

# Delaware Medication Rules

## 15.0 Medication; Testing Procedures

### 15.1 Prohibition and Control of Medication:

15.1.1 Horses should not compete under the influence of drugs or therapeutic medications. However, horses, in training, like all athletes, may require the administration of therapeutic medications at times to diagnose or treat illness or injury. Certain drugs have no therapeutic use in horses in training, and these drugs should not be administered to horses in training, nor should they be permitted at any concentration in post-race samples. In this context:

15.1.1.1 No horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any substance foreign to the natural horse, except as hereinafter provided.

15.1.1.2 No foreign substance shall be administered to a horse (entered to race) by injection, oral administration, rectal infusion or suppository, or by inhalation within twenty-four (24) hours prior to the scheduled post time for the first race, except as hereinafter provided.

15.1.1.3 No person other than a veterinarian shall have in his possession any equipment for hypodermic injection, any substance for hypodermic administration or any foreign substance which can be administered internally to a horse by any route, except for an existing condition as prescribed by a veterinarian.

15.1.1.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 15.1.1.3 above, any person may have in his possession within a race track enclosure, any chemical or biological substance for use on his own person, provided that, if such chemical substance is prohibited from being dispensed by any Federal law or law of this State without a prescription, he is in possession of documentary evidence that a valid prescription for such chemical or biological substance has been issued to him.

15.1.1.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 15.1.1.3 above, any person may have in his possession within any race track enclosure, any hypodermic syringe or needle for the purpose of administering a chemical or biological substance to himself, provided that he has notified the Stewards: (1) of his possession of such device; (2) of the size of such device; and (3) of the chemical substance to be administered by such device and has obtained written permission for possession and use from the Stewards.

15.1.2 Definitions. The following terms and words used in these Rules are defined as:

15.1.2.1 Hypodermic Injection shall mean any injection into or under the skin or mucous, including intradermal injection, subcutaneous injection, submucosal injection, intramuscular injection, intravenous injection and intraocular (intraconjunctival) injection.

15.1.2.2 Foreign Substances shall mean all substances except those which exist naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentration, and shall also include substances foreign to a horse at levels that cause interference with testing procedures.

15.1.2.3 Veterinarian shall mean a veterinary practitioner authorized to practice at the race track.

15.1.2.4 Horse includes all horses registered for racing under the jurisdiction of the Commission and for the purposes of these Rules shall mean stallion, colt, gelding, ridgling, filly or mare.

15.1.2.5 Chemist shall mean the Commission's chemist.

15.1.2.6 Test Sample shall mean any body substance including, but not limited to, blood or urine taken from a horse under the supervision of the Commission's Veterinarian and in such manner as prescribed by the Commission for the purpose of analysis.

15.1.2.7 Race Day shall mean the 24-hour period prior to the scheduled post time for the first race.

15.1.3 Foreign Substances:

15.1.3.1 No horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any foreign substance except as provided in Rule 15.1.3.1.3:

15.1.3.1.1 A finding by the chemist that a foreign substance is present in the test sample shall be prima facie evidence that such foreign substance was administered and carried in the body of the horse while participating in a race. Such a finding shall also be taken as prima facie evidence that the Trainer and agents responsible for the care or custody of the horse has/have been negligent in the handling or care of the horse.

15.1.3.1.2 A finding by the chemist of a foreign substance or an approved substance used in violation of Rule 15.1 in any test sample of a horse participating in a race shall result in the horse being disqualified from purse money or other awards, except for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering which shall in no way be affected.

15.1.3.1.3 A foreign substance of accepted therapeutic value may be administered as prescribed by a Veterinarian when test levels and guidelines for its use have been established by the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI). The Commission hereby adopts by reference the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.1. If there is any inconsistency between the Commission's regulations and the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, the provisions of the Commission's regulations shall prevail. Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids are subject to the provisions of Rule 15.17.

15.1.3.1.4 Except as provided in DTRC Rule 15.20, the only approved non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that may be present in a horse's body while it is participating in a race is phenylbutazone/oxyphenbutazone in the level stated in 15.1.3.1.5 or 15.1.3.1.6. The presence of

any other NSAID at any test level is forbidden.

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15.1.3.1.5 The test level of phenylbutazone under this Rule shall not be in excess of two (2.0) micrograms (mcg) per milliliter (ml) of plasma without penalties in the following format:

Micrograms per milliliter

Penalties

0 to 2.0

No action

2.1 to 4.4

First Offense-\$500.00 fine

2.1 to 4.4

Second Offense within 365 days \$1000.00 fine

2.1 to 4.4

Third Offense within 365 days \$1000.00 fine and/or Suspension and/or Loss of Purse

4.5 and Over

Fine, Suspension, Loss of Purse

15.1.3.1.6 The test level for oxphenbutazone under this Rule shall not be in excess of two (2) micrograms (mcg) per milliliter (ml) of plasma.

15.1.3.1.7 If a horse is to receive Furosemide (Salix), the trainer shall declare said use at the time of entry.

15.1.3.1.8 The race program shall denote if Furosemide (Salix) has been administered to a horse in the race and the past performance lines in the program, if any, shall denote any medications administered to said horse in those races.

15.1.3.1.9 Any horse running on Furosemide (Salix) under these Rules shall remain on the medication for a period of not less than sixty (60), unless permitted by the Stewards, days before being permitted to race without the Furosemide (Salix).

15.1.3.1.10 The detection Furosemide (Salix) in a horse following the running of a race which was not declared or reported to the Stewards, may result in the disqualification of the horse and other disciplinary action imposed upon the trainer and administering veterinarian. Conversely, the absence of Furosemide (Salix) following the running of a race in which was declared and reported by a trainer and/or veterinarian, may result in the disqualification of the horse and other disciplinary action imposed upon the trainer and administering veterinarian.

#### 15.1.3.1.11 Erythropietin (EPO)

A finding by the official chemist that the antibody of Erythropietin (EPO) was present in a post-race test specimen of a horse shall be promptly reported in writing to the Stewards. The Stewards shall notify the owner and trainer of the positive test result for Erythropietin antibodies. The Stewards shall notify the Commission Veterinarian of the name of the horse for placement on the Veterinarian's List, pursuant to Rule 5.32, if the positive test result indicates that the horse is unfit to race. Any horse placed on the Veterinarian's List pursuant to this Rule shall not be permitted to enter a race until the owner or trainer, at their own expense, provides proof of a negative test result for EPO antibodies from a laboratory approved by the Commission provided said test sample is obtained under collection procedures acceptable to the Commission or its designee under these Rules.

Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of these Rules, a horse shall not be subject to disqualification from the race and from any share of the purse in the race and the trainer of the horse shall not be subject to application of trainer's responsibility based on the finding by the laboratory that the antibody of Erythropietin was present in the sample taken from that horse.

#### 15.2 Bleeder Medication:

15.2.1 Notwithstanding anything in the Rules of Racing to the contrary, the Stewards may permit the administration of Furosemide (Salix) to control epistaxis (bleeding) to horses under the following conditions:

15.2.1.1 A horse which, during a race or workout at a duly licensed race track in this State or within the first hour immediately following such a race or workout, is observed by the Commission's Veterinarian or the Stewards to be shedding blood from one or both nostrils or is found to have bled internally. (An endoscopic examination of the horse, in order to confirm bleeding, may be performed by the practicing veterinarian in the presence of the Commission's Veterinarian at the detention barn within one (1) hour of workout or race.)

15.2.1.2 A horse which has been certified as a bleeder in another jurisdiction may be placed on the bleeder list provided that the other jurisdiction qualified it as a bleeder using criteria satisfactory to the Commission's Veterinarian and the Stewards. It shall be the absolute responsibility of the Trainer to report bleeders from other jurisdictions to the Commission's Veterinarian or Stewards on official forms from that State prior to entry.

15.2.1.3 The Commission's Veterinarian shall be responsible to maintain an up-to-date "bleeder" list and the list shall be available in the Racing Secretary's office.

15.2.1.4 Horses must be on the grounds and the Furosemide (Salix) administered, not more than three hours and 30 minutes (3-1/2 hours) nor less than three hours (3 hours) prior to post time of their respective races. Failure to meet this time frame will result in scratching the horse, and the trainer may be fined. The Salix Veterinarian who administers Furosemide (Salix) to a horse scheduled to race shall prepare a written certification indicating the time, dosage and method of administration. The written certification shall be delivered to a Commission representative designated by the Stewards within one (1) hour of the last scheduled race for that day.

15.2.1.5 It is the responsibility of the owner or trainer to pay the Salix veterinarian at the rate approved by the Commission. No credit shall be given without approval of the Salix Veterinarian.

15.2.1.6 A horse which bled for the first time shall not be permitted to run for a period of ten (10) calendar days. A horse which bleeds a second time shall not be permitted to run for thirty (30) calendar days. A horse which bleeds a third time shall not be permitted to run for ninety (90) days. A horse which bleeds a fourth time shall be barred from further racing in the State of Delaware, except that if a horse's fourth bleeding incident occurs within one year of the first bleeding incident, then the horse shall not be barred but shall not be permitted to run for one year. If a horse has bled three times but at least twelve months have passed since the last bleeding incident, then if the horse bleeds for a fourth time, the horse shall not be permitted to run for twelve (12) months, and any further bleeding incidents will prevent the horse from racing for another twelve (12) month period. A positive endoscopic examination shall be classed as a first time bleeder.

15.2.1.7 Dosage. Furosemide (Salix) shall be administered intravenously, or intramuscularly as permitted under Rule 15.2.1.8, to horses in the Bleeder Program by the Salix veterinarian, who will administer not more than 500 milligrams nor less than 100 milligrams, subject to the following conditions:

15.2.1.8 The dosage administered may not vary by more than 250 milligrams from race to race without the permission of the Commission Veterinarian.

15.2.1.9 Restrictions. No one except a licensed practicing veterinarian shall possess equipment or any substance for injectable administration on the race track complex, and no horse is to receive furosemide (Lasix) in oral or intramuscular form, except that the stewards may approve intramuscular administration for a horse based on written documentation from the Commission veterinarian and the trainer's veterinarian.

15.2.1.10 Post-Race Quantification. As indicated by post-race quantification, a horse may not carry in its body at the time of the running of the race more than 100 nanograms of furosemide (Salix) per milliliter of plasma in conjunction with a urine that has a specific gravity of 1.010 or lower.

15.2.1.10.1 If post-race analysis indicates that the specific gravity of a horse's urine is less than 1.010 and the concentration of Furosemide (Salix) in the blood plasma is greater than 100 nanograms per milliliter, the stewards shall take the following action (for each horse):

15.2.1.10.1.1 If such overage is the first violation of this rule for this horse, the trainer and/or attending veterinarian shall be issued a warning and be required to participate in a review of all pertinent Commission rules and subsequent penalties at a time scheduled by the stewards. If the trainer wishes to contest the overage, the trainer shall follow a specific procedure under which all of the following conditions must be met:

15.2.1.10.1.2 the horse in question must report to the detention barn four hours prior to post

time.

15.2.1.10.1.3 the same handler/groom must stay with the horse at all times.

15.2.1.10.1.4 a blood sample shall be taken by the Commission veterinarian before the administration of furosemide.

15.2.1.10.1.5 the Salix veterinarian must administer Furosemide (Salix) at a dosage not to exceed 500 milligrams.

15.2.1.10.1.6 the horse must return to the detention barn after the race for the taking of post-race blood and urine testing by the Commission veterinarian or assistant, no matter how the horse finishes in the race.

15.2.1.10.2 If, after all of the above conditions are met, the post race tests reveal that the specific gravity of the horse's urine is again below 1.010 and the concentration of Furosemide (Salix) in the blood plasma is greater than 100 nanograms per milliliter of plasma, and the blood sample taken in the detention barn before the administration of Furosemide (Salix) tests negative for Furosemide (Salix), the horse will be placed on an "exempt" list and the first offense will be removed, provided further that any horse on the "exempt" list will be required to have all future prerace Salix treatments administered pursuant to the procedure set forth in Rules 15.2.1.9.1.2 through 15.2.1.9.1.7 set forth above. Any horse that is placed on the "exempt" list and later fails to follow the prerace procedure for Furosemide (Salix) administration set forth in Rules 15.2.1.9.1.2 through 15.2.1.9.1.7 above will be removed from the "exempt" list, disqualified from the race, and subject to the penalties in this Rule for subsequent offenses.

15.2.1.10.3 If such overage is the second violation of this rule for the same horse, the trainer and/or attending veterinarian shall be fined a minimum of \$100.00 and a maximum of \$500.00.

15.2.1.10.4 If such overage is the third violation of this rule for the same horse, the trainer and/or attending veterinarian shall be issued a minimum suspension of seven (7) days and a maximum suspension of fifteen (15) days and shall be fined a minimum of \$100.00 and a maximum of \$1,000.00, and the stewards in their discretion may order loss of purse as an additional penalty.

15.2.1.10.5 If such overage is the fourth violation for the same horse, the trainer and/or attending veterinarian shall be issued a suspension of fifteen (15) days to thirty (30) days, and shall be fined \$250.00 to \$1,000.00, and the stewards will order loss of purse as a mandatory penalty.

### 15.3 Responsibility for Prohibited Administration:

15.3.1 Any person found to have administered or authorized a medication, drug or substance which caused or could have caused a violation of Rules 15.1 or 15.2, or caused, participated or attempted to participate in any way in such administration, shall be subject to disciplinary action.

15.3.2 The registered Trainer of a horse found to have been administered a medication, drug or

substance in violation of Rules 15.1 or 15.2 shall bear the burden of proof to show freedom from negligence in the exercise of a high degree of care in safeguarding such horse from being tampered with and, failing to prove such freedom from negligence (or reliance on the professional ability of a licensed Veterinarian), shall be subject to disciplinary action.

15.3.3 The Assistant Trainer, groom, stable watchman or any other person having the immediate care and custody of a horse found to have been administered a medication, drug or substance in violation of Rules 15.1 or 15.2, if found negligent in guarding or protecting such horse from being tampered with, shall be subject to disciplinary action.

15.3.4 A licensed Veterinarian shall be responsible for any medication, drug or substance that he administers, prescribes or causes to be administered by his direction on a horse. If found to have made an error in type or quantity of same administered and if in reliance upon the correctness thereof a Trainer races such treated horse in violation of Rules 15.1 and 15.2, such licensed Veterinarian shall be subject to disciplinary action.

#### 15.4 Reports of Administration:

15.4.1 Before a licensed Veterinarian administers or prescribes any drug or restricted substance for a horse, he shall ascertain by reasonable inquiry whether the horse has been entered to race at any track and, if the horse has been entered, he shall not administer or prescribe any drug or restricted substance within the time or manner restricted by these Rules.

15.4.2 If, however, an emergency exists involving the life or health of the horse, he may proceed to treat or prescribe for the horse but shall report the matter as promptly as practicable to the Commission Veterinarian and Stewards.

15.4.3 Any Veterinarian practicing at any Delaware race track shall file a daily report with the Stewards and the Commission Veterinarian as to any medication prescribed or administered or professional service performed. This report shall be filed in person or postmarked within a period of forty-eight (48) hours from the time of treatment. Detection of any unreported medication, drug or substance by the Commission's Chemist in a pre-race or post-race test may be grounds for disciplinary action against such Veterinarian.

15.4.4 Such daily reports shall accurately reflect the identity of the horse treated, diagnosis, time of treatment, type and dosage of medication, drug or substance and method of administration.

15.4.5 Such daily reports shall remain confidential except that the Commission's Veterinarian may compile general data therefrom to assist the Commission in formulating policies or rules and the Stewards may review the same in investigating a possible violation of these rules. See Rule 11.2.8 respecting a public list of horses declared to race on medication.

15.4.6 When making an entry, it shall be the duty of the Trainer or his representative, as required by Rule 11.02(d), to disclose and declare to the Racing Secretary or his representative whether said horse will race on any medication permitted by these rules.



#### 15.5 Report Prior to Race of Cessation or Reduction of Medication:

15.5.1 For any horse entered to run in a race, a timely report of the elimination or reduction since its last race in the level of Phenylbutazone and/or similar medications administered to it at the time of such last race shall be made to the Commission's Veterinarian by the horse's Owner, Trainer, attending Veterinarian and/or any other person having supervision over, or custody of, such horse.

Violation of this Rule will constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

#### 15.6 Bettors' Safeguard:

15.6.1 To help protect against inconsistent performances, a horse which last raced after having been administered Phenylbutazone and/or similar medication shall not be permitted to race without having been administered the same or similar medication at a comparable level, unless the Commission's Veterinarian grants his prior, express approval that such horse may race notwithstanding that the medication program to which it was subjected at the time of its last race has subsequently been eliminated or reduced.

15.6.2 Violation of any aspect of this Rule by an Owner, Trainer, attending Veterinarian or any other person having supervision or custody of the horse will constitute grounds for disciplinary action as provided by these Rules.

15.7 Commission List: As a guide to Owners, Trainers and Veterinarians, the Commission may from time to time publish a list of medications, shown by brand and generic names, specifically prohibited for racing. Such list shall not be considered exclusive and medications shown thereon shall be considered only as among those, along with others not so listed, prohibited by general classification under Rule 15.1.

#### 15.8 Detention Area:

15.8.1 Each Licensee may provide and maintain on its grounds a fenced enclosure sufficient in size and facilities to accommodate stabling of horses temporarily detained for the taking of sample specimens for chemical testing; such detention area shall be under the supervision and control of the Commission's Veterinarian.

#### 15.9 Horses to be Tested:

15.9.1 The Stewards may at any time order the taking of a blood, urine, or saliva specimen for testing from any horse entered. Any Owner or Trainer may at any time request that a specimen be taken from a horse he owns or trains by Commission's Veterinarian and be tested by Commission's Chemist, provided the costs of such testing are borne by the Owner or Trainer requesting such test.

15.9.1.1 Every effort shall be made to collect both blood and urine samples from all horses select-



ed for post-race testing. Blood samples shall be tested;

15.9.1.1.1 For determination of those drugs with regulatory thresholds;

15.9.1.1.2 For those drugs not detectable in urine; and

15.9.1.1.3 To determine, when possible, whether a positive test result is consistent with the documented administration of the drug.

#### 15.10 Procedure for Taking Specimens:

15.10.1 Horses from which specimens are to be drawn shall be taken to the detention area at the prescribed time and remain there until released by the Commission veterinarian. Only the owner, trainer, groom, or hotwalker of horses to be tested shall be admitted to the detention area without permission of the Commission veterinarian.

15.10.1.1 Blood samples must be collected at a consistent time, preferable not later than one hour post-race.

15.10.2 Stable equipment other than equipment necessary for washing and cooling out a horse shall be prohibited in the detention area.

15.10.2.1 Buckets and water shall be furnished by the Commission veterinarian.

15.10.2.2 If a body brace is to be used, it shall be supplied by the responsible trainer and administered only with the permission and in the presence of the Commission veterinarian.

15.10.2.3 A licensed veterinarian shall attend a horse in the detention area only in the presence of the Commission veterinarian.

15.10.3 One of the following persons shall be present and witness the taking of the specimen from a horse and so signify in writing:

15.10.3.1 The owner;

15.10.3.2 The responsible trainer who, in the case of a claimed horse, shall be the person in whose name the horse raced; or

15.10.3.3 A stable representative designated by such owner or trainer.

15.10.4 All urine containers shall be supplied by the Commission laboratory and shall be sealed with the laboratory security seal which shall not be broken, except in the presence of the witness as provided by Rule 15.10.3.

15.10.5 Blood vacutainers will also be supplied by the Commission laboratory in sealed packages

as received from the manufacturer.

15.10.6 Samples taken from a horse, by the Commission veterinarian or his assistant at the detention barn, shall be collected and in double containers and designated as the “primary” and “secondary” samples.

15.10.6.1 These samples shall be sealed with tamper-proof tape and bear a portion of the multiple part “identification tag” that has identical printed numbers only. The other portion of the tag bearing the same printed identification number shall be detached in the presence of the witness.

15.10.6.2 The Commission Veterinarian shall:

15.10.6.2.1 Identify the horse from which the specimen was taken.

15.10.6.2.2 Document the race and day, verified by the witness; and

15.10.6.2.3 Place the detached portions of the identification tags in sealed envelope for delivery only to the stewards.

15.10.6.3 After both portions of samples have been identified in accordance with this section, the “primary” sample shall be delivered to the official chemist designated by the Commission.

15.10.6.3.1 Laboratories conducting post-race sample analysis must have access to LC/MS instrumentation for screening and/or confirmation purposes.

15.10.6.4 The “secondary” sample shall remain in the custody of the Commission veterinarian at the detention area and urine samples shall be frozen and blood samples refrigerated in a locked refrigerator/freezer.

15.10.6.5 The Commission veterinarian shall take every precaution to ensure that neither the Commission chemist nor any member of the laboratory staff shall know the identity of the horse from which a specimen was taken prior to the completion of all testing.

15.10.6.6 When the Commission chemist has reported that the “primary” sample delivered contains no prohibited drug, the “secondary” sample shall be properly disposed.

15.10.6.7 If after a horse remains a reasonable time in the detention area and a specimen can not be taken from the horse, the Commission veterinarian may permit the horse to be returned to its barn and usual surroundings for the taking of a specimen under the supervision of the Commission veterinarian.

15.10.6.8 If one hundred (100) milliliters (ml.) or less of urine is obtained, it will not be split, but will be considered the “primary” sample and will be tested as other “primary” samples.

15.10.6.9 Two (2) blood samples shall be collected in two (2) DTRC approved sample receptacles,

one for the “primary” and one for the “secondary” sample.

15.10.6.10 In the event of an initial finding of a prohibited drug or in violation of these Rules, the Commission chemist shall notify the Commission, both orally and in writing, and an oral notice shall be issued by the Commission to the owner and trainer or other responsible person no more than twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of the initial finding, unless extenuating circumstances require a longer period, in which case the Commission shall provide notice as soon as possible in order to allow for testing of the “secondary” sample.

15.10.6.10.1 If testing of the “secondary” sample is desired, the owner, trainer, or other responsible person shall so notify the Commission in writing within 48 hours after notification of the initial positive test or within a reasonable period of time established by the Commission after consultation with the Commission chemist. The reasonable period is to be calculated to insure the integrity of the sample and the preservation of the alleged illegal substance.

15.10.6.10.2 Testing of the “secondary” samples shall be performed at a referee laboratory selected by representatives of the owner, trainer, or other responsible person from a list of not less than two (2) laboratories approved by the Commission.

15.10.6.11 The Commission shall bear the responsibility of preparing and shipping the sample, and the cost of preparation, shipping, and testing at the referee laboratory shall be assumed by the person requesting the testing, whether it be the owner, trainer, or other person charged.

15.10.6.11.1 A Commission representative and the owner, trainer, or other responsible person or a representative of the persons notified under these Rules may be present at the time of the opening, repackaging, and testing of the “secondary” sample to ensure its identity and that the testing is satisfactorily performed.

15.10.6.11.2 The referee laboratory shall be informed of the initial findings of the Commission chemist prior to the making the test.

15.10.6.11.3 If the finding of the referee laboratory is proven to be of sufficient reliability and does not confirm the finding of the initial test performed by the Commission chemist and in the absence of other independent proof of the administration of a prohibited drug to the horse in question, it shall be concluded that there is insubstantial evidence upon which to charge anyone with a violation.

15.10.6.12 The Commission veterinarian shall be responsible for safeguarding all specimens while in his possession and shall cause the specimens to be delivered only to the Commission chemist as soon as the possible after sealing, in a manner so as not to reveal the identity of a horse from which the sample was taken.

15.10.6.13 If an Act of God, power failure, accident, strike or other action beyond the control of the Commission occurs, the results of the primary official test shall be accepted as prima facie evidence.

15.11 Commission Chemist: The Commission's Chemist, who shall be a member of the Association of Official Racing Chemists, shall conduct tests on specimens provided him in order to detect and identify prohibited substances therein and report on such in such a manner, and according to such procedures, as the Commission from time to time may approve and/or prescribe.

#### 15.12 Prohibited Practices

15.12.1 The following conduct shall be prohibited for all licensees:

15.12.1.1 The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication, specified below, on the premises of a licensed race track under the jurisdiction of the Commission for which a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance including but not limited to erythropoietin, darbepoietin, and perfluorcarbon emulsions; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider; or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing.

15.12.1.2 The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States.

15.12.1.3 The practice, administration, or application of Intermittent Hypoxic Treatment by External Device which is performed on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Commission, and which may endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the jockey, or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing. Intermittent Hypoxic Treatment is the administration of hypoxic gas to a horse for the purpose of enhancing aerobic metabolism by simulating training at a high altitude.

15.12.1.4 The use of a nasogastric tube (a tube longer than six inches, inserted in a horse's nostril) for the administration of any substance within the 24-hour period considered raceday is forbidden without prior permission of the Commission.

15.12.1.5 The possession and/or use of blood doping agents, including but not limited to Erythropoietin (EPO); Darbepoietin; Oxyglobin; Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue is considered a prohibited practice that endangers the health and welfare of a horse and/or the safety and welfare of a rider. The possession and/or use of such substances on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Commission is strictly forbidden.

#### 15.13 Testing for Prohibited Substances that Abnormally Enhance Oxygenation

15.13.1 Horses may be tested for Erythropoietin (EPO), Darbepoietin (DPO), Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue as follows:

15.13.1.1 Once a horse is entered to race;

15.13.1.2 Any horse that was entered or raced within sixty (60) days of entry and/or race;

15.13.1.3 Any horse showing the presence of EPO, DPO and/or like antibodies;

15.13.1.4 Any horse in the care, custody, and control of a trainer having a horse that has tested positive for EPO, DPO and like substances through a screening test; and

15.13.1.5 Any horse that expires, consistent with DTRC Rules 10.7.1 through and inclusive of 10.7.6.

15.13.2 Two blood samples shall be collected in DTRC approved sample receptacles; one is the primary sample; and the other is the secondary sample.

15.13.3 In the event that the presence of EPO, DPO and/or any EPO analogues is determined to be present in a primary sample, the primary sample shall be sent to a DTRC approved laboratory for a confirmation test.

15.13.4 The trainer and/or owner of any horse that tests positive for the confirmed presence of EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue has the right to request a testing of the secondary sample consistent with DTRC Rule 15.10.6.10.1 through and inclusive of DTRC Rule 15.1.6.13.

15.13.5 Upon positive notification from the confirmatory laboratory of the primary sample, if uncontested by the trainer; or notification of confirmation in the secondary sample, the trainer shall be summarily suspended and any/all horses entered, by the trainer, to race shall be scratched. Notice of a hearing shall be delivered to the trainer within twenty-four (24) hours

15.13.6 The following penalties and disciplinary measures may be imposed for the confirmed presence of EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue:

15.13.7 In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a penalty of \$5,000 and/or a 10 year suspension, forfeiture of the purse money and assessment for cost of the drug testing may be imposed.

#### 15.14 Shock Wave Therapy/Instruments

15.14.1 The use of shock wave therapy shall not be permitted unless the following conditions are met:

15.14.1.1 Only licensed Veterinarians are permitted to possess or to use on the grounds of any licensee of the Commission an instrument used for shock wave therapy. Any shock wave therapy machines/instruments must be registered with and approved by the Commission or its designee

before use. The use of shock wave therapy machines/instruments shall be limited to practicing veterinarians licensed by the Commission.

15.14.1.2 Any horse treated with shock wave therapy shall not be permitted to race, work, or breeze for a minimum of ten (10) days following treatment (the day of treatment shall be considered the first day in counting the number of days). This restriction applies to horses treated with shock wave therapy on or off the grounds of any licensee of the Commission. Any horse treated with shock wave therapy shall be placed on the Commission Veterinarian's list.

15.14.1.3 All shock wave therapy treatments must be reported to the official Commission veterinarian on the prescribed form not later than the time prescribed by the official Commission veterinarian. This applies to any and all horses treated on or off the grounds of any licensee of the Commission. A form submitted under this section shall not constitute a daily report under Rule 15.4.5.

15.14.2 A Trainer, Veterinarian, or other person, who has been found to have violated any of the above provisions of this Rule shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action by the Stewards and/or Commission including but not limited to a maximum suspension of one year (365 days).

15.14.3 Definitions: The following terms and words used in this Rule are defined as:

15.14.3.1 Shock Wave Therapy shall mean all Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy treatments and any other treatments determined to pose similar risks by the Commission Veterinarian.

#### 15.15 Blood Gas Testing

15.15.1 The Commission may use a testing machine that measures carbon dioxide levels in pre-race samples using a Base Excess testing protocol. A trainer whose horse is selected for blood gas testing and fails to report for the test will be penalized as if there was a positive test result.

15.15.2 Under this protocol, the prohibitive Base Excess concentrations are as follows: Base Excess level of 10.0 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for non-furosemide (Salix) treated horses and Base Excess (BE) level of 12.0 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for furosemide (Salix) treated horse. The level of uncertainty will be included before it is considered a violation of these Rules. The level of uncertainty is 0.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) and a positive test report must include this level of uncertainty. A horse must show a Base Excess (BE) level of 10.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for non-furosemide (Salix) treated horse and Base Excess (BE) level of 12.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for furosemide (Salix) treated horse, in order for a violation to be reported under this Rule.

15.15.3 A licensee has the right, pursuant to the quarantine procedure outlined at 15.15, or by such other procedures as may be established from time to time by the Commission, to attempt to prove that a horse has a naturally high carbon dioxide level in excess of the above-mentioned levels.

## 15.16 Quarantine Procedure for Carbon Dioxide Positive Tests (Prerace Or Postrace)

15.16.1 Detention/Quarantine of Horses: The owner or trainer must request use of the quarantine procedure by sending written notice to the Stewards within forty-eight (48) hours of notification of the positive carbon dioxide test report. The owner or trainer will then be permitted, totally at his/her own expense, to make the necessary scheduling arrangements with the Stewards and the Commission Veterinarian. The horse in question will be quarantined on the grounds for periodic blood gas testing by the DTRC (up to three days) at the trainer's expense. All caretaker activities for the horse in question will be the responsibility of the horse's trainer.

15.16.2 Procedure: The owner or trainer will be responsible for providing the DTRC with a minimum check for \$1,500.00 to cover the costs for the quarantine. A professionally trained Track Security Officer must be with the horse at all times, and the Security Officer must be knowledgeable about the importance of monitoring all activity pertaining to the quarantined horse.

15.16.3 The quarantine of a horse is subject to the following mandatory requirements:

15.16.3.1 The owner or trainer will be required to deposit sufficient funds with the DTRC Stewards to cover the costs of the quarantine of the horse. The minimum quarantine cost will be \$1,500, and this figure may be higher if additional special circumstances are required for a particular horse. None of these procedures will be initiated until the Commission has in its possession a certified check or other method of payment acceptable to the Commission. The owner or trainer is responsible for all costs for the quarantine, including but not limited to, the costs of: stall bedding, daily cleaning of the stall, feed and hay, stall rent, hourly guard salary, portable toilet rental, veterinary charge, courier or shipping charges to the laboratory, laboratory analysis costs. Unused funds will be returned to the trainer.

15.16.3.2 The expected period of the quarantine will be seventy-two hours.

15.16.3.3 The owner or trainer is required to execute a reasonable liability waiver form if requested to do so by the track for the quarantine of the horse on track grounds.

15.16.3.4 The owner or trainer is obligated to reimburse the track if the racing association is required to purchase additional insurance to cover risks from the quarantine of the trainer's horse. The owner or trainer is also responsible for any additional costs required by the track to pad or otherwise specially equip the quarantine stall.

15.16.3.5 All activity of the quarantined horse is observed, documented, and recorded by security officers for the track and the DTRC.

15.16.3.6 The Commission will be responsible for arranging for and providing for bedding, feed, water, and daily cleaning of the stall, all of which are at the owner's expense. Feed for the horse will be purchased by DTRC officials as specified by the owner or trainer. Samples of the feed will be retained by the DTRC designated official.



15.16.3.7 Each bale of hay/straw will be intact and uncut for inspection of contraband. Four small samples of hay are to be taken from the bale of hay used to feed the animal (one from each end of the bale of hay and two from the middle of the bale of hay). These samples with the ingredient tags from the bag of feed used by the horse will be retained by the DTRC designated official.

15.16.3.8 Every trainer, groom, or caretaker is subject to continuous observation and may be searched when with the horse for contraband.

15.16.3.9 Horses may be trained, but if leg paints or salves are used, they must be new and in unopened containers, and the track Security Officer must monitor the preparation of the horse.

15.16.3.10 A Security Officer must observe the horse during training and ensure that it does not leave the track except to return to the quarantine stall.

15.16.3.11 A sick horse must only be determined ill by the Commission's Veterinarian and the quarantine of the horse will be terminated. Any bills incurred for the quarantine of the horse prior to the illness and termination of the detention will be prorated.

15.16.3.12 Stalls for the quarantine of horses are designated by the Stewards of the DTRC, in cooperation with the racetrack.

15.16.3.13 Trainers can restrict water based on previous pre-race preparation schedules.

15.16.3.14 Trainers are expected to train their horse in the same manner as the horse was trained on previous racing events. The horse will be equipped with all the items that it would normally carry, taken to the paddock, and handled in a manner similar to previous racing events.

15.16.3.15 Blood samples will be taken from the quarantined horse by the Commission Veterinarian, as he or she deems appropriate and necessary during the quarantine period. A blood sample should be taken when the horse first enters the quarantine stall and again at the pre-arranged time between sixty (60) and seventy-two (72) hours. At the discretion of the Commission, another sample may be taken between the initial sample and the sample taken at the cessation of the quarantine period. Blood samples will only be taken from the horse that is at rest for a period of time approved by the Commission Veterinarian. The owner or trainer or his/her representative must be present and witness the collection of the blood samples. Blood samples will be shipped promptly to the Commission's designated testing laboratory, pursuant to the Commission's standard chain-of-custody procedures.

15.16.3.16 At the conclusion of the quarantine period, the party requesting the quarantine will be provided timely notice of the test results from the DTRC. The trainer may present such evidence at a hearing before the Stewards if he or she attempts to prove that the horse has a naturally high carbon dioxide level.

## 15.17 Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids

15.17.1 The Commission hereby adopts by reference the Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids Rule, in-

cluding the plasma thresholds, of the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) (ARCI-011-020, Part I, December 2013). If there is any inconsistency between the Commission's regulations and the ARCI Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids Rule, the provisions of the Commission's regulations shall prevail.

15.17.1.1 With respect to nandrolone, boldenone, stanozolol and testosterone in fillies, mares, and geldings (testosterone and nandrolone in intact male horse samples are treated separately in 15.17.1.2):

15.17.1.1.1 Any test result at plasma concentrations below 100 picograms per milliliter will be considered a negative test.

15.17.1.1.2 Any test result at plasma concentration levels at or above 100 picograms per milliliter will be considered a positive test result.

15.17.1.2 With respect to nandrolone and testosterone levels determined in intact male horses:

15.17.1.2.1 Nandrolone

15.17.1.2.1.1 Any test result at plasma concentrations below 500 picograms per milliliter will be considered a negative test.

15.17.1.2.1.2 Any test result at and above plasma concentrations of 500 picograms per milliliter will be considered a positive test.

15.17.1.2.2 Testosterone

15.17.1.2.2.1 Any test result at plasma concentrations below 2000 picograms per milliliter will be considered a negative test.

15.17.2.2.2 Any test result at and above plasma concentrations of 2000 picograms per milliliter will be considered a positive test.

15.17.2 All other Androgenic – Anabolic Steroids are prohibited in racing horses.

15.17.3 Post-race samples collected from intact males shall be identified to the laboratory.

15.17.4 Any horse to which one of these Androgenic – Anabolic Steroids has been administered in order to assist in the recovery from an illness or injury may be placed on the veterinarian's list in order to monitor the concentration of the drug or metabolite in plasma. After the concentration has fallen below the designated threshold for the administered Androgenic – Anabolic Steroids, the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

15.18 ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances. The Commission hereby adopts by reference the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, Version

7.0, January 2014. If there is any inconsistency between the Commission's regulations and the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, the provisions of the Commission's regulations shall prevail.

15.19 ARCI Multiple Medications Violations Penalties. The Commission hereby adopts by reference the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI-011-020, Part B.(13), December 2013) Multiple Medications Violations Penalties. If there is any inconsistency between the Commission's regulations and the ARCI Multiple Medications Violations Penalties, the provisions of the Commission's regulations shall prevail.

#### 15.20 ARCI NSAID Stacking Rule

15.20.1 The Commission hereby adopts by reference the Association of Racing Commissioners International Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug Stacking rule (ARCI-011-020, Part E.(1)(C)), version 5.9 approved December 12, 2014.

#### 15.21 ARCI Cobalt Rule.

15.21.1 The Commission hereby adopts by reference the Association of Racing Commissioners International Cobalt rule (ARCI Drug Testing and Practices Committee, Recommendations 1 and 2), approved April 23, 2015.