100, filed 3/7/84; 83-19-054 (Order 83-04), § 260-70-100, filed 9/19/83; 82-03-053 (Order 82-01), § 260-70-100, filed 1/20/82; 80-05-132 (Order 79-03), § 260-70-100, filed 5/7/80;

- Order 74.1, § 260-70-100, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-110 Commission may require association to set apart place for medication and testing. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-110, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-120 Sampling medications and drugs. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-120, filed 7/8/87; Order 74.1, § 260-70-120, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-130 Voiding track record. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-130, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-140 Hypodermic instruments. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 81-09-075 (Order 81-03), § 260-70-140, filed 4/22/81; Order 74.1, § 260-70-140, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-150 Who may administer medications. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-150, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-160 Veterinarians under the supervision of state veterinarian—Test barn veterinarian. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-160, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-170 Veterinarian report. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-170, filed 7/8/87; 80-05-132 (Order 79-03), § 260-70-170, filed 5/7/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-170, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 296-70-170, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-180 Improper medication. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-180, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-190 Blocking of legs or ankles. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-190, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-200 Bandages. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-200, filed 4/9/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 78-06-001 (Order 78-1), § 260-70-200, filed 5/4/78; Order 74.1, § 260-70-200, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-210 Nerving. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-210, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-220 Posterior digital neurectomy. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-220, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-230 List of nerved horses. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-230, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-240 Examination required. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-240, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-250 Medication procedures and related instructions. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-250, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-260 Adulteration of sample. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-260, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-270 Labelling of medications. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-270, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-280 Effective date—Repealer. [Order 74.1, § 260-70-280, filed 5/22/74, effective 7/1/74.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-290 Reporting to receiving barn. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-290, filed 4/9/82.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-300 Exclusion from receiving barn. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-300, filed 4/9/82.] Repealed by 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.
- 260-70-520 Trainer responsibility. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 06-09-009, § 260-70-520, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-520, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-520, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by 07-03-065, filed 1/16/07, effective 2/16/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020.
- 260-70-530 Veterinarians under authority of official veterinarian. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 06-09-009, § 260-70-530, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-530, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-530, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by 07-07-036, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.
- 260-70-670 Penalties—Guidelines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-670, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by 05-07-067, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.
- 260-70-690 Penalty recommendations (in the absence of mitigating circumstances). [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-690, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by 05-07-067, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.
- 260-70-700 Penalties relating to permitted medication. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 03-06-004, § 260-70-700, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 00-07-042, § 260-70-700, filed 3/6/00, effective 4/6/00; 96-10-001, § 260-70-700, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by 05-07-067, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.

WAC 260-70-500 Definitions applicable to chapter 260-70 WAC. (1) "Interfering substance" or "interfere" means and refers to any medication which might mask or screen the presence of prohibited drugs or prevent testing procedures from detecting a prohibited drug.

(2) "Post time" means the time set for the arrival of the horses at the starting point in a race as specified in writing and posted by the board of stewards.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-500, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-500, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-500, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-510 Equine health and safety. The purpose of this chapter is to protect the integrity of horse racing, to ensure the health and welfare of horses under the jurisdiction of the commission, and to safeguard the interests of the public and the participants in racing. The commission will hold an annual public meeting, to review veterinarian practices, equine health and medication. This meeting will include:

- (1) An annual report from an official veterinarian.

(2) Presentation of data regarding equine medication and treatment, including a review of the commission's quantitative medication levels and any recommendations for modifications.

(3) Public comment regarding equine health and safety, medication and veterinarian practices.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-510, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-510, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-510, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-540 Veterinarians' reports. (1) Every veterinarian who treats a racehorse at any location under the jurisdiction of the commission must, on a form approved by the commission, report all treatment to an official veterinarian. The report must include the following:

- (a) The name of the horse treated;
- (b) The name of any medication, drug, or substance administered or prescribed;
- (c) The procedure administered;
- (d) The name of the trainer;
- (e) The date and time of treatment; and
- (f) Any other information required by the official veterinarian.

(2) The practicing veterinarian must sign the report and file the report with an official veterinarian no later than post time of the race for which the horse is entered. If the horse is not entered to run in a race, the report must be filed with an official veterinarian within forty-eight hours of treatment.

(3) A timely and accurate treatment report may be considered by the stewards or the commission as a mitigating factor when determining the penalty for violation of these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-540, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-540, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-540, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-540, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-545 Prohibited practices. The following are prohibited practices:

(1) The possession or use of any drug, substance, or medication if the use may endanger the health or welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider, or which may adversely affect the integrity of racing; or

(2) The possession or use of a drug or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the commission that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for any use in human or animal, or any substance forbidden by an official veterinarian.

(3) The possession and/or use of blood doping agents, including, but not limited to, those listed below, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the commission:

- (a) Erythropoietin
- (b) Darbepoietin
- (c) Oxyglobin
- (d) Hemopure
- (4) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy unless the following conditions are met:

(a) Any treated horse may not race for a minimum of ten days following treatment;

(1/14/11)

(b) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machines may only be used by veterinarians licensed by the commission;

(c) The practicing veterinarian has filed a report with an official veterinarian notifying the commission that an Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machine is on association grounds;

(d) All Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy treatments are reported to an official veterinarian on the prescribed form not later than twenty-four hours after treatment.

(5) The use of a nasogastric tube (a tube longer than six inches) for the administration of any substance within twenty-four hours prior to the post time of the race in which the horse is entered and without the prior approval of an official veterinarian.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-545, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-545, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-545, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 04-05-094, § 260-70-545, filed 2/18/04, effective 3/20/04.]

WAC 260-70-550 Medication labeling. (1) No person, excluding licensed veterinarians, may possess any drug, medication, chemical, foreign substance or other substance unless the product is labeled as required by this rule.

(2) Only medications and drugs prescribed or dispensed by a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this jurisdiction may be on the grounds of a racing association during its licensed race meet or training periods. All medications must have a prescription label attached with the following:

- (a) The name of the product;
- (b) The name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian prescribing or dispensing the product;
- (c) The name of each horse (patient) the product is intended/prescribed;
- (d) The dose, dosage, duration of treatment and expiration date of the prescribed/dispensed product; and
- (e) The name of the trainer or owner to whom the product was dispensed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-550, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-550, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-550, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-550, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-560 Treatment restrictions. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this section, no person other than a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this jurisdiction and licensed by the commission may administer a prescription or controlled medication, drug, chemical or other substance (including any medication, drug, chemical or other substance by injection) to a horse at any location under the jurisdiction of the commission.

(2) Persons not licensed as veterinarians may administer the following substances, provided that, in post race testing the substances do not exceed approved quantitative levels, and the substances do not interfere with post race testing:

(a) A recognized nutritional supplement or other substance, except that any such supplements or substances that

have been disapproved by an official veterinarian may not be administered;

(b) A substance given at the direction of or by a prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian; or

(c) A nonprescription medication or substance.

(3) No person, other than a licensed veterinarian, may possess a hypodermic needle, syringe or device used for intravenous or intramuscular injections on the grounds, unless approved by the stewards. On all grounds under the jurisdiction of the commission, veterinarians may use only onetime disposable needles, and shall dispose of them in a manner approved by the department of health.

(4) A person who has a medical condition requiring the use of a hypodermic needle, syringe or other device used for intravenous or intramuscular injections must possess a valid prescription issued by a physician licensed to practice medicine and prescribe medication. Such a person must control the storage and use of these devices and may be held accountable for any unauthorized use. Any person possessing a hypodermic needle or syringe without a valid prescription may be removed from the grounds.

(5) Veterinarians may not treat or administer medication or drugs to any horse on a race day before the post time for the race the horse is entered to run, except for the administration of furosemide under the guidelines set forth in WAC 260-70-650, unless first approved by an official veterinarian.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-560, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-560, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-560, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-560, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-570 All horses are subject to inspection. All horses at locations under the jurisdiction of the commission are subject to inspections at the discretion of the stewards or an official veterinarian.

(1) The trainer of each horse or a representative of the trainer must present the horse for inspection as required by an official veterinarian.

(2) The assessment of a horse's racing condition will be based on the recommendations of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and may include:

(a) Proper identification of the horse;

(b) Observation of each horse in motion;

(c) Manual palpation when indicated;

(d) Close observation in the paddock and saddling area, during the parade to post and at the starting gate; and

(e) Any other inspection deemed necessary by an official veterinarian.

(3) An official veterinarian will maintain a continuing health and racing soundness record of each horse inspected.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-570, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-570, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-570, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-570, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-580 Official veterinarian's list. (1) An official veterinarian will maintain a list of all horses determined by an official veterinarian to be unfit to compete in a race due to illness, physical distress, unsoundness, infirmity or other medical condition.

(2) A horse may be removed from the veterinarian's list when an official veterinarian determines the horse is capable of competing in a race.

(a) Horses placed on the veterinarian's list that are required to work prior to being removed from the list will remain on the list for a minimum of ten days. (For purposes of counting days, the first day is the day the horse is placed on the veterinarian's list.)

(b) Horses that must work to be removed from the veterinary list due to soreness, lameness, or certain injuries will be allowed to work no sooner than the eleventh day after being placed on the list.

(i) Works should be scheduled with an official veterinarian twenty-four hours in advance.

(ii) Horses must work a minimum distance to be determined by an official veterinarian in a time comparable for the track condition that day.

(iii) A blood test will be taken by an official veterinarian following the workout and medications levels may not exceed permitted post-race levels.

(c) Horses placed on the veterinarian's list that are not required to work may not race for a minimum of thirteen days from the date placed on the list. (For purposes of counting days, the first day is the day the horse is placed on the veterinarian's list.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 11-03-052, § 260-70-580, filed 1/14/11, effective 2/14/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-580, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-580, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-580, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-580, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-590 Reporting to the test barn. (1) The official winning horse and any other horse ordered by the stewards, official veterinarian or the commission must be taken to the test barn to have a blood and/or urine sample taken at the direction of an official veterinarian.

(2) Random or extra testing may be required by the stewards, an official veterinarian, or the commission at any time on any horse on association grounds.

(3) A horse selected for testing must be taken directly to the test barn, unless otherwise directed by the stewards or an official veterinarian.

(4) Only persons currently licensed by the commission may enter the test barn on a race day. Licensees must have a valid reason for being in the test barn, and may be required to display their license. When accompanying a horse to the test barn no more than three licensees will be permitted to enter the test barn.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-590, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-590, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-590, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-600 Sample collection. (1) Sample collection shall be done in accordance with guidelines and instructions provided by official veterinarians.

(2) An official veterinarian shall determine a minimum sample requirement for the primary testing laboratory.

(a) If the specimen obtained from a horse is less than the minimum sample requirement, the entire specimen shall be sent to the primary testing laboratory.

(b) If a specimen obtained is greater than the minimum sample requirement but less than twice that amount, the portion of the sample that is greater than the minimum sample requirement shall be secured as the split sample.

(c) If a specimen obtained is greater than twice the minimum sample requirement, a portion of the sample approximately equal to the amount provided for the primary testing laboratory shall be secured as the split sample.

(d) Blood samples must be collected at a consistent time, preferably not later than one hour post-race.

(e) At Class C race tracks the splitting of samples will be conducted by the primary testing laboratory.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 05-07-067, § 260-70-600, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-600, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-610 Storage and shipment of split samples. (1) Split samples obtained in accordance with WAC 260-70-600 (2)(b) and (c) will be secured and made available for further testing in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) A split sample must be secured in the test barn in the same manner as the primary sample acquired for shipment to a primary laboratory. The split samples will be stored until the primary samples are packed and secured for shipment to the primary laboratory. Split samples will then be transferred to a freezer at a secure location approved by the executive secretary.

(b) A freezer used to store split samples will be closed and locked at all times except as specifically provided by these rules.

(c) A freezer for storage of split samples may only be opened to deposit or remove split samples, for inventory, or for checking the condition of samples.

(d) An official veterinarian will maintain a split sample log that must be used each time a split sample freezer is opened. The log will record the following:

(i) The name of the person opening the split sample freezer;

(ii) The purpose for opening the freezer;

(iii) The split samples deposited or removed from the freezer;

(iv) The date and time the freezer was opened;

(v) The time the freezer was closed; and

(vi) A notation verifying that the lock was secured after the freezer was closed.

(e) If at any time it is discovered that the split sample freezer failed or samples were discovered not in a frozen condition, an official veterinarian must document this discovery on the split sample freezer log and immediately report this to the executive secretary.

(2) A trainer or owner of a horse having been notified that a written report from a primary laboratory states that a substance has been found in a specimen obtained pursuant to these rules may request that a split sample corresponding to the portion of the specimen tested by the primary laboratory be sent to another laboratory approved by the commission. The request must be made in writing and delivered to the stewards not later than forty-eight hours after the trainer of the horse receives written notice of the findings of the primary laboratory. The split sample must be shipped within

seventy-two hours of the delivery of the request for testing to the stewards.

(3) The owner or trainer requesting testing of a split sample is responsible for the cost of shipping and testing. A split sample must be removed from the split sample freezer, and packaged for shipment by an official veterinarian or designee in the presence of the owner, trainer, or designee. Failure of the owner, trainer or designee to appear at the time and place designated by an official veterinarian to package the split sample for shipping will constitute a waiver of all rights to split sample testing. Prior to shipment, the split sample laboratory's willingness to provide the testing requested and to send results to both the person requesting the testing and the commission, must be confirmed by an official veterinarian. Arrangements for payment satisfactory to the split sample laboratory must also be confirmed by the owner or trainer. A laboratory for the testing of a split sample must be approved by the commission. The commission will maintain a list of laboratories approved for testing of split samples.

(4) Prior to opening the split sample freezer, the commission must provide a split sample chain of custody verification form. The split sample chain of custody verification form must be completed and signed by the representatives of the commission and the owner, trainer or designee. A commission representative will keep the original and provide a copy to the owner, trainer or designee.

The split sample chain of custody verification form must include the following:

(a) The date and time the sample is removed from the split sample freezer;

(b) The sample number;

(c) The address where the split sample is to be sent;

(d) The name of the carrier and the address where the sample is to be taken for shipment;

(e) Verification of retrieval of the split sample from the freezer;

(f) Verification of each specific step of the split sample packaging in accordance with the recommended procedure;

(g) Verification of the address of the split sample laboratory on the split sample package;

(h) Verification of the condition of the split sample package immediately prior to transfer of custody to the carrier; and

(i) The date and time custody of the sample is transferred to the carrier.

(j) The split sample chain of custody verification form must be signed by both the owner's representative and an official veterinarian or designee to confirm the packaging of the split sample.

(5) The exterior of the package must be secured and identified with initialed tape, evidence tape or other means to prevent tampering with the package. The owner, trainer or designee may inspect the package containing the split sample immediately prior to transfer to the delivery carrier to verify that the package is intact and has not been tampered with.

(6) The package containing the split sample will be transported to the location where custody is transferred to the delivery carrier charged with delivery of the package to the commission approved laboratory selected by the owner or trainer.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-610, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-610, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-610, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 03-11-018, § 260-70-610, filed 5/12/03, effective 6/12/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-610, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-620 Medication restrictions. (1) A finding by the commission approved laboratory of a prohibited drug, chemical or other substance in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the prohibited drug, chemical or other substance was administered to the horse and, in the case of a post-race test, was present in the horse's body while it was participating in a race. Prohibited substances include:

- (a) Drugs or medications for which no acceptable threshold concentration has been established;
- (b) Therapeutic medications in excess of established threshold concentrations;
- (c) Substances present in the horse in excess of concentrations at which such substances could occur naturally; and
- (d) Substances foreign to a horse at concentrations that cause interference with testing procedures.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, a person may not administer or cause to be administered to a horse by any means, a prohibited drug, medication, chemical or other substance, including any restricted medication pursuant to this chapter during the twenty-four hour period before post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 06-09-009, § 260-70-620, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-620, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-620, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-630 Threshold levels. (1) Permitted medications.

(a) The following quantitative medications are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations:

- Procaine - 25 ng/ml urine
- Benzocaine - 50 ng/ml urine
- Mepivacaine - 10 ng/ml urine
- Lidocaine - 50 ng/ml urine
- Bupivacaine - 5 ng/ml urine
- Clenbuterol - 25 pg/ml serum or plasma
- Acepromazine - 25 ng/ml urine
- Promazine - 25 ng/ml urine
- Salicylates - 750,000 ng/ml urine
- Albuterol - 1 ng/ml urine
- Pyrilamine - 50 ng/ml urine
- Theobromine - 2000 ng/ml urine

(b) The official urine or blood test sample may not contain more than one of the above substances, including their metabolites or analogs, and may not exceed the concentrations established in this rule.

(2) Environmental substances.

(a) Certain substances can be considered "environmental" in that they are endogenous to the horse or that they can arise from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed or are present in equine feed because of contamination or exposure during the cultivation, processing, treatment, storage, or transportation phases. Certain drugs are recognized as substances of human use and could therefore be

found in a horse. The following substances are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations:

- Caffeine - 100 ng/ml serum or plasma
- Benzoylcegonine - 50 ng/ml urine
- Morphine Glucuronides - 50 ng/ml urine

(b) If a preponderance of evidence presented shows that a positive test is the result of environmental substance or inadvertent exposure due to human drug use, that evidence should be considered as a mitigating factor in any disciplinary action taken against the trainer.

(3) Androgenic-anabolic steroids.

(a) The following androgenic-anabolic steroids are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations:

Stanozolol (Winstrol) - 1 ng/ml urine in all horses regardless of sex.

Boldenone (Equipose) - 15 ng/ml urine in intact males. No level is permitted in geldings, fillies or mares.

Nandrolone (Durabolin) - 1 ng/ml urine in geldings, fillies, and mares, and for nandrolone metabolite (5 α -oestrane-3 β ,17 α -diol) - 45 ng/ml urine in intact males.

Testosterone - 20 ng/ml urine in geldings. 55 ng/ml urine in fillies and mares. Samples from intact males will not be tested for the presence of testosterone.

(b) All other androgenic-anabolic steroids are prohibited in race horses.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 08-17-051, § 260-70-630, filed 8/14/08, effective 9/14/08; 08-05-091, § 260-70-630, filed 2/15/08, effective 6/1/08; 06-09-009, § 260-70-630, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-630, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 04-05-095, § 260-70-630, filed 2/18/04, effective 3/20/04; 03-11-019, § 260-70-630, filed 5/12/03, effective 6/12/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-630, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-640 Permitted medication. Trainers using permitted medication in the care of their horses are subject to all rules governing such medications. Failure to administer permitted medication to a horse on a program of permitted medication is a violation of these rules.

(1) The use of one of three approved nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is permitted under the following conditions:

(a) The drug may not exceed the following permitted serum or plasma threshold concentrations, which are consistent with administration by a single intravenous injection at least twenty-four hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered:

- (i) Phenylbutazone - 5 micrograms per milliliter;
- (ii) Flunixin - 50 nanograms per milliliter;
- (iii) Ketoprofen - 10 nanograms per milliliter.

(b) No NSAID, including the approved NSAIDs listed in this rule, may be administered within the twenty-four hours before post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

(c) The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs, with the exception of phenylbutazone in a concentration below 1 microgram per milliliter of serum or plasma or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum or plasma sample is not permitted. The use of all but one of the approved NSAIDs must be discontinued at least forty-eight hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

(2) Any horse to which a NSAID has been administered is subject to having a blood and/or urine sample(s) taken at the direction of an official veterinarian to determine the quantitative NSAID level(s) and/or the presence of other drugs which may be present in the blood or urine sample(s).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 08-09-044, § 260-70-640, filed 4/10/08, effective 5/11/08; 07-07-036, § 260-70-640, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-640, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-640, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-640, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-645 Anti-ulcer medications. The following anti-ulcer medications are permitted to be administered, at the stated dosage, up to twenty-four hours prior to the race in which the horse is entered.

- (1) Cimetidine (Tagamet®) - 8-20 mg/kg PO BID - TID
- (2) Omeprazole (Gastrogard®) - 2.2 grams PO SID
- (3) Ranitidine (Zantac®) - 8 mg/kg PO BID

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 06-09-009, § 260-70-645, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-645, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05.]

WAC 260-70-650 Furosemide. (1) Furosemide may be administered intravenously to a horse which is entered to compete in a race. Except under the instructions of an official veterinarian for the purpose of removing a horse from the veterinarian's list or to facilitate the collection of a urine sample, furosemide will be permitted only after an official veterinarian has placed the horse on the furosemide or bleeder list.

(2) The use of furosemide is permitted under the following circumstances:

(a) Furosemide must be administered on the grounds of the association, by a single intravenous injection, prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered.

(b) The furosemide dosage administered must not exceed 500 mg nor be less than 150 mg.

(c) The trainer of the treated horse must deliver to an official veterinarian or his/her designee no later than one hour prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered the following information under oath on a form provided by the commission:

(i) The name of the horse, the horse's tattoo number, racetrack name, the date and time the furosemide was administered to the entered horse;

(ii) The dosage amount of furosemide administered to the entered horse; and

(iii) The printed name and signature of the attending licensed veterinarian who administered the furosemide.

(iv) The signature of the trainer or his/her representative.

(d) Failure to administer furosemide in accordance with these rules may result in the horse being scratched from the race by the stewards.

(e) Test results must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample.

(i) The specific gravity of post-race urine samples may be measured to ensure that samples are sufficiently concentrated for proper chemical analysis. The specific gravity must not be below 1.010. If the specific gravity of the urine is found to be below 1.010 or if a urine sample is unavailable for testing, quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma will be performed;

(ii) Quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma must be performed when the specific gravity of the corresponding urine sample is not measured or if measured below 1.010. Concentrations may not exceed 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of serum or plasma.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-650, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-650, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-650, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 03-06-004, § 260-70-650, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 02-10-102, § 260-70-650, filed 4/30/02, effective 5/31/02; 96-10-001, § 260-70-650, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-660 Furosemide and bleeder lists. The official veterinarians will maintain a furosemide list and a bleeder list of all horses eligible to race with furosemide. The list is a statewide list that applies to all licensed associations.

(1) Furosemide list.

(a) A horse is eligible to race with furosemide if the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian determine that it would be in the horse's best interests to race with furosemide. Notification using prescribed commission forms must be given to an official veterinarian prior to the close of entries to ensure public notification.

(b) If an official veterinarian so orders, a horse placed on the furosemide list will be placed in detention in its regularly assigned stall, no later than four hours prior to the scheduled post time for any race in which it is entered to start, and with oral or written notification to the trainer may be watched by commission staff. Once placed in detention, a horse must remain in its barn or on its assigned hotwalker until it is taken to the receiving barn or to the paddock to be saddled for the race, except that the stewards may permit a horse to leave detention to engage in exercise blowouts or warm-up heats.

(c) The confirmation of a horse eligible to race with furosemide must be certified in writing by an official veterinarian and entered on the furosemide list. Copies of the certification will be issued to the owner of the horse or the owner's designee upon request.

(d) Every horse eligible to race with furosemide, regardless of age, will be placed on the furosemide list.

(e) A horse placed on the official furosemide list must remain on that list unless the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian submit(s) a written request to remove the horse from the list. The request must be on commissioned-approved forms and must be submitted to an official veterinarian no later than time of entry. 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 calendar days unless determined to be detrimental to the welfare of the horse, in consultation with an official veterinarian. If a horse is removed from the official furosemide list a second time in a three hundred sixty-five day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of ninety calendar days.

(2) Bleeder list.

(a) An official veterinarian will maintain a bleeder list of all horses, which have demonstrated external evidence of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout as observed by an official veterinarian.

(b) Following an incident of bleeding that is confirmed to be as a result of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage,

the horse, regardless of age, must be placed on the bleeder list and is ineligible to race for the following time periods:

- (i) First incident - fourteen days;
- (ii) Second incident within three hundred and sixty-five day period - thirty days;
- (iii) Third incident within three hundred and sixty-five day period - one hundred and eighty days;
- (iv) Fourth incident within three hundred and sixty-five day period - barred from racing for life.

(c) For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day the horse bled externally is the first day of the ineligibility period.

(d) The voluntary administration of furosemide without an external bleeding incident will not subject the horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined by this policy.

(e) Every horse that is confirmed a bleeder will have a notation affixed to the horse's certificate of registration.

(f) A horse may be removed from the bleeder list only upon the direction of an official veterinarian.

(3) A horse which has been placed on a furosemide or bleeder list in another jurisdiction may be placed on the furosemide list in this jurisdiction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-660, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-660, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-660, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. 03-06-004, § 260-70-660, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-660, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-675 Bicarbonate testing. No bicarbonate-containing substance or alkalizing substance that effectively alters the serum or plasma pH or concentration of bicarbonates or total carbon dioxide in a horse may be administered to a horse within twenty-four hours of post time of the race in which the horse is entered.

An official veterinarian, the board of stewards or the executive secretary acting on behalf of the commission may at their discretion and at any time order the collection of test samples from any horses either in the horse's stall or within the receiving or test barn to determine the serum or plasma pH or concentration of bicarbonate, total carbon dioxide, or electrolytes.

Test samples must not exceed 37.0 millimoles of total carbon dioxide concentration per liter of serum or plasma. A serum or plasma total carbon dioxide level exceeding this value is a violation of this rule. Penalties will be assessed as a Class 4 violation as provided in WAC 260-84-110(6).

Split samples will be taken from all horses entered to run in a race when bicarbonate testing is to be done. When split samples are taken, they will be shipped as soon as practical to the commission-approved laboratories for total carbon dioxide split sample testing. The commission is responsible for the cost of shipping and testing of split samples taken under this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-675, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-675, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-17-123, § 260-70-675, filed 8/18/05, effective 9/18/05.]

WAC 260-70-680 Uniform classification guidelines. This section classifies each drug/medication/foreign substance, and where appropriate and/or available, its trade

name. The penalties for violation of this section are in WAC 260-84-110.

(1) Class 1

Class 1 drugs are stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect the performance of a horse, and have no generally accepted medical use. 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.

Drug	Trade Name
Alfentanil	Alfenta
Amphetamine	
Anileridine	Leritine
Apomorphine	
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	
Carfentanil	
Cathinone	
Cocaine	
Codeine	
DEA Schedule 1 (all)	
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo
Diamorphine	
Donepezil	Aricept
Endorphins	
Enkephalins	
Ethylmorphine	Dionin
Etorphine HCl	M99
Fentanyl	Sublimaze
Heroin	
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)	Hycodan
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran
Lofentanil	
Mazindol	Sanorex
Meperidine	Demerol
Mephentermine	Wyamine
Metaraminol	Aramine
Methadone	Dolophine
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn
Methaqualone	Quaalude
Methcathinone	
Methylphenidate	Ritalin
Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)	
Morphine	
Nikethamide	Coramine
Oxycodone	Percodan
Oxymorphone	Numorphan
Pemoline	Cylert
Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric
Phenazocine	Narphen
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan
Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.
Phenmetrazine	Preludin

Drug	Trade Name
Picrotoxin	
Piritramide	
Remifentanil	Ultiva
Strychnine	
Sufentanil	Sufenta

(2) Class 2

Class 2 drugs are drugs/medication/foreign substances that have a high potential to affect the performance of a horse, but less of a potential than class 1 drugs. Class 2 drugs are either not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name
Accecarbromal	
Acetophenazine	Tindal
Adinazolam	
Alclofenac	
Alcuronium	Alloferin
Alphaprodine	Nisentil
Alpidem	Anaxyl
Alprazolam	Xanax
Althesin	Saffan
Amisulpride	Solian
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep
Amobarbital	Amytal
Amoxapine	Asendin
Amperozide	
Anilopam	Anisine
Aprobarbital	Alurate
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.
Atomoxetine	Strattera
Atracurium	Tracrium
Azacylonol	Frenque
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)
Barbital	Veronal
Barbiturates	
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide
Benoxaprofen	
Benperidol	Anquil
Bentazepam	Tiadipona
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodil- etten
Benzoctamine	
Benzodiazepines	
Benzphetamine	Didrex
Benztropine	Cogentin
Biriperone	
Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam
Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.
Bromocriptine	Parlodel
Bromperidol	Bromidol
Brotizolam	Brotocol
Bupivacaine	Marcaine
Buprenorphine	Temgesic
Buspiron	Buspar

Drug	Trade Name
Buspropion	Wellbutrin
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.
Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal
Butanilicaine	Hostacain
Butaperazine	Repoise
Butoctamide	Listomin
Caffeine	
Camazepam	Paxor
Captodiamide	Covatine
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet
Carbromol	Mifudorm
Carisoprodol	Soma, Rela
Carphenazine	Proketazine
Carpipramine	Prazinil
Carticaine (see Articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)	
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.
Chloraldehyde (chloral)	
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium
Chlormezanone	Trancopal
Chloroform	
Chlorhexidol	
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine
Chlorprothazine	Newiplege
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil
Chlorprothixene	Taractan
Citalopram	Celex
Clobazam	Urbanyl
Clocapramine	
Clomethiazole	
Clomipramine	Anafranil
Clonazepam	Klonopin
Clorazepate	Tranxene
Clothiapine	Entermin
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize
Cloxacolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolistan
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex
Conorphone	
Corticaine	Ultracain
Crotetamide	
Cyamemazine	Tercian
Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm
Darbepoetin	Aranesp
Decamethonium	Syncurine
Demoxepam	
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane
Dezocine	Dalgan®
Diazepam	Valium
Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin
Dilorazepam	Briantum
Diprenorphine	M50/50
Dixyrazine	Esucos
Dopamine	Intropin

Drug	Trade Name
Doxacurium	Nuromax
Doxapram	Dopram
Doxefazepam	Doxans
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)
Enciprazine	
Ephedrine	
Epibatidine	
Epinephrine	
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon
Ethamivan	
Ethanol	
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl
Ethinamate	Valmid
Ethopropazine	Parsidol
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel
Etidocaine	Duranest
Etifoxin	Stresam
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden
Etodroxizine	Indunox
Etomidate	
Fenarbamate	Tymium
Fenclozic Acid	Cincopal
Fenfluramine	Pondimin
Fluanisone	Sedalande
Fludiazepam	Erispam
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil
Fluoresone	Caducid
Fluoxetine	Prozac
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol
Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol
Flurazepam	Dalmane
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin
Flutoprazepam	Restas
Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.
Galantamine	Reminyl
Gallamine	Flaxedil
Gepirone	
Glutethimide	Doriden
Halazepam	Paxipam
Haloperidol	Haldol
Haloxazolam	Somelin
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure
Hexafluorenum	Myalexen
Hexobarbital	Evipal
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol
Hydroxyzine	Atarax
Ibomal	Noctal
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil
Isapirone	
Isocarboxazid	Marplan
Isomethadone	

Drug	Trade Name
Isoproterenol	Isoprel
Isoxicam	Maxicam
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar
Ketazolam	Anxon, Lafram, Solatran, Loftran
Lenperone	Elanone-V
Levomethorphan	
Lidocaine	Xylocaine
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.
Lobeline	
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan
Loperamide	Imodium
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane
Lorazepam	Ativan
Lormetazepam	Noctamid
Loxapine	Laxitane
Maprotiline	Ludimil
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla
Meclofenoxate	Lucidril, etc.
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.
Melperone	Eunerpan
Memantine	Namenda
Meparfynol	Oblivon
Mepazine	Pacatal
Mephenoalone	Control, etc.
Mephenytoin	Mesantoin
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown
Mesoridazine	Serentil
Metaclazepam	Talis
Metazocine	
Metharbital	Gemonil
Methohexital	Brevital
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.
Methypylon	Noludar
Metocurine	Metubine
Metomidate	Hypnodil
Mexazolam	Melex
Midazolam	Versed
Mirtazepine	Remeron
Mivacurium	Mivacron
Modafinil	Provigil
Molindone	Moban
Moperone	Luvatren
Mosaprimine	
Nalbuphine	Nubain
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone
Nefazodone	Serzone
Nimetazepam	Erimin
Nitrazepam	Mogadon
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.
Norepinephrine	
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor
Olanzapine	Zyprexa

Drug	Trade Name
Oxazepam	Serax
Oxazolam	Serenal
Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin
Pancuronium	Pavulon
Paraldehyde	Paral
Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat
Penfluridol	Cyperon
Pentobarbital	Nembutal
Perazine	Taxilan
Perfluorodecolin	
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene	
Perfluorooctylbromide	
Perfluorotripropylamine	
Perfluorocarbons	
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.
Perlazine	Hypnodin
Perphenazine	Trilafon
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.
Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil
Phenobarbital	Luminal
Phentermine	Iomamin
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon
Pimozide	Orap
Pinazepam	Domar
Pipamperone	Dipiperon
Pipecuronium	Arduan
Pipequaline	
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide
Piperocaine	Metycaine
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.
Piquindone	
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax
Prilocaine	Citanest
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine
Propanidid	
Propiomazine	Largon
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet
Propiram	
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine
Prothipendyl	Dominal
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil
Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol
Pyridylidione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor
Quazipam	Doral
Quetiapine	Seroquel
Racemethorphan	
Racemorphan	
Raclopride	
Ractopamine	Raylean
Remoxipride	Roxiam
Reserpine	Serpasil
Rilmazafone	
Risperidone	
Ritanserlin	
Rivastigmine	Exelon
Rocuronium	Zemuron
Rofecoxib	Vioxx
Romifidine	Sedivet

Drug	Trade Name
Ropivacaine	Naropin
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft
Snake Venoms	
Somatrem	Protropin
Somatropin	Nutropin
Spiclomazine	
Spiperone	
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.
Sulfondiethylmethane	
Sulfonmethane	
Sulforidazine	Inofal
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitol
Sultopride	Barnetil
Talbutal	Lotusate
Tandospirone	
Temazepam	Restoril
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman
Tetracaine	Pontocaine
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin
Thebaine	
Thialbarbital	Kemithal
Thiamylal	Surital
Thiethylperazine	Torecan
Thiopental	Pentothal
Thiopropazate	Dartal
Thiopropazine	Majeptil
Thioridazine	Mellaril
Thiothixene	Navane
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol
Timiperone	Tolopelon
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel
Topirimate	Topamax
Tramadol	Ultram
Tranlycypromine	Parnate
Trazodone	Desyrel
Tretoquinol	Inolin
Triazolam	Halcion
Tribromethanol	
Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel
Trichloroethanol	
Trichloroethylene	Trilene, Trimar
Triclofos	Triclos
Trifluomeprazine	Nortran
Trifluoperazine	Stelazine
Trifluperidol	Triperidol
Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin
Trimipramine	Surmontil
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.
Urethane	
Valdecocixib	
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl
Venlafaxine	Effexor
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril
Vercuronium	Norcuron
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.
Vinbarbital	Delvinol

Drug	Trade Name
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda
Yohimbine	
Zaleplon	Sonata
Ziprasidone	Geodon
Zolazepam	
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox
Zomepirac	Zomax
Zopiclone	Imovan
Zotepine	Lodopin
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol

(3) Class 3

Class 3 drugs are drugs/medication/foreign substances 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 class 2 drugs.

Drug	Trade Name
Acebutolol	Sectral
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin
Almotriptan	Axert
Alprenolol	
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.
Amitraz	Mitaban
Amlodipine	Norvasc
Amyl nitrite	
Arecoline	
Atenolol	Tenormin
Atropine	
Benazeprilat, Benazepril and MC-Tab	Lotensin
Betaxolol	Kerlone
Bethanidine	Esbatal
Biperiden	Akineton
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.
Bitolterol	Effectin
Bolasterone	
Boldione	
Bretylium	Bretylol
Brimonidine	Alphagan
Bromfenac	Duract
Bromodiphenhydramine	
Bufexamac	
Bumetanide	Bumex
Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic
Calusterone	
Candesartan	Atacand
Captopril	Capolen
Carazolol	Carbacel, Conduc-ton
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl
Carbamezapine	Tegretol
Carbinoxamine	Clistin
Carteolol	Cartrol
Carvedilol	Coreg
Celecoxib	Celebrex

Drug	Trade Name
Cimeterol	
Clemastine	Tavist
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin
Clonidine	Catapres
Clostebol	
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol
Cycrimine	Pagitane
Danazol	Danocrine
Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	
Deracoxib	Deremaxx
Desoxymethyltestosterone	
Detomidine	Dormosedan
Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon
Diazoxide	Proglycem
Diflunisal	
Dimeflin	
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl
Dipyridamole	Persantine
Divalproex	Depakote
Dobutamine	Dobutrex
Doxazosin	
Doxylamine	Decapryn
Dyphylline	
Edrophonium	Tensilon
Eletripan	Relpax
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec
Ergoloid mesylates	
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Cardilate
Esmolol	Brevibloc
Etamiphylline	
Ethacrynic Acid	Edecrin
Ethosuximide	Zarontin
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine
Etodolac	Lodine
Felbamate	Felbatol
Fenbufen	Cincopal
Fenoldopam	Corlopam
Fenoprofen	Nalfon
Fenoterol	Berotec
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc.
Fentiazac	
Flurbiprofen	Froben
Flufenamic Acid	
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin
Flupirtine	Katadolone
Formebolone	
Formoterol	Altram
Fosinopril, Fosinoprilat	Monopril
Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx
Furazabol	
Gabapentin	Neurontin
Gestrinone	
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul
Guanadrel	Hylolrel
Guanethidine	Ismelin
Guanabenz	Wytensin
Heptaminol	Corofundol
Homatropine	Homapin

Drug	Trade Name
Hydralazine	Apresoline
4-Hydroxytestosterone	
Ibutilide	Corvert
Iloprost	Ventavis
Indomethacin	Indocin
Ipratropium	
Irbesarten	Avapro
Isoetharine	Bronkosol
Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil
Kebuzone	
Ketorolac	Toradol
Labetalol	Normodyne
Lamotrigine	Lamictal
Levobunolol	Betagan
Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril
Losartan	Hyzaar
Mabuterol	
Mecamylamine	Inversine
Medetomidine	Domitor
Mefenamic Acid	Ponstel
Mestanolone	
Mesterolone	
Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel
Metenolone	
Methachloline	
Methandienone	
Methandriol	Proboldic
Methasterone	
Methixene	Trest
Methoxamine	Vasoxyl
Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide
Methsuximide	Celontin
Methylatropine	
Methyldienolone	
Methyldopa	Aldomet
Methylnortestosterone	
Methyltestosterone	Metandren
Methyl-1-testosterone	
Metolazone	
Metoprolol	Lopressor
Mibefradil	Posicor
Mibolerone	
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline
Minoxidil	Loniten
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic
Muscarine	
Namumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Releafex
Nadol	Corgard
Naloxone	Narcan
Naltrexone	Revia
Naratriptan	Amerge
Nefopam	
Neostigmine	Prostigmine
Niflumic Acid	Nifluril
Nimesulide	
Nitroglycerin	
19-Norandrostenediol	
19-Norandrostenedione	
Norbolethone	

Drug	Trade Name
Norclostebol	
Norethandrolone	
Nylidrine	Arlidin
Olmesartan	Benicar
Oxabolone	
Oxandrolone	Anavar
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal
Oxprenolol	Trasicor
Oxymesterone	
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.
Paramethadione	Paradione
Pargyline	Eutonyl
Penbutolol	Levitol
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate
Pentazocine	Talwin
Perindopril	Biprel
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzylamine
Phentolamine	Regitine
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine
Physostigmine	Eserine
Pindolol	Viskin
Pirbuterol	Maxair
Piretanide	Arelis, Tauliz
Piroxicam	Feldene
Prazosin	Minipress
Primidone	Mysoline
Procaine	
Procaterol	Pro Air
Procyclidine	Kemadrin
Promazine	Sparine
Promethazine	Phenergan
Propentophylline	Karsivan
Propranolol	Inderal
Prostanazol	
Protokylol	Ventaire
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed
Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	Accupril
Quinbolone	
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace
Ritodrine	Yutopar
Rizatriptan	Maxalt
Salmeterol	
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone
Sibutramine	Meridia
Sildenafil	Viagra
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax
Stenbolone	
Sulindac	Clinoril
Sumatriptan	Imitrex
Tadalafil	Cialis
Telmisartan	Micardis
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.
Tepoxalin	

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

(4) Class 4

Class 4 drugs include therapeutic drugs/medications/foreign substances that would be expected to have less potential to affect the performance of a racing horse than class 3 drugs.

Drug	Trade Name
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.
Acetanilid	
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)	
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	
Aclomethasone	Aclovate
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.
Amcinonide	Cyclocort
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor
Aminocaproic Acid	Amicar, Caprocid
Aminodarone	
2-Aminoheptaine	Tuamine
Aminopyrine	
Amisometradine	Rolictron
Amlopidine	Norvasc, Ammivin
Amrinone	
Anisotropine	Valpin
Antipyrine	
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox
Aprindine	
Baclofen	Lioresal
Beclomethasone	Propaderm
Benazepril	Lotrel
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine

Drug	Trade Name
Benzocaine	
Benzthiazide	
Bepidil	Bepadin
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid
Boldenone	Equipoise
Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.
Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer
Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort
Butacaine	Butyn
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin
Butoxycaine	Stadacain
Camphor	
Carprofen	Rimadyl
Cetirizine	Zyrtec
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin
Chlorophenesin	Maolate
Chloroquine	Avloclor
Chlorothiazide	Diuril
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine
Clanobutin	
Clibucaine	Batrax
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.
Clobetasol	Temovate
Clocortolone	Cloderm
Clofenamide	
Clormecaine	Placacid
Colchicine	
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.
Cyclizine	Merazine
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide
Cyproheptadine	Periactin
Dantrolene	Dantrium
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin
Desonite	Des Owen
Desoximetasone	Topicort
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.
Dextromethorphan	
Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine
Dichlorphenamide	Daramide
Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol
Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor
Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.
Digitoxin	Crystodigin
Digoxin	Lanoxin
Dihydroergotamine	
Diltiazem	Cardizem
Dimethisoquin	Quotane
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil
Dipyryone	Novin, Methampyrone
Disopyramide	Norpac
Dromostanolone	Drolban

Drug	Trade Name
Dyclonine	Dyclone
Eltenac	
Ergonovine	Ergotrate
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.
Etanercept	Enbrel
Ethoheptazine	Zactane
Ethotoin	Peganone
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.
Felodipine	Plendil
Fexofenadine	Allegra
Firocoxib	
Flecainide	Idalon
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac
Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.
Flumethiazide	Ademol
Flunarizine	Sibelium
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.
Flunixin	Banamine
Fluocinolone	Synalar
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex
Fluorometholone	FML
Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol
Flurandrenolide	Cordran
Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide
Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate
Halcinonide	Halog
Halobetasol	Ultravate
Hexocyclium	Tral
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrodiuril
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin [Nuprin], etc.
Infliximab	Remicade
Isoflupredone	Predef
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon
Isopropamide	Darbid
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan
Isradipine	DynaCirc
Ketoprofen	Orudis
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal
Loratidine	Claritin
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine
Meclofenamic Acid	Arquel
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.
Meloxicam	Mobic
Mepenzolate	Cantil
Mephenesin	Tolserol
Meralluride	Mercuhydrin
Merbaphen	Novasural
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin
Mercumalilin	Cumertilin
Mersalyl	Salyrgan

Drug	Trade Name
Metaxalone	Skelaxin
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol
Methantheline	Banthine
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.
Methazolamide	Naptazane
Methdilazine	Tacaryl
Methocarbamol	Robaxin
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.
Methscopolamine	Pamine
Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol
Methylergonovine	Methergine
Methylprednisolone	Medrol
Methysergide	Sansert
Metiamide	
Metoclopramide	Reglan
Mexilitine	Mexilil
Milrinone	
Mometasone	Elocon
Montelukast	Singulair
Naepaine	Amylsine
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin
Naphazoline	Privine
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn
Nicardipine	Cardine
Nifedipine	Procardia
Nimodipine	Nemotop
Norethandrone	
Nortestosterone	Nemotop
Olsalazine	Dipentum
Orphenadrine	Norlifix
Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam
Oxymetazoline	Afrin
Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil
Oxyphenyclimine	Daricon
Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl
Paramethasone	Haldrone
Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin
Phenacemide	Phenurone
Phensuximide	Milontin
Phenylbutazone	
Phenytoin	Dilantin
Polythiazide	Renese
Pramoxine	Tronothaine
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.
Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.
Probenecid	
Procainamide	Pronestyl
Propafenone	Rythmol
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine
Proparacaine	Ophthaine
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine
Salicylamide	
Salicylate	
Spironolactone	Aldactone
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan

Drug	Trade Name
Testosterone	
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine
Theobromine	
Thiosalicylate	
Thiphenamil	Trocinate
Tocainide	Tonocard
Tranexamic Acid	
Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.
Triamterene	Dyrenium
Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquason
Tridihexethyl	Pathilon
Trimeprazine	Temaril
Tripolidine	Actidil
Tuaminoheptane	Tuamine
Vedaprofen	
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin
Xylometazoline	Otrivin
Zafirlukast	Accolate
Zeranol	Ralgro
Zileuton	Zyflo

(5) Class 5

Class 5 drugs include those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have generally been established by racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents such as DMSO and other medications.

Drug	Trade Name
Anisindione	
Cilostazol	Pletal
Cimetidine	Tagamet
Cromolyn	Intel
Dicumarol	Dicumarol
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)	
Diphenadione	
Esomeprazole	Nexium
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.
Lansoprazole	
Mesalamine	Asacol
Misoprostel	Cytotec
Nedocromil	Tilade
Nizatidine	Axid
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec
Pantoprazole	Protonix
Phenindione	Hedulin
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin
Polyethylene glycol	
Rabeprazole	Aciphex
Ranitidine	Zantac
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin

(6) Nonclassified substances

Nonclassified substances are considered to have no effect on the physiology of a horse, except to improve nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasite infestations. These substances normally include antimicrobials, antiparasitic drugs, and nutrients such as vitamins.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 08-03-046, § 260-70-680, filed 1/10/08, effective 2/10/08; 07-07-012, § 260-70-680, filed 3/8/07,

effective 4/8/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-680, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-680, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-680, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-710 Voiding track record. In the event that a horse establishes a track record in a race and if it later develops that the chemical analysis of any sample taken indicates the presence of any prohibited substances for which the urine is redistributed, then such track record shall be null and void.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-710, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-720 Posterior digital neurectomy. (1) No person may bring onto the grounds of a racing association, or enter or cause to be entered in any race, or sell, offer for sale, or act as an agent in the sale of any horse on the grounds under the jurisdiction of the commission that has had a posterior digital neurectomy performed, or has had any nerve removed from the leg of such horse, except as provided in this chapter.

(2) A horse upon which a posterior digital neurectomy has been performed is eligible to race if the following conditions are met:

(a) Prior approval of an official veterinarian has been obtained before the horse was brought onto the grounds of the racing association;

(b) An official veterinarian is satisfied that the loss of sensation to the horse due to the posterior digital neurectomy will not endanger the safety of the public and the participants in racing and does not compromise the integrity of horse racing;

(c) The racing secretary is notified of the posterior digital neurectomy at the time the horse is admitted to the grounds of the racing association; and

(d) The horse's registration or eligibility certificate has been marked to indicate that a posterior digital neurectomy was performed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-720, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-720, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-720, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-720, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-730 Postmortem examination. (1) The commission may require a postmortem examination of any horse that is injured on the grounds of a racing association during its scheduled race meet and training periods, while the horse is in training or in competition and that subsequently expires or is destroyed, or any horse that expires while housed on the grounds. In proceeding with a postmortem examination the commission or its designee will coordinate with the trainer and/or owner to determine and address any insurance requirements.

(2) Trainers and owners must cooperate with such action as a condition of licensure.

(3) An official veterinarian may take possession of the horse upon death for postmortem examination. An official veterinarian may submit blood, urine, other bodily fluid specimens or other tissue specimens collected during a postmortem examination for analysis. Upon completion of the post-

mortem examination, the remains may be returned to the owner or disposed of at the owner's option.

(4) The presence of a prohibited substance in a specimen collected during the postmortem examination may constitute a violation of these rules.

(5) The cost of commission-ordered postmortem examinations, testing and disposal will be borne by the commission.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. 07-07-036, § 260-70-730, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; 06-09-009, § 260-70-730, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; 05-07-067, § 260-70-730, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. 96-10-001, § 260-70-730, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]