Chapter 260-70 WAC
EQUINE MEDICATION PROGRAM

Last Update: 1/8/21

WAC

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. WSR 89-04-026 (Order 88-06), § 260-70-010, filed 1/25/89; WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-010, filed 7/8/87; WSR 86-09-072 (Order 86-02), § 260-70-010, filed 4/21/86; WSR 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 Repealed by WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.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. WSR 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 Repealed by WSR 80-01-072 (Order 79-02), filed 12/24/79.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. WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-021, filed 7/8/87; WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-021, filed 3/7/84; WSR 82-03-053 (Order 82-01), § 260-70-021, filed 1/20/82; WSR 80-01-072 (Order 79-02), § 260-70-021, filed 12/24/79.] Repealed by WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.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. WSR 93-23-009, § 260-70-025, filed 11/5/93, effective 12/6/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-025, filed 7/8/87; WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-025, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.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. WSR 94-20-070, § 260-70-026, filed 10/3/94, effective 11/3/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-026, filed 7/8/87; WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-026, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.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. WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-027, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.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. WSR 93-23-008, § 260-70-028, filed 11/5/93, effective 12/6/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-028, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-029, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-031, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-032, filed 3/7/84.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 94-04-002, § 260-70-040, filed 1/20/94, effective 2/20/94. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 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 WSR 96-10-001, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040.

260-70-050 Procedure for taking specimens. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-050, filed 7/8/87. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 89-04-026 (Order 88-06), § 260-70-090, filed 1/25/89; WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-090, filed 7/8/87; WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-090, filed 3/7/84; WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 85-12-057 (Order 85-02), § 260-70-100, filed 6/5/85; WSR 84-06-061 (Order 84-01), § 260-70-100, filed 3/7/84; WSR 83-19-054 (Order 83-04), § 260-70-100, filed 9/19/83; WSR 82-03-053 (Order 82-01), § 260-70-100, filed 1/20/82; WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 87-15-020 (Resolution No. 87-03), § 260-70-170, filed 7/8/87; WSR 80-05-132 (Order 79-03), § 260-70-170, filed 5/7/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-200, filed 4/9/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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 WSR 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. WSR 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-290, filed 4/9/82.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 82-09-016 (Order 82-03), § 260-70-300, filed 4/9/82.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-520, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-520, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-520, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-530, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-530, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-530, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by WSR 07-07-036, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040.

260-70-645 Anti-ulcer medications. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-645, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-645, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05.] Repealed by WSR 17-07-054, filed 3/10/17, effective 4/10/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020.

260-70-670 Penalties—Guidelines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-670, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-690, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 03-06-004, § 260-70-700, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 00-07-042, § 260-70-700, filed 3/6/00, effective 4/6/00; WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-700, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.] Repealed by WSR 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-500, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-500, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-510, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-510, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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 or administers a procedure to a racehorse at any location under the jurisdiction of the commission must, on a form approved by the commission, report all treatments and procedures to an official veterinarian. The report must include the following:

(a) The name of the horse;

(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 and file the report with an official veterinarian within forty-eight hours of treatment.

If a horse is entered to run in a race and the treatment occurs within forty-eight hours of post time of the race for which the horse is entered, the report must be filed by 10:00 a.m. the morning of the race, with the exception of the furosemide administration as directed in WAC 260-70-650.

(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. WSR 18-07-021, § 260-70-540, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-540, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-540, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-540, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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 without the approval of the official veterinarian, 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) Aminoimidazole carboxamide ribonucleotide (AICAR);

(b) Darbepoetin;

(c) Equine growth hormone;

(d) Erythropoietin;

(e) Hemopure;

(f) Myo-inositol trispyprophosphate (ITPP);

(g) Oxyglobin;

(h) Thymosin beta; and

(i) Venoms or derivatives thereof.

(4) No person shall at any time administer any other doping agent to a horse except pursuant to a valid therapeutic, evidence-based treatment plan.

(a) Other doping agent means a substance that has a pharmacologic potential to alter materially the performance of a horse and has no generally accepted medical use in a horse when treated, and is:

(i) Capable at any time of causing an action or effect, or both, within one or more of the blood, cardiovascular, digestive, endocrine, immune, musculoskeletal, nervous, reproductive, respiratory, or urinary mammalian systems including, but not limited to, endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts, masking agents, oxygen carriers, and agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression; but

(ii) Not a substance that is considered to have no effect on the physiology of a horse except to improve nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasite infestations.

(b) Evidence-based treatment plan means a planned course of treatment written and prescribed by an attending veterinarian before the horse is treated that describes the medical need of the horse for the treatment, the evidence-based scientific or clinical justification for using the doping agent and a determination that recognized therapeutic alternates do not exist and is developed in good faith to treat a medical need of a horse.

(5) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy unless the following conditions are met:

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

(b) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machines may only be used by veterinarians licensed by the commission and only approved machines at a previously disclosed location may be used;

(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.

The horse will be added to a list of ineligible horses. This list will be kept in the race office and be posted in an accessible location.

(6) 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.

(7) The use of bisphosphonates to any horse under four years of age is prohibited. Horses four years of age or older may only be administered bisphosphonates as follows:

(a) Only bisphosphonates that are FDA approved for use in horses may be administered according to label requirements and only for diagnosed cases of navicular disease;

(b) Administration of bisphosphonates must be reported to the commission as required in WAC 260-70-540; and

(c) The horse will be placed on the official veterinarian's list for a minimum of one hundred eighty days after the last administration. The horse must work as required in WAC 260-70-580 prior to return to racing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 20-05-068, § 260-70-545, filed 2/18/20, effective 3/20/20; WSR 18-07-016, § 260-70-545, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18; WSR 13-03-061, § 260-70-545, filed 1/11/13, effective 2/11/13. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-545, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-545, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-545, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-550, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-550, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-550, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-550, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-555 Veterinarian practices. (1) A prescription drug may only be administered with a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) between the attending veterinarian, the horse owner, or their representative, and the horse. A drug may only be adminis-

tered following a veterinarian exam providing treatment recommendations. The relationship requirements of a VCPR are:

(a) The veterinarian, with the consent of the owner, or their representative, has accepted responsibility for making medical judgments regarding the health of the horse;

(b) The veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the horse to make a preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the horse;

(c) The veterinarian has performed an examination of the horse and has knowledge of the care of the horse;

(d) The veterinarian is available to evaluate and oversee treatment outcomes, or has made appropriate arrangements for continuing care of the horse;

(e) The relationship is maintained by veterinary visits as needed; and

(f) The veterinary judgments of the veterinarian are independent and are not dictated by the trainer or owner of the horse.

(2) The trainer and veterinarian are both responsible to ensure compliance with the requirements on drug treatments of horses, except the medical judgment to recommend a drug treatment or to prescribe a drug is the sole responsibility of the veterinarian and the decision to proceed with the drug or treatment is the responsibility of the horse owner, or their representative.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 18-07-022, § 260-70-555, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18.]

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 hy-

podermic 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-560, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-560, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-560, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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.

(a) The inspection shall be conducted by an official veterinarian.

(b) The horse shall be in the trainers assigned stable area unless the official veterinarian is notified prior to the time of inspections.

(c) Every horse to be inspected shall have its legs cleaned of any poultice or other topical applications.

(d) The horse must be free of bandages, or wearing bandages that are easily removed.

(e) The horse must not have been subjected to freezing, icing, or prolonged hosing with cold water, or any other means of reducing the temperature of the legs on the day it is scheduled to be inspected until the inspection has been completed.

(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. WSR 21-03-020, § 260-70-570, filed 1/8/21, effective 2/8/21; WSR 18-07-020, § 260-70-570, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-570, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-570, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-570, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-570, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-575 Out of competition testing. (1) The commission may request an out of competition testing (OCT) sample be collected and screened for any violation of WAC 260-70-545.

(2) The commission may request any owner or trainer currently licensed by the commission to allow an OCT sample be collected under any of the following conditions:

(a) The horse is stabled on the grounds of a licensed race meet.

(b) The horse is nominated or eligible for a stake or handicap race.

(c) The registration certificate of the horse is currently on file with the racing association.

If the horse selected is not currently stabled on the grounds, the owner or trainer shall present the horse to the test barn at a time designated by the commission.

(3) Horses will be selected for OCT by a commission veterinarian, steward, or executive secretary.

(4) Sample collection and split samples will be done in accordance with WAC 260-70-600 and 260-70-610.

(5) Refusal to submit to an OCT sample request will result in penalties consistent with WAC 260-84-110 or 260-84-130.

(6) If a horse that qualifies under subsection (2) of this section is selected for testing and is not stabled at a race meet licensed by the Washington horse racing commission, the commission may approve a regulatory veterinarian from another jurisdiction to collect and submit the sample providing the process complies with WAC 260-70-600 and 260-70-610.

(7) Penalties for a report of a positive laboratory finding in violation of this section will be consistent with WAC 260-84-110 and/or 260-84-130.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 18-07-025, § 260-70-575, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18.]

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 seven 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 eighth day after being placed on the list.

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

(ii) The official veterinarian may require a physical exam prior to approving a work and following the work to assess soundness for racing.

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

(iv) A blood test will be taken by an official veterinarian following the workout and medications levels may not exceed permitted post-race levels. The horse may be allowed to enter "conditionally" prior to the report from the testing laboratory. If the sample is reported to exceed a post-race allowable threshold for an approved medication, the horse will be scratched.

(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.)

(d) Any horse that appears on the veterinarian's list from a recognized jurisdiction will be reported to the board of stewards and/or the official veterinarian. Horses listed are ineligible to race in Washington until approved by an official veterinarian.

(i) An attempt will be made to contact the jurisdiction in which the horse appears on the list to facilitate the process to have the horse removed from the list.

(ii) A horse that appears on any veterinarian's list for any soundness issues will be required to comply with this chapter's requirements for removal from the list, unless the jurisdiction where the horse was placed on the official veterinarian's list has more stringent requirements than this chapter, then the horse must meet those requirements before removal.

(iii) A horse that appears on a veterinarian's list for other reasons may be removed after approval of an official veterinarian.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 18-03-076, § 260-70-580, filed 1/12/18, effective 2/12/18; WSR 15-17-068, § 260-70-580, filed 8/15/15, effective 9/15/15; WSR 11-03-052, § 260-70-580, filed 1/14/11, effective 2/14/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-580, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-580, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-580, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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 hair, blood, urine sample, or a combination of each, 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. WSR 17-03-095, § 260-70-590, filed 1/13/17, effective 2/13/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-590, filed 3/12/07, effective

4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-590, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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. WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-600, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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) 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.

(b) Approved split sample labs must be accredited by the racing medication and testing consortium.

(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;

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

(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. WSR 17-05-057, § 260-70-610, filed 2/10/17, effective 3/13/17. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-610, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-610, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-610, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 03-11-018, § 260-70-610, filed 5/12/03, effective 6/12/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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. WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-620, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-620, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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 and/or metabolites are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations in urine:

Acepromazine - 10 ng/ml
Albuterol - 1 ng/ml
Bupivicaine - 5 ng/ml
Butorphanol - 300 ng/ml
Carboxydetomidine - 1 ng/ml
Clenbuterol - 140 pg/ml (in quarter horse and mixed breed races the presence of clenbuterol is prohibited)
Mepivacaine - 10 ng/ml
Promazine - 25 ng/ml
Pyrilamine - 25 ng/ml

(b) The following quantitative medications and/or metabolites are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations in serum or plasma:

Betamethasone - 10 pg/ml
Butorphanol - 2 ng/ml
Clenbuterol - 2 pg/ml (in quarter horse and mixed races the presence of clenbuterol is prohibited)
Cetirizine - 6 ng/ml
Cimetidine - 400 ng/ml
Dantrolene - 100 pg/ml
Detomidine - 1 ng/ml
Dexamethasone - 5 pg/ml
Diclofenac - 5 ng/ml
DMSO - 10 mcg/ml
Firocoxib - 20 ng/ml
Glycopryrrolate - 3 pg/ml
Guaifenesin - 12 ng/ml
Isoflupredone - 100 pg/ml
Lidocaine - 20 pg/ml
Methocarbamol - 1 ng/ml
Methylprednisolone - 100 pg/ml
Omeprazole - 10 ng/ml
Prednisolone - 1 ng/ml
*Procaine penicillin - 25 ng/ml
Ranitidine - 40 ng/ml
Triamcinolone acetonide - 100 pg/ml
Xylazine - 200 pg/ml

* Administration of procaine penicillin to those horses entered must be reported to the commission and may require surveillance up to six hours prior to post time.

(c) Hair samples in pre- or post-race testing for quarter horses and mixed breed races may not be found to contain clenbuterol, ractopamine, zilpaterol, or albuterol in any concentration.

(d) Where a permitted medication has thresholds in both urine and serum or plasma, as set forth in this section, it is not a defense to a violation that the permitted medication does not exceed both thresholds.

(2) Androgenic-anabolic steroids.

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

Boldenone (Equipoise) - 15 ng/ml urine in male horses other than geldings - 1 ng/ml in urine for geldings, fillies or mares.

Nandrolone (Durabolin) - 1 ng/ml urine in geldings, fillies, and mares, and for nandrolone metabolite (5a-oestrane-3β,17a-diol) - 45 ng/ml urine in male horses other than geldings.

Testosterone - Not greater than 20 ng/ml urine in geldings. Not greater than 55 ng/ml urine in fillies and mares (unless in foal).

Samples from male horses other than geldings will not be tested for the presence of testosterone.

(b) The following androgenic-anabolic steroids are permissible in test samples up to the stated free (not conjugated), concentration in plasma or serum:

Boldenone (equipoise) - 25 pg/ml for all horses regardless of sex.

Nandrolone (durabolin) - 25 pg/ml for fillies and mares and geldings, male horses other than geldings shall be tested for nandrolone in urine.

Testosterone - 100 pg/ml in fillies, mares, and geldings.

(c) The sex of the horse must be identified to the laboratory on samples submitted for all pre- and post-race testing designated specifically for AAS screening.

(d) If an anabolic steroid is reported as administered to any horse to assist it with recovery from injury or illness, the horse may be placed on the official veterinarian list until such time as a sample is submitted and the levels are reported below the approved thresholds.

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

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 19-13-064, § 260-70-630, filed 6/14/19, effective 7/15/19; WSR 19-03-081, § 260-70-630, filed 1/14/19, effective 2/14/19; WSR 18-07-018, § 260-70-630, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18; WSR 17-07-053, § 260-70-630, filed 3/10/17, effective 4/10/17; WSR 15-13-079, § 260-70-630, filed 6/12/15, effective 7/13/15; WSR 14-13-074, § 260-70-630, filed 6/13/14, effective 7/14/14; WSR 13-07-045, § 260-70-630, filed 3/15/13, effective 4/15/13; WSR 12-07-010, § 260-70-630, filed 3/9/12, effective 4/9/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 08-17-051, § 260-70-630, filed 8/14/08, effective 9/14/08; WSR 08-05-091, § 260-70-630, filed 2/15/08, effective 6/1/08; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-630, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-630, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 04-05-095, § 260-70-630, filed 2/18/04, effective 3/20/04; WSR 03-11-019, § 260-70-630, filed 5/12/03, effective 6/12/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-630, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-635 Environmental substances. 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.

(1) The following substances are permissible in test samples up to the stated concentrations:

Arsenic - 0.3 mcg/ml urine

Caffeine - 100 ng/ml serum or plasma

Cobalt - 50 ppb serum or plasma*

* A level of 25 ppb in serum or plasma will result in the horse being placed on the official veterinarians list until such time as the level drops below the 25 ppb.

Benzoylecgonine - 50 ng/ml urine

Estranediol - 0.045 mcg/ml free + conjugated (5a-estrane-3β,17a-diol), in the urine of male horses, other than geldings
Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) - 110 ng/ml in serum or plasma
Hydrocortisone - 1 mcg/ml urine
Methamphetamine - 10 ng/ml urine
Methoxytyramine - 4 mcg/ml, free + conjugated urine
Morphine glucuronides - 50 ng/ml urine
Salicylate salicylic acid - 750 mcg/ml serum or plasma
Theobromine - 2 mcg/ml urine
Tramadol - 50 ng/ml urine

(2) 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 19-03-081, § 260-70-635, filed 1/14/19, effective 2/14/19.]

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 - 2.0 micrograms per milliliter;

(ii) Flunixin - 20 nanograms per milliliter;

(iii) Ketoprofen - 2 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 a second approved NSAID will be considered a violation if the second of the approved NSAIDs is over the secondary threshold as follows:

(i) Phenylbutazone - 0.3 mcg per milliliter;

(ii) Flunixin - 3 ng per milliliter;

(iii) Ketoprofen - 1 ng per milliliter.

(d) 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. WSR 18-07-015, § 260-70-640, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18; WSR 16-09-015, § 260-70-640, filed 4/11/16, effective 5/12/16; WSR 12-07-005, § 260-70-640, filed 3/9/12,

effective 4/9/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 08-09-044, § 260-70-640, filed 4/10/08, effective 5/11/08; WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-640, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-640, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-640, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-640, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

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. Administration of furosemide must be no later than three hours prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered without prior approval of a regulatory veterinarian.

(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;

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

(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. WSR 16-09-017, § 260-70-650, filed 4/11/16, effective 5/12/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-650, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-650, filed 4/10/06, effective

5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-650, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 03-06-004, § 260-70-650, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 02-10-102, § 260-70-650, filed 4/30/02, effective 5/31/02; WSR 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-660, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-660, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-660, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 03-06-004, § 260-70-660, filed 2/20/03, effective 3/23/03. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-660, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-665 Hair testing. (1) The commission is authorized to collect and submit hair samples for testing in quarter horses and mixed breed races. For horses which have been entered to race, the hair sample may be collected at any time prior to post time, or a sample may be collected in the test barn following the race. If a sample is collected after a horse is entered into, but prior to competing in a race, a positive report received based on the sample collected will be considered a post race violation. Hair samples may also be collected for out of competition testing.

(2) The commission or its designee will comply with the official testing laboratories guidelines for hair sample collection and storage.

(3) The presence of any prohibited substances that appears in a pre- or post-race sample including, but not limited to, clenbuterol, zilpaterol, and ractopamine in QH and mixed breed races, will constitute a violation.

The presence of a therapeutic medication with an established threshold level for that breed which appears in a hair sample will not be considered a violation.

(4) Samples collected for out of competition testing in quarter horses that result in a positive finding for a prohibited substance as listed in WAC 260-70-545 will be reported to the board of stewards and considered a violation.

The presence of clenbuterol in an out of competition test in a quarter horse will result in the horse being placed on the official veterinarians list for a minimum of thirty days or until a sample is submitted and is reported as negative for the presence of clenbuterol. If, at the owners request a sample is submitted for screening for re-

moval from the official veterinarians list, the owner(s) are responsible for the cost of the testing.

(5) If a horse is selected for hair testing and the mane is less than four and one-half inches in length, the commission may elect to collect a hair sample using the tail.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 18-07-014, § 260-70-665, filed 3/9/18, effective 4/9/18.]

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 plus the measurement of uncertainty of the laboratory analyzing the sample. A serum or plasma total carbon dioxide level exceeding this value is a violation of this rule. Penalties will be assessed as a category B violation as provided in WAC 260-84-110.

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. WSR 18-03-075, § 260-70-675, filed 1/12/18, effective 2/12/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-675, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-675, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-17-123, § 260-70-675, filed 8/18/05, effective 9/18/05.]

WAC 260-70-680 Uniform classification guidelines. This section classifies drugs, medications, and foreign substances. The names, trade names, classifications, and if applicable a reference to the section containing the permitted threshold are listed alphabetically in WAC 260-70-685. 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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 and other medications. Included are specifically agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs and certain anti-allergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

(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.

(7) Substances denoted with a "*" are medications that are currently being studied at a national level to establish thresholds, currently have an established threshold, or could be considered an environmental contaminate based on the level reported. In the instance of a positive reported for these medications the stewards may use this as mitigating circumstances, taking into account the level reported, when ruling on the violation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 15-07-058, § 260-70-680, filed 3/16/15, effective 4/16/15; WSR 12-07-006, § 260-70-680, filed 3/9/12, effective 4/9/12. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020 and 67.16.040. WSR 08-03-046, § 260-70-680, filed 1/10/08, effective 2/10/08; WSR 07-07-012, § 260-70-680, filed 3/8/07, effective 4/8/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-680, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-680, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-680, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]

WAC 260-70-685 Alphabetical listing of all drugs, medications, and foreign substances. This section contains an alphabetical listing of all drugs, medications and foreign substances classified in WAC 260-70-680.

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-diol		3	A
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-dione		3	A
Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		3	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
1-androstenediol (5a-androst-1-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	B
1-androstenedione (5a-androst-1-ene-3, 17-dione)		3	B
1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5a-androst-1-en-3-one)		3	A
19-Norandrostenediol		3	B
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B
19-Noretiocholanolone		3	B
2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	4	B
3,4-methylenedioxypyprovalerone	MDPV, "bath salts"	1	A
3-Methoxytyramine	3-MT	2	A
4-androstene-3, 6, 17-trione (6-oxo)		3	B
4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	B
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B
5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3, 17-dione)		3	B
5α-androstane-3α, 17α-diol		3	B
5α-androstane-3α, 17β-diol		3	B
5α-androstane-3β, 17α-diol		3	B
5α-androstane-3β, 17β-diol		3	B
5β-androstane-3α-17β-diol, androst-4-ene-3α, 17α-diol		3	B
7-keto-dhea; 19-		3	B
7α-hydroxy-dhea		3	B
7β-hydroxy-dhea		3	B
a-Cobratoxin		1	A
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	B
Acecarbromal		2	A
Acenocoumarol		5	C
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce©	3	B
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	C
Acetanilid		4	B
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamos	4	C
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	B
Acetylcysteine		4	C
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C
Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) - E.g., AICAR and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (pparδ) agonist (e.g., GW 1516)	AICAR	2	A
Adinazolam		2	A
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	B
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil Ventolin	3	B
Alclofenac		2	B
Alclometasone	Aclovate	4	C

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	A
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electrocortin	4	B
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	A
Almotriptan	Axert	3	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A
Alprenolol		2	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A
Altrenogest	Regumate	4	C/Gelding, Colts, Intact Males only
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	B
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	B
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	C
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	4	B
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	C
Aminoglutethimide		3	B
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B
Aminopyrine		4	B
Aminorex	Aminoxafen, Aminoxaphen, Apiquel, McN-742, Menocil	1	A
Amiodarone		4	B
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	B
Amisulpride	Solian	2	A
Amitraz	Mitaban	3	B
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A
Amlodipine	Norvasc, Ammivin	3	B
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	A
Amperozide		2	A
Amphetamine		1	A
Amrinone		4	B
Amyl nitrite		2	A
Anastrozole		3	B
Androst-4-ene-3α, 17β-diol		3	B
Androst-4-ene-3β, 17α-diol		3	B
Androst-5-ene-3α, 17α-diol		3	B
Androst-5-ene-3α, 17β-diol		3	B
Androst-5-ene-3β, 17α-diol		3	B
Androsta-1, 4, 6-triene-3, 17-dione (androstatrienedione)		3	B
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	B
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3, 17-dione)		3	B
Androsterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one)		3	B
Anileridine	Leritine	1	A
Anilopam	Anisine	2	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Anisindione		5	D
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	B
Antipyrine		4	B
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	B
Apomorphine		1	A
Aprindine		4	B
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	A
ARA-290		1	A
Arecoline		3	A
Arformoterol		3	B
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	B
Asialo EPO		1	A
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	B
Atipamazole		2	B
Atomoxetine	Strattera	2	A
Atracurium	Tracrium	2	A
Atropine		3	B
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	A
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	A
Baclofen	Lioresal	4	B
Barbital	Veronal	2	A
Barbiturates		2	A
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	C
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A
Benazepril	Lotrel, Lotensin	3	A
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	B
Benoxaprofen		2	B
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	C
Benperidol	Anquil	2	A
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	2	A
Benzocaine		4	B
Benzoctamine		2	A
Benzodiazepines		2	A
Benzonatate	Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss	2	A
Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Benzthiazide		4	B
Benztropine	Cogentin	2	A
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	A
Bepridil	Bepadin	4	B
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	B
Bethanechol	Uriecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Biperiden	Akineton	3	A
Biriperone		2	A
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	B
Bisphosphonates		3	A
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	A
Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	A
Bolasterone		3	A
Boldenone	Equipose	3	B
Boldione		3	A
Botulinum toxin		2	A
Bretylium	Bretylol	3	B
Brimonidine	Alphagan	2	A
Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2	A
Bromfenac	Duract	3	A
Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4	B
Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2	A
Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2	A
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	B
Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	A
Brompheniramine	Diemtane, Disomer	3	B
Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	A
Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4	C
Bufexamac		3	A
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	B
Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	A
Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	A
Bupropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Buspirone	Buspar	2	A
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2	A
Butacaine	Butyn	2	A
Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2	A
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	C
Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2	A
Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A
Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3	B
Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	B
N-Butylscopolamine		4	C
Caffeine		2	B
Calusterone	Methosorb	3	A
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A
Camphor		4	C
Candesartan	Atacand	3	B
Cannabidiol (CBD) (if THC content more than 0.3% penalty 1A)	Anti-epileptic, analgesic	3	B
Canrenone		4	C

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Capsaicin		2	B
Captodiame	Covatine	2	A
Captopril	Capolen	3	B
Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3	A
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	B
Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	B
Carbamylated EPO		1	A
Carbazochrome		4	B
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A
Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	B
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A
Cardarine (GW-501516)		2	A
Carfentanil		1	A
Carisoprodol	Soma, Rela	2	B
Carphenazine	Proketazine	2	A
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	A
Carprofen	Rimadyl	4	B
Carteolol	Cartrol	3	B
Carticaine (see Articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	B
Carvedilol	Coreg	3	B
Cathinone	khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea	1	A
Celecoxib	Celebrex	3	B
Cetirizine	Zyrtec	4	C
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	A
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	A
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	A
Chlorhexidol		2	A
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	B
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A
Chloroform		2	A
Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4	C
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2	A
Chloroquine	Avloclor	4	C
Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4	B
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4	B
Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2	A
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	1	A
Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2	A
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	B
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	B
Chorionic Gonadotropin (GC)		3	B
Ciclesonide		4	C
Cilostazol	Pletal	4	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Cimeterol		3	A
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	2	B
Citalopram	Celex	2	A
Clanobutin		4	B
Clemastine	Tavist	3	B
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	B
Clibucaine	Batrax	2	A
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	3	B
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	C
Clocapramine		2	A
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	C
Clofenamide		4	B
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)		2	A
Clomiphene		3	B
Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	A
Clonidine	Catapres	3	B
Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Clormecaine	Placacid	2	A
Clostebol		3	A
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
CNTO 530		1	A
Cobalt		3	B
Cocaine		1	A
Codeine		1	A
Colchicine		4	B
Conorphone		2	A
Corticaine	Ultracain	2	A
Corticotrophind		3	B
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	C
Cromolyn	Intel	5	D
Crotetamide		2	A
Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Cyclizine	Merazine	3	B
Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	B
Cyclofenil		3	B
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	C
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	B
Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	3	B
Danazol	Danocrine	3	B
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	C
Darbepoetin	Aranesp	1	A
Darbepoetin (depo)		1	A
Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone		3	A
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	C
Demoxepam		2	A
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	C
Deracoxib	Deremaxx	3	B
Dermorphin		1	A
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Desonide	Des Owen	4	C
Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	C
Desoxymethyltestosterone		3	A
Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	B
Dexamethasone	Axium, etc.	4	C
Dextromethorphan		4	B
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	A
Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3	B
Dezocine	Dalgan®	2	A
Diamorphine		1	A
Diazepam	Valium	3	B
Diazoxide	Proglycem	3	B
Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	2	B
Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2	A
Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4	C
Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4	C
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5	D
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2	A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2	A
Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4	C
Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4	C
Diflunisal		3	B
Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4	B
Digoxin	Lanoxin	4	B
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2	A
Dihydroergotamine		4	B
Dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5a-androstan-3-one)		3	B
Dilorazepam	Briantum	2	A
Diltiazem	Cardizem	4	B
Dimefline		3	A
Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	4	C
Diphenadione		5	C
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	B
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	B
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	A
Dipyridamole	Persantine	3	B
Dipyrone	Novin, Methampyrone	4	B
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	B
Divalproex	Depakote	3	A
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	A
Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	B
Donepezil	Aricept	1	A
Dopamine	Intropin	2	A
Doxacurium	Nuromax	2	A
Doxapram	Dopram	2	A
Doxazosin		3	A
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	A
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	B
Dromostanolone	Drolban	3	B
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	2	A
Drostanolone		3	A
Duloxetine		2	A
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	C
Dyphylline		3	B
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	B
Eletripan	Relpax	3	A
Eltenac		4	B
Enalapril (metabolite enaloprilat)	Vasotec	3	A
Enciprazine		2	A
Endorphins		1	A
Enkephalins		1	A
Ephedrine		2	A
Epi-dihydrotestosterone		3	B
Epibatidine		2	A
Epinephrine		2	A
Epitestosterone		3	B
EPO-Fc		1	A
EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP)		1	A
Ergoloid mesylates (dihydroergocornine mesylate, dihydroergocristine mesylate, and dihydroergocryptine mesylate)		2	A
Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4	C
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4	B
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	1	A
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	B
Esomeprazole	Nexium	5	D
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2	A
Eszopiclone		2	A
Etacrynic acid		3	C
Etamiphylline		3	B
Etanercept	Enbrel	4	B
Ethacrynic Acid	Edecrin	3	B
Ethamivan		2	A
Ethamsylate		4	C
Ethanol		2	A
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	A
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	A
Ethoheptazine	Zactane	2	A
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	A
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	3	A
Ethotoin	Peganone	4	B
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4	C
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4	C
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	3	B
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	A
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	A
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3	A
Ethylphenidate		1	A
Etidocaine	Duranest	2	A
Etifoxin	Stresam	2	A
Etiocholanolone		3	B
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	A
Etodolac	Lodine	3	B
Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	A
Etomidate		2	A
Etorphine HC1	M99	1	A
Exemestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5	D
Felbamate	Felbatol	3	B
Felodipine	Plendil	4	B
Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	A
Fenbufen	Cincopal	3	B
Fenclozic Acid	Mylax	2	B
Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	A
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	B
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	3	B
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	B
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc.	3	B
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Fentiazac		3	B
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	C
Fibroblast Growth Factors, (FGFs), Hepatocyte Growth Factors, (HGF), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF) 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
Firocoxib		4	C
Flecainide	Idalon	4	B
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	B
Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	A
Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	A
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	C
Flufenamic Acid		3	B
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	C
Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	B
Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	B
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	C
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	A
Flunixin	Banamine	4	C*
Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	C
Flucinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	C
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A
Fluoresone	Caducid	2	A
Fluorometholone	FML	4	C
Fluoroprednisolone		4	B
Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	A
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	3	B
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	A
Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol, etc.	2	B
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	C
Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	C
Flurazepam	Dalmane	2	A
Flurbiprofen	Froben	3	B
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	C
Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Formebolone		3	A
Formestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B
Formoterol	Altram	3	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Fosinopril	Monopril	3	A
Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	3	B
Fulvestrant		3	B
Furazabol		3	A
Furosemide	Lasix	N/A	
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	B
Galantamine	Reminyl	2	A
Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Gamma Aminobutryic Acid (GABA)	Carolina Gold	3	B
Gepirone		2	A
Gestrinone		3	A
GH-Releasing Peptides (ghrps), e.g., alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin and pralmorelin (GHRP-2)		3	A
Glutethimide	Doriden	2	A
Glycopryrrolate	Robinul	4	C
Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g., CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin		3	A
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g., ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g., anamorelin and ipamorelin		3	A
Guaifenesin (glycerol guiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	B
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	A
Halcinonide	Halog	4	C
Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	C
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure	2	A
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	B
Heroin		1	A
Hexafluorenium	Myalexen	2	A
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A
Hexocyclium	Tral	4	B
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	2	B
HIF activators (e.g., Argon, xenon)		3	A
Homatropine	Homapin	3	B
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	B
Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	B
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hycodan	1	A
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	C
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	B
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	1	A
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	B
Ibomal	Noctal	2	A
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nuprin, etc.	4	C
Ibutilide	Corvert	3	B
Iloprost	Ventavis	3	A
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	A
Indapamide	Diuretic	3	C
Indomethacin	Indocin	3	B
Infliximab	Remicade	4	B
Insulins		3	B
Ipratropium		3	B
Irbesaten	Avapro	3	A
Isapirone		2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A
Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	B
Isoflupredone	Predef 2x	4	C
Isomethadone		2	A
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	B
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	B
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A
Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	B
Isoxicam	Maxicam	2	B
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4	D
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	B
Kebuzone		3	B
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	B
Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2	A
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	C
Ketorolac	Toradol	3	A
Labetalol	Normodyne	3	B
Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3	A
Lansoprazole		5	D
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	B
Letrozole		3	A
Levamisole		2	B
Levobunolol	Betagan	3	B
Levomethorphan		2	A
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1	A
Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2	B
Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3	A
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Lobeline		2	A
Lofentanil		1	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	A
Loperamide	Imodium	3	B
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	A
Loratidine	Claritin	4	C
Lorazepam	Ativan	2	A
Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	A
Losartan	Hyzaar	3	B
Loxapine	Laxitane	2	A
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)		3	B
Mabuterol		3	A
Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	A
Mazindol	Sanorex	1	A
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	A
Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	B
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	3	B
Meclofenamic Acid	Arquel	4	C
Meclofenoxate	Lucidiril, etc.	2	A
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Medetomidine	Domitor	3	B
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	C
Mefenamic Acid	Ponstel	3	B
Meldonium	Mildronate, et al.	1	A
Meloxicam	Mobic	4	B
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	A
Memantine	Namenda	2	A
Mepazine	Pacatal	2	A
Mepenzolate	Cantil	3	B
Meperidine	Demerol	1	A
Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	B
Mephenoxalone	Control, etc.	2	A
Mephentermine	Wyamine	1	A
Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	2	A
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	B
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	A
Meralluride	Mercuhydrin	4	B
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	B
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B
Mercumatilin	Cumertilin	4	B
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	B
Mesalamine	Asacol	5	C
Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A
Mestanolone		3	A
Mesterolone		3	A
Metaclazepam	Talis	2	A
Metandienone		3	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3	B
Metaraminol	Aramine	1	A
Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	B
Metazocine		2	A
Metenolone		3	A
Metformin		2	B
Methacholine		3	A
Methadone	Dolophine	1	A
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1	A
Methandriol (Methylandrostenediol)	Probolic	3	A
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	3	A
Methantheline	Banthine	3	B
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	3	B
Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	A
Methasterone		3	A
Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	C
Methcathinone		1	A
Methdilazine	Tacaryl	3	B
Methenolone	Primobolan	3	A
Methixene	Trest	3	A
Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	C
Methohexital	Brevital	2	A
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	B
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	A
Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	A
Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	A
Methoxypolyethylene glycolepoetin beta (CERA)		1	A
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	B
Methsuximide	Celontin	4	B
Methyclothiazide	Enduron	4	B
Methyl-1-testosterone		3	A
Methylatropine		3	B
Methyldienolone		3	A
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	A
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	C
Methylhexaneamine (Methylhexanamine)	Geranamine	1	A
Methylnortestosterone (Trestolone)		3	A
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	A
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	C
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	3	B
Methyprylon	Noludar	2	A
Methysergide	Sansert	4	B
Metiamide		4	B
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	C

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A
Metolazone		3	B
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A
Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1	A
Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	B
Metribolone		3	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A
Mexiletine	Mexitil	4	B
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	B
Mibolerone		3	B
Midazolam	Versad	3	B
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	B
Milrinone		4	B
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	B
Mitrazepine	Remeron	2	A
Misoprostol	Cytotec	5	D
Mitragynine	Kratom	1	A
Mivacurium	Mivacron	2	A
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	B
Molindone	Moban	2	A
Mometasone	Elocon	4	C
Montelukast	Singulair	4	C
Moperone	Luvatren	2	A
Morphine		1	A
Mosaprimine		2	A
Muscarine		3	A
Myo-Inositol trispyrophosphate (ITPP)		1	A
N-butylscopolamine		4	C
Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reflifex	3	A
Nadol	Corgard	3	B
Naepaine	Amylsine	2	A
Nalbuphine	Nubain	2	A
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2	A
Naloxone	Narcan	3	B
Naltrexone	Revia	3	B
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	3	B
Naphazoline	Privine	4	B
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4	C
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	B
Nebivolol		3	A
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	D
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	A
Nefopam		3	A
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	B
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	B
Niflumic Acid	Nifluril	3	B
Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Nimesulide		3	B
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	A
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	B
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A
Nitroglycerin		2	B
Nizatidine	Axid	5	D
Norandrosterone		3	B
Norbolethone/Norboletone		3	A
Norclostebol		3	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A
Norepinephrine		2	A
Norethandrolone		3	A
Nortestosterone		3	B
Nortiptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	A
Olanzepine	Zyprexa	2	A
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	A
Olsalazine	Dipentum	5	C
Omeprozole	Prilosec, Losec	5	D
Orphenadrine	Norlfex	4	B
Oxabolone		3	A
Oxandrolone	Anavar	3	B
Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	B
Oxazepam	Serax	2	A
Oxazolam	Serenal	2	A
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	3	A
Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedrine)		2	A
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	A
Oxycodone	Percodan	1	A
Oxymesterone		3	A
Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	B
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	3	B
Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	A
Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	A
Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	C
Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4	B
Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	B
Paliperidone		2	A
Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Pantoprazole	Protonix	5	D
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	A
Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A
Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A
Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Peginesatide		1	A
Pemoline	Cylert	1	A
Penbutolol	Levatol	3	B
Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	A
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3	A
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	B
Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	D
Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1	A
Perazine	Taxilan	2	A
Perfluorocarbons		2	A
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene		2	A
Perflurodecalin		2	A
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	A
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	A
Pergolide	Permax	3	B
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Perindopril	Biprel	3	A
Perlapine	Hypnodin	2	A
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Phenacemide	Phenurone	4	B
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	A
Phenazocine	Narphen	1	A
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1	A
Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1	A
Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2	A
Phenindione	Hedulin	5	D
Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	A
Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	A
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3	B
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	D
Phensuximide	Milontin	4	B
Phentermine	Iomamin	2	A
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	B
Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin	4	C
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	B
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	B
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	B
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	A
Picrotoxin		1	A
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	A
Pimobendan		2	B

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Pimozide	Orap	2	A
Pinazepam	Domar	2	A
Pindolol	Viskin	3	B
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	A
Pipecuronium	Arduan	2	A
Pipequaline		2	A
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	A
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	A
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	A
Pipradrol	Datril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	A
Piquindone		2	A
Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	B
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	C
Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	B
Piritramide		1	A
Piroxicam	Feldene	4	B
Plasma expanders (e.g., Bycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol)		3	A
Polyethylene glycol		5	D
Polythiazide	Renese	4	B
Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	C
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one)		3	B
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2	A
Prazosin	Minipress	3	B
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	C
Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	C
Prilocaine	Citanest	2	B
Primidone	Mysoline	3	B
Probenecid		4	C
Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	B
Procaine		3	B
Procaterol	Pro Air	3	A
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2	A
Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3	B
Promazine	Sparine	3	B
Promethazine	Phenergan	3	B
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	B
Propanidid		2	A
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	3	B
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	C
Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	B
Propiomazine	Largon	2	A
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	A
Propiram		2	A
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A
Propranolol	Inderal	3	B
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	B
Prostanazol		3	A
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A
Protolylol	Ventaire	3	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	A
Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	B
Pryidostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	B
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	B
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	A
Quazipam	Doral	2	A
Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	A
Quinbolone		3	A
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	B
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5	D
Racemethorphan		2	A
Racemorphan		2	A
Raclopride		2	A
Ractopamine	Paylean	2	A
Raloxifene		3	B
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	A
Rantidine	Zantac	5	D
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	A
Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Reserpine	Serpasil	2	B
Rilmazafone		2	A
Risperidone		2	A
Ritanserin		2	A
Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	B
Rivastigmine	Exelon	2	A
Rizatriptan	Maxalt	3	B
Rocuronium	Zemuron	2	A
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	2	B
Romifidine	Sedivet	3	B
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Roxadustat (FG-4592)		1	A
Salicylamide		4	C
Salicylates		4	C
Salmeterol		3	B
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	4	C
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)	Andarine, Ostarine, Ligandrol, Testolone, etc.	2	B - if FDA approved A - if not FDA approved

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex	2	A
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	A
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	B
Sildenafil	Viagra	3	A
Snake Venoms		1	A
Somatrem	Protropin	2	A
Somatropin	Nutropin	2	A
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	B
Spiclomazine		2	A
Spiperone		2	A
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3	A
Spironalactone	Aldactone	4	B
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	3	B
Stenbolone		3	A
Strychine		1	A
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	A
Sufentanil	Sufenta	1	A
Sulfasalazine	Axulfidine, Azaline	4	C
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A
Sulfonmethane		2	A
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A
Sulindac	Clinoril	3	B
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic	1	A
Tadalasil	Cialis	3	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A
Tamoxifen		3	B
Tandospirone		2	A
TCO2		3	B
Telmisartin	Micardis	3	B
Temazepam	Restoril	2	A
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	3	B
Tepoxalin		3	B
Terazosin	Hytrin	3	A
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	B
Terfenadine	Seldan, Triludan	4	C
Testolactone	Teslac	3	B
Testosterone		3	B
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	A
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	A
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	B
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A
THC (tetrahydrocannabinol)		1	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Thebaine		2	A
Theobromine		4	B
Theophylline	Aqualphyllin, etc.	3	B
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	A
Thiamylal	Surital	2	A
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	A
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	A
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	A
Thiorpoperazine	Mejeptil	2	A
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A
Thiosalicylate		4	B
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	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
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A
Tiaprofenic Acid	Surgam	3	B
Tibolone		3	A
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	A
Timiperone	Tolopelon	2	A
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	B
Tocainide	Tonocard	4	B
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	2	A
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	B
Tolfenamic Acid		4	B
Tolmetin	Tolectin	3	B
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A
Toremifene		3	B
Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	B
Trandolapril (and metabolite, Trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	B
Tranexamic Acid		4	C
Tranylcypromine	Parnate	2	A
Trazodone	Desyrel	2	A
Trenbolone	Finoplix	3	B
Tretoquinol	Inolin	2	A
Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4	C
Triamterene	Dyrenium	4	B
Triazolam	Halcion	2	A
Tribromethanol		2	A
Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	C
Trichloroethanol		2	A
Tricholoethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	A
Triclofos	Triclos	2	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	B
Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	A
Trifluperidol	Triperidol	2	A
Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	A
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	B
Trimetazidine		3	B
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	B
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ	3	B
Triprolidine	Actidil	3	B
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Urethane		2	A
Valdecoxib		2	B
Valerenic Acid		3	A
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	A
Valsartan	Diovan	3	B
Vardenafil	Levitra	3	A
Vedaprofen		4	B
Venlafaxine	Effexor	2	A
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	B
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	D
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay VA 1470	3	B
Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4	B
Yohimbine		2	B
Zafirlukast	Accolate	4	C
Zaleplon	Sonata	2	A
Zeranol	Ralgro	4	C
Ziconotide		1	A
Zileuton	Zyflo	4	C
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Zilpaterol	2	A
Ziprasidone	Geodon	2	A
Zolazepam		2	A
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	B
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	A
Zomepirac	Zomax	2	B
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	B
Zopiclone	Imovan	2	A

Drug	Trade Name	Class	Penalty Class
Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A

[1] Penalty class "A" recommended if regulators can prove intentional administration.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.020. WSR 20-05-070, § 260-70-685, filed 2/18/20, effective 3/20/20; WSR 17-07-055, § 260-70-685, filed 3/10/17, effective 4/10/17; WSR 15-07-058, § 260-70-685, filed 3/16/15, effective 4/16/15; WSR 12-07-006, § 260-70-685, filed 3/9/12, effective 4/9/12.]

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 purse is redistributed, then such track record shall be null and void.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-720, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-720, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-720, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 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 postmortem 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. WSR 07-07-036, § 260-70-730, filed 3/12/07, effective 4/12/07; WSR 06-09-009, § 260-70-730, filed 4/10/06, effective 5/11/06; WSR 05-07-067, § 260-70-730, filed 3/11/05, effective 4/11/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 67.16.040. WSR 96-10-001, § 260-70-730, filed 4/17/96, effective 5/18/96.]