



TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
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December 1, 2020

To: Stewards, Commission Veterinarians, Test Barn Supervisors, Practicing Veterinarians, Owners, and Trainers

From: Chuck Trout, Executive Director

Re: **Effective January 1, 2021** changes to the following documents:

- Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances
- Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines
- Equine Medication Classification List.

This memo is to provide notice that the above listed documents are to be replaced effective this date. The changes include, but are not limited to:

- Changes to the list of Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances;
- Changes to the Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines;
- Changes to the Equine Medication Classification List.

These documents are subject to further revision at any time.

Test Barn Supervisors - please post this memo and the revised documents in the test barn as soon as possible. Also, please distribute copies of the Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances and Equine Medication Classification List to the practicing veterinarians at your racetrack.

Licensing Staff - please post this memo and the revised documents where they may be viewed by the public as soon as possible.

Copies of these documents will be made available on the Commission's website at <http://www.txrc.texas.gov>.

Attachments: Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances
Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines
Equine Medication Classification List



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December 1, 2020

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021

ATTENTION: Commission Veterinarians, Practicing Veterinarians, Owners, and Trainers
SUBJECT: Changes to Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances

PERMISSIBLE LEVELS OF THERAPEUTIC MEDICATIONS AND NATURALLY OCCURRING SUBSTANCES

In accordance with Commission Rules §§ 319.1(b) and 319.3(b)-(c), the following substances are permissible if found at or below the following specified concentration levels in samples taken from a horse.

I. GENERAL MEDICATIONS	MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
Acepromazine.....	10 ng/ml of 2-HEPS (metabolite) in urine
Butorphanol	300 ng/ml of total butorphanol in urine; or 2 ng of free butorphanol per ml of plasma or serum
Cetirizine.....	6 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Cimetidine.....	400 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Dantrolene	100 pg/ml of 5-hydroxydantrolene in plasma or serum
Detomidine.....	2 ng/ml of carboxydetomidine in urine; or 1 ng/ml of detomidine in plasma or serum
Dimethylsulfoxide/DMSO.....	10 mcg/ml of plasma or serum
Flunixin.....	Primary threshold: 5 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Furosemide.....	100 ng/ml of plasma or serum and urine specific gravity< 1.010
Glycopyrrolate.....	3 pg/ml of plasma or serum
Guaifenesin.....	12 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Ketoprofen	Primary threshold: 2 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Lidocaine	20 pg/ml of 30H-lidocaine in plasma or serum
Mepivacaine	10 ng/ml total hydroxymepivacaine in urine; or above level of detection in plasma or serum
Methocarbamol	1 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Methylprednisolone.....	100 pg/ml of plasma or serum
Omeprazole	omeprazole sulfide - 10 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Phenylbutazone.....	Primary threshold: 0.3 mcg/ml of plasma or serum
Ranitidine.....	40 ng/ml of plasma or serum
Xylazine	200 pg/ml of plasma or serum

NOTE: The threshold guidance for corticosteroids other than methylprednisolone do not apply to flat racing which have a mandatory stand down period of 14 days following intra-articular injections and prohibition on stacking.

II. NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAIDs)

NSAID Stacking Violation

Samples collected may contain one of the NSAIDs listed below at a concentration up to the Primary Threshold. The detection of one or more additional NSAIDs in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation in addition to the violation associated with the detection of each additional NSAID.

- (1) FlunixinPrimary threshold: 5 ng/ml of plasma or serum
- (2) KetoprofenPrimary threshold: 2 ng/ml of plasma or serum
- (3) Phenylbutazone.....Primary threshold: 0.3 mcg/ml of plasma or serum

III. ANDROGENIC-ANABOLIC STEROIDS MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

Boldenone	25 pg/ml of plasma or serum, regardless of sex 1 ng/ml of urine for fillies, mares, and geldings 15 ng/ml of urine in male horses other than geldings
Nandrolone	25 pg/ml of plasma or urine for fillies, mares, and geldings 1 ng/ml of urine for fillies, mares and geldings 45 ng/ml (as 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol) of urine in male horses other than geldings
Testosterone.....	25 pg/ml of plasma or serum for fillies, mares, and geldings 55 ng/ml of urine in fillies and mares (unless in foal) 20 ng/ml or urine in geldings

IV. TOTAL CARBON DIOXIDE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

Total Carbon Dioxide..... Must remain below 37 mmol/l of plasma or serum

V. ENDOGENOUS, DIETARY OR ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSTANCES MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

Arsenic	0.3 mcg/ml total arsenic in urine	Feed Contaminant
Caffeine	100 ng/ml of serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant
Cobalt	25 ppb in blood plasma or serum	Endogenous Substance/Feed Contaminant
Estranediol	0.045 mcg/ml, free + conjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol, in the urine of male horses other than geldings	Endogenous Substance
Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (GABA)	110 ng/ml of plasma or serum	Endogenous Substance
Hydrocortisone	1 mcg/ml of urine	Endogenous Substance
Methoxytyramine	4 mcg/ml, free + conjugated in urine	Endogenous Substance
Prednisolone	10 ng/ml free prednisolone in urine	Endogenous Substance
Salicylate/Salicylic Acid	750 mcg/ml of urine or 6.5 mcg/ml of serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant
Theobromine	2 mcg/ml of urine or 0.3 mcg/ml serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant

APPROVED: 

Chuck Trout, Executive Director

Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines

Purpose

This policy is intended to assist the stewards at Texas pari-mutuel horse racetracks in issuing consistent and effective rulings against licensees for violations of the Texas Racing Act (Act) and the Texas Racing Commission's rules (Rules) prohibiting the illegal influencing of a race. It is the policy of the Commission to discipline licensees in a consistent and fair manner that will foster honest and safe pari-mutuel racing and a better understanding of the Commission's rules.

Authority

Under the Act, TEX. OCC. CODE CH. 2034, the Commission is charged with adopting rules prohibiting a person from illegally influencing the outcome of a race, including rules relating to the use of a prohibited substance. The Commission is authorized by the Act to conduct sample testing to determine whether a prohibited substance was present in a race animal. The Act, TEX. OCC. CODE § 2034.004, further provides:

The licensed trainer of an animal is:

- (1) considered by law to be the absolute insurer that no prohibited substance has been administered to the animal; and*
- (2) is responsible for ensuring that no prohibited substance is administered to the animal.*

In Rule 311.104(b), the Commission adopts the "absolute insurer" rule, which is in practice in most U.S. racing jurisdictions. This rule states that each trainer shall ensure that a race animal that runs a race while in the care and custody of the trainer is free from all prohibited drugs, chemicals, or other substances. Rule 319.1(b) defines a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance as:

- (1) any stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local anesthetics, drugs, [or] other drug metabolites which could affect the health or performance of a race animal, however minimal, except as expressly permitted by this chapter;*
- (2) a drug permitted by this chapter in excess of the maximum or other restrictions in this chapter; and*
- (3) [a] drug or substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which interferes with the detection of stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local anesthetics, drugs, or drug metabolites which could affect the health or performance of a race animal, however minimal, or quantitation of drugs permitted by this chapter.*

This policy is developed and adopted pursuant to Rule 319.304(b), which authorizes the Executive Director to promulgate a classification for prohibited drugs, chemicals, and other substances and a recommended schedule for disciplinary action.

Responsibility for Violation

Because the Act and the Rules require a trainer to prevent the administration of prohibited substances to a race animal, it is the Commission's policy to hold the trainer of record for a race animal responsible when a specimen from the animal tests positive for a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance. Any licensee including, but not limited to, owners and veterinarians can also be held liable for administration of prohibited substances and/or influencing the outcome of a race.

Classification System

The classification of substances is based largely on the Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances issued by the Association of Racing Commissioners International. The classification of a given substance is based on several factors, including the substance's pharmacology, its ability to influence the outcome of a race, whether or not it has a legitimate therapeutic use in a racehorse, or other evidence that it may be used improperly. Any substances or drugs found that are not included in these guidelines should be treated as Class 1 violations warranting a Class A penalty unless otherwise advised by the Executive Director.

Pharmacology. Substances that are known to be potent stimulants or depressants are placed in higher classes, while those that have or would be expected to have little effect on the outcome of a race are placed in lower classes.

Use Patterns. Some consideration is given to placement of substances based on practical experience with their use and the nature of positive tests. For example, procaine positives have in the past been associated primarily with the administration of procaine penicillin, and this has been taken into consideration in the placement of procaine into Class 3 instead of Class 2 with other injectable local anesthetics.

Appropriateness of Use. Substances that clearly are intended for use in equine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Substances that clearly are not intended for use in the horse are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Substances that are recognized as legitimately useful in equine therapeutics but could affect the outcome of a race are placed in the middle or higher classes.

Class 1

Class 1 substances are stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest pharmacologic potential to affect performance and have no generally accepted medical use in racehorses. This class includes drugs that are potent stimulants of the central nervous system. Though not used as therapeutic agents, all DEA (Drug Enforcement Agency) Schedule 1 agents are included in Class 1 because they are potent stimulant or depressant substances with psychotropic and often habituating actions. This class also includes all erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues. Many of these substances are classified by the DEA as Schedule I or II controlled substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites:

a. Opiates and opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs in DEA Schedules I and II, including: Alfentanil, Apomorphine, Carfentanil, Cocaine, Codeine, Etorphine, Fentanyl, Hydromorphone, Levorphanol, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, Oxymorphone, PCP, Sufentanil, Methaqualone.

b. Amphetamines or amphetamine-like drugs in DEA Schedules I and II, including: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Methylphenidate

Class 2

Class 2 substances have a high potential to affect the outcome of a race, but less of a potential than drugs in Class 1. These substances are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racehorses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans and have no approved or indicated use in a racehorse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in veterinary medicine but should not be found in a racing horse. Drugs in this class include certain nervous system and cardiovascular system stimulants, depressants, and neuromuscular blocking agents. Injectable local anesthetics are included in this class because of their high potential for abuse as nerve blocking agents. The class includes:

- Opiate partial agonists or agonist-antagonists.
- Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic, or neuroleptic effects.
- Miscellaneous drugs which might have a stimulant effect on the central nervous system.
- Drugs with prominent central nervous system depressant action.
- Anti-depressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent central nervous system stimulatory or depressant effects.
- Muscle blocking drugs - those that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action.
- Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve-blocking agents.
- Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve-blocking agents.

Class 3

Class 3 substances may or may not have a generally accepted therapeutic use in racehorses. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a racing horse, but the pharmacology suggests less potential to affect performance than substances in Class 2. Many are drugs that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. Drugs in this class include bronchodilators, anabolic steroids and other drugs with primary effects on the autonomic nervous system, procaine, antihistamines with sedative properties and the high-ceiling diuretics. The class includes:

- Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent central nervous system effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects, such as bronchodilators.
- A local anesthetic that has nerve-blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine).
- Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep-inducing antihistamines.

- Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents.
- Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.
- Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs.

Class 4

Class 4 substances are therapeutic medications routinely used in racehorses. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Drugs in this class includes less potent diuretics; corticosteroids; antihistamines and skeletal muscle relaxants without prominent central nervous system (CNS) effects; expectorants and mucolytics; hemostatics; cardiac glycosides and anti-arrhythmics; topical anesthetics; antidiarrheals and mild analgesics. The class also includes the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), at concentrations greater than established limits. The class includes:

- A. Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central analgesic effect.
- B. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent central nervous system, cardiovascular, or respiratory effects:
 1. Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.
 2. Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
 3. Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.
 4. Drugs with a major effect on central nervous system vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
- C. Antihistamines that do not have a significant central nervous system depressant effect. This does not include the H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.
- D. Mineralocorticoid drugs.
- E. Skeletal muscle relaxants.
- F. Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.
 1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). (Aspirin-like drugs).
 2. Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids).
 3. Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
- G. Less potent diuretics
- H. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.
 1. Cardiac glycosides.
 2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium, and propranolol).
 3. Miscellaneous cardiotoxic drugs.
- I. Topical anesthetics - agents not available in injectable formulations.
- J. Antidiarrheal drugs
- K. Miscellaneous drugs:
 1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
 2. Stomachics.
 3. Mucolytic agents.

Class 5

Class 5 substances are those therapeutic medications that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain anti-allergic drugs, and miscellaneous other substances. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

Prohibited Practices

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

Penalty Determinations

When determining the amount of a penalty, the stewards should consider what penalty would best punish the violator for the harm caused by the violation and deter future similar violations by the violator and other licensees.

The stewards should avoid blindly assessing "consistent" penalties without regard to the specifics of each case. Each violation must be reviewed according to the individual circumstances of the case. The Legislature intended each Board of Stewards to use the qualifications, experience, and collective wisdom of its members to act as an adjudicatory body when considering violations of the Act or the Rules. To ensure due process for the affected licensees, every violation must be judged on the evidence presented to the stewards, with the stewards weighing the evidence and the credibility of the witnesses.

Mitigating/Aggravating Circumstances

Because the facts of each case will vary, an exhaustive list of mitigating or aggravating circumstances is not practical. Generally, mitigating or aggravating circumstances must be shown by persuasive, credible evidence that the circumstances were actually present in the instant case, not mere speculation that the circumstances could have been present. An example of mitigating circumstances is when the trainer presents credible direct evidence that another individual actually caused the horse to race with a prohibited substance in its system. An example of aggravating circumstances is when the staff or other party to the proceeding presents credible direct evidence that the trainer administered a prohibited substance or permitted a prohibited substance to be administered despite warnings that the administration of the substance would likely result in a positive test. Whether the violation constitutes a criminal act and prior offenses are also considered aggravating circumstances.

Other aggravating factors include, but are not limited to:

1. The amount of the drug present;
2. Whether there is reason to believe the responsible party knew of the administration of the drug or intentionally administered the drug;
3. The steps taken by the trainer to safeguard the horse;
4. The steps taken by an owner to safeguard against subsequent medication violations including, but not limited to, the transfer of the horse(s) to an unaffiliated trainer¹;
5. The probability of environmental contamination or inadvertent exposure due to human drug use or other factors;
6. Whether there was any suspicious wagering pattern on the race.

Except for permitted medications which the Commission quantifies, the amount of the substance in a sample should not be considered a mitigating or aggravating factor. The definition of a prohibited substance adopted by the Commission in §319.1(b) establishes a zero-tolerance standard. In other words, the presence in a sample of any amount of a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance is a *per se* violation of the Commission's rules.

Penalty Recommendations

The following recommended penalties should be followed in all cases in the absence of persuasive, credible evidence of mitigating circumstances justifying a lesser penalty or aggravating circumstances justifying an enhanced penalty.

The recommended penalties for medication violations are based on those found within the model rules of the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI). In all cases, however, the stewards have the discretion to impose the penalty that best accomplishes the Commission's enforcement goals:

1. To protect the health and safety of the participants in racing, including licensees, patrons, and race animals.
2. To ensure pari-mutuel racing is conducted honestly and fairly.

If the stewards deviate from the recommended penalty, the ruling should include an explanation of the mitigating or aggravating circumstances that support the modification.

The stewards shall take administrative notice of final, unappealable rulings concerning medication violations in any racing jurisdiction and shall consider those rulings in determining whether a positive test is a second or third (or subsequent) offense. In determining whether a violation involving a positive test is a second or third (or subsequent) offense, the stewards shall use successive 365-day periods. For a second offense, the 365-day period is measured from the date of the race that resulted in the first violation. For a third (or subsequent) violation, the 365-day period is measured from the date of the race that resulted in the second (or subsequent) violation. A violation is a first offense if there have been no violations within the same class of substances within the

¹ An Unaffiliated trainer would be a trainer or an assistant trainer who is not related by blood, marriage or domestic partnership, or who is not or was never employed by the trainer from whose care such horse(s) were transferred.

preceding 365 days. There is no measured time period for prior violations when preceding a lifetime sanction for Class 1 violation(s).

Determine when a horse is ineligible to run and placed on the Veterinarian's List

A horse will be ineligible to run and placed on the Veterinarian's List when a Respondent waives a formal hearing and accepts the penalty or when the investigators are notified of a confirmed positive split sample result.

Violations Involving Positive Tests

Class 1, Penalty A substance (lifetime)

1st offense	A minimum one-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating circumstances could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension. A minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10 percent of purse (whichever is greater, up to \$25,000), disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director.
2nd offense	A minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating circumstances could be used to impose a maximum of a five-year suspension. A fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine \$50,000.
Subsequent offenses	Five-year suspension, a fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine \$100,000.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 2nd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 3rd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p>

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the **required** collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 2, Penalty A substance (lifetime)

1st offense	A minimum one-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum three-year suspension. A minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10 percent of purse (whichever is greater, up to \$25,000), disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to Executive Director.
2nd offense	A minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum five-year suspension. A minimum fine of \$25,000 disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine of \$50,000.
Subsequent offenses	Five-year suspension, fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to executive director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine of \$100,000.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 2nd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 3rd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p>

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the **required** collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is

present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 2, Penalty B substance (365-day period)

1st offense	A minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. A minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$1,000, disqualification and loss of purse.
2nd offense	A minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. A minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$2,500, disqualification and loss of purse.
Subsequent offenses	A minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. A minimum \$2,500 fine absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5 percent of purse (whichever is greater), disqualification and loss of purse; refer to the Executive Director.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 2nd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 3rd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.</p>

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 3, Penalty A substance (lifetime)

1st offense	A minimum one-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension. A minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10 percent of purse (whichever is greater, up to \$25,000) absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating circumstances could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$25,000, disqualification, and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director.
2nd offense	A minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum five-year suspension. A fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine \$50,000.
Subsequent offenses	Five-year suspension, fine of \$25,000, disqualification and loss of purse. Refer to the Executive Director. The presence of aggravating factors could be used by the Executive Director to impose a maximum fine \$100,000.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 2nd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 3rd lifetime offense in an owner's stable: the horse shall be placed on Veterinarian's List for 180 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination and drug test before becoming eligible to be entered.</p>

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the **required** collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 3, Penalty B substance (365-day period)

1st offense	A minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. A
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minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$1,000, disqualification and loss of purse.

2nd offense A minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. A minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$2,500, disqualification and loss of purse.

Subsequent offenses A minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. A minimum \$2,500 fine absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5 percent of purse (whichever is greater), disqualification and loss of purse; refer to executive director.

Ineligibilities For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.

For the 2nd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.

For the 3rd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 4 substance, Class B Penalty (365-day period)

1st offense A minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. A minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$1,000, disqualification and loss of purse.

2nd offense	A minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. A minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances, disqualification and loss of purse. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$2,500, disqualification and loss of purse.
Subsequent offenses	A minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. A minimum \$2,500 fine absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5 percent of purse (whichever is greater), disqualification and loss of purse.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p>For the 2nd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to entered.</p> <p>For the 3rd offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.</p>

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class C Penalty (365-day period) including, but not limited to, Phenylbutazone (>0.3 mcg/ml), Flunixin (>3.0 ng/ml) and Ketoprofen (>1.0 ng/ml).

1st offense	\$1,000 fine, disqualification and loss of purse.
2nd offense	\$1,500 fine, disqualification and loss of purse.
Subsequent offenses	30-day suspension, \$2,500 fine, disqualification and loss of purse.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.</p> <p>For the 2nd offense if the same horse, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.</p>

For the 3rd offense if the same horse, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run. The owner can be subject to a fine up to \$5,000.

When a horse is to be removed from the Veterinarian's List, the collected specimens must not have any detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug. If no detectable level of the prohibited substance or drug is present, the horse shall be removed from the Veterinarian's List. If a detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug is present, then the horse shall remain on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 14 days or until such time that a test specimen reveals no detectable level of a prohibited substance or drug.

Class 4 or 5 substance D Penalty (except Lasix overages) (365-day period)

1st offense	\$100 fine
2nd offense	\$250 fine
3rd offense	\$500 fine
Subsequent offenses	At least \$750 fine and possible suspension.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE LASIX BEFORE A RACE

The horse is ineligible to run. If horse participates in a race without Lasix when required, a minimum fine of \$250, the horse is disqualified, and purse is redistributed.

Lasix overages (365-day period) Furosemide

1st offense	\$500 fine. A horse may be required to pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.
2nd offense	\$750 fine. A horse may be required to pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.
Subsequent offenses	\$1,000 fine, disqualification and loss of purse. Horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.

Bicarbonate-containing or other alkalinizing substances (365-day period)

1st offense	\$1,000 fine, 30-day suspension and loss of purse
2nd offense	\$2,500 fine, 60-day suspension and loss of purse
Subsequent offenses	\$5,000 fine, 120-day suspension and loss of purse

Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) Overages (365-day period)

1st offense	\$250 fine
2nd offense	\$500 fine
Subsequent offenses	\$500 fine, 15-day suspension and loss of purse. Horse must pass a Commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.

Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) Rules for Horses

Samples collected may contain one of the NSAIDs listed below at a concentration up to the Primary Threshold. The detection of one or more additional NSAIDs in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation in addition to the violation associated with the detection of each additional NSAID.

- (1) Flunixin – 3 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- (2) Ketoprofen – 1 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
- (3) Phenylbutazone – 0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum.

Violations Involving Contraband

For purposes of these guidelines, "possession" may be proved by credible evidence that the person possessed the item of contraband at one time on association grounds. Recovery of the item of contraband is not a prerequisite to prove possession of the item.

Any person in possession and/or participating in the use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machines in violation of Rule 319.108 shall be considered to have committed a Prohibited Practice and is subject to a Class A penalty. A horse that receives any such treatment without full compliance with this section and similar rules in any other jurisdiction in which the horse was treated shall be placed on the Steward's List.

Unauthorized possession of substance in Class 1, 2, or 3:

One-half the recommended penalty for medication violation for the applicable class of substance; refer to executive director.

Unauthorized possession of substance in other class substances:

One-half the recommended penalty above for the applicable class of substance.

Unauthorized possession of controlled substance not included in classification primarily used by humans:

Fine or suspension at discretion of stewards.

Possession of an unlabeled or mislabeled drug in violation of Rule 319.7(a):

\$1,000 fine

Possession, dispensation or sale by a veterinarian on association grounds of a mislabeled or unlabeled product in violation of Rule 319.7(c) and/or, in the case of compounded medications, in violation of State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners Rules 573.40 and 573.44 (22 TAC §573.40 and §573.44):

\$2,500 fine plus licensee sanction as appropriate for actual contents.

Possession of a product on association grounds whose label is inaccurate or untruthful regarding the actual contents of the product:

\$2,500 fine plus license sanction as appropriate for actual contents.

Possession of an electrical device (“machine”) or other device that could influence the outcome of a race:

\$25,000 fine and a 5-year suspension; refer to executive director

Possession of an electrical device (“machine”) or other device while participating in a race that could influence the outcome of a race:

\$25,000 fine and a 5-year suspension of all licenses issued by the Commission; refer to executive director.

Possession of a weapon prohibited under Penal Code § 46.05:

\$500 to \$1,000 fine depending on aggravating circumstances and possible suspension; refer to executive director.

Possession of other weapons or ammunition:

\$100 to \$500 fine depending on aggravating circumstances and possible suspension.

Possession of unloaded syringe with needle capable of giving injections:

\$100 to \$1,000 fine depending on aggravating circumstances.

Possession of syringe loaded with prohibited substance:

1/2 the recommended penalty for medication violation for the applicable class of substance; refer to executive director.

Possession of alcoholic beverages in restricted area:

Oral or written warning or fine at discretion of stewards.

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Δ -1-androstene-3, 17-diol		3	A
Δ -1-androstene-3, 17-dione		3	A
Δ -1-dihydrotestosterone		3	A
1-androstenediol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β , 17 β -diol)	Endogenous AAS (steroid)	3	B
1-androstenedionne (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β , 17 β -dione)	Endogenous AAS (steroid)	3	B
1-testosterone (7 β - hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one)	AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
19-Norandrostenediol	Bolandiol	3	B
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B
19-noretiocholanolone	Metabolite of Nandrolone & Bolandione	3	B
2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	4	B
3-Methoxytyramine	3-MT	2	A
3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone	MDPV, "bath salts"	1	A
3-Methoxytyramine	3-MT	2	A
4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo)	Aromatase inhibitors, Testolactone	3	B
4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β , 17 β -diol)	Androstenediol converted to testosterone	3	B
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B
5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3, 17-dione)	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
5 α -androstane -3 α ,17 α -diol	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
5 α -androstane -3 α ,17 β -diol	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
5 α -androstane -3 β ,17 α -diol	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
5 α -androstane -3 β ,17 β -diol	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
5 β -androstane -3 α ,17 β -diol, androst-4-ene-3 α ,17 α -diol	Androstenediol converted to testosterone	3	B
7-keto-dhea; 19-	Steroid produced by prohormone DHEA	3	B
7 α -hydroxy-dhea	Major metabolite of DHEA	3	B
7 β -hydroxy-dhea	Major metabolite of DHEA	3	B
a-Cobratoxin		1	A
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	B
Acecarbromal	Sedamyl, Carbased	2	A
Acenocoumarol	Acitrom	5	C
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	B
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Temptra, etc.	4	C
Acetanilid	Antifebrin	4	B
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	C
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A
Acetophenetidin	Phenacetin	4	B
Acetylcysteine		4	C
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C
Activators of AMP activated protein kinase AMPK	AICAR, PPARs have no FDA approval	2	A
Adinazolam	Deracyn	2	A
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	B
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	A
Alclofenac Non-Approved NSAID		2	B
Alclometasone	Aclovate	4	C
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	A
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	B
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	A
Almotriptan	Axert	3	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A
Alprenolol	Aplobal	2	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A
Altrenogest for certain horses only	Regumate	4	C
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	Testolactone Human Olympic Guidelines	3	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B
Aminopyrine		4	B
Aminorex	Aminoxafen, Aminoxaphen, Apiquel,	1	A
Amiodarone	Cordarone	4	B
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	B
Amisulpride	Solian	2	A
Amitraz	Mitaban	3	B
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A
Amlodipine	Ammivin, Norvasc	3	B
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	A
Amperozide	Thorazine	2	A
Amphetamine	Speed, Upper	1	A
Amrinone	Inocor	4	B
Amyl nitrite		2	A
Anastrozole	Testolactone, aromatase inhibitors	3	B
Andarine	SARM	2	A
Androst-4-ene-3 α , 17 β -diol	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
<i>Androst-4-ene-3β, 17α-diol</i>	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
<i>Androst-5-ene-3α, 17α-diol</i>	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
<i>Androst-5-ene-3α, 17β-diol</i>	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
<i>Androst-5-ene-3β, 17α-diol</i>	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
<i>Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione</i>	Androstatrienedione Testolactone class	3	B
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol)	Steroid; biosynthesis from DHEA	3	B
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene3,17-dione)	Steroid; biosynthesis from DHEA	3	B
<i>Androsterone (3β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one)</i>	Metabolite of testosterone & DHT	3	B
Anileridine	Leritine	1	A
Anilopam	Anisine	2	A
Anisindione	Miradon	5	D
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	B
Antipyrine	Phenazone	4	B
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	B
Apomorphine	Apokyn, Ixense	1	A
Aprindine	Aspenon	4	B
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	A
<i>ARA-290</i>	Nonerythropoietic peptide doping agent	1	A
Arecoline	Betel Nuts	3	A
Arformoterol	Brovana	3	B
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	B
<i>Asialo EPO</i>	Erythropoietin link-blood doping agent	1	A
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	B
Atipamazole	Antisedan	2	B
Atomoxetine	Strattera	2	A
Atracurium	Tracrium	2	A
Atropine	ATP, Tropin	3	B
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	A
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	A
Baclofen	Lioresal	4	B
Barbital	Veronal	2	A
Barbiturates	Phenobarbital, butibarbital	2	A
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	C
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A
Benazepril	Lotrel, Lotensin	3	A
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	B
Benoxaprofen	Oraflex	2	B
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	C
Benperidol	Anquil	2	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodilleten	2	A
Benzocaine	Orajel	4	B
Benzocetamine	Tacitin	2	A
Benzodiazepines	Valium, Ativan, Xanax	2	A
Benzonatate (cough suppressant)	Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss	2	A
Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Benzthiazide	Exna	4	B
Benztropine	Cogentin	2	A
Benzylpiperazine	BZP	1	A
Bepriidil	Bepadil	4	B
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	B
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	A
Biperiden	Akineton	3	A
Biriperone		2	A
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	B
Bisphosphonates (any)		3	A
Bitolterol	Effectin-used in nebulizer mismanaged	3	A
Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol)	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Bolasterone	Myagen, Methosarb	3	A
Boldenone	Equipoise	3	B
Boldione	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	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	Bromazine	3	B
Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	A
Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	3	B
Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	A
Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4	C
Bufexamac	Droxaryl, Malipuran	3	A
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	B
Bupivacaine	Marcaine (used topically)	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
Butanilcaine	Hostacain	2	A
Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A
Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic (Torb)	3	B
Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	B
Caffeine		2	B
Calusterone	Methosorb	3	A
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A
Camphor	Vick's Vapo Steam, Liniment	4	C
Candesartan	Cilexetil, Atcand	3	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Cannabidiol (CBD) ¹	Anti-epileptic, analgesic	2	B
Canrenone	Metabolite of spironolactone	4	C
Capsaicin	Active component of chili pepper	2	B
Captodiame	Covatine (oral antihistamine mgmt.)	2	A
Captopril	Capolen	3	B
Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3	A
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	B
Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	B
Carbamylated EPO	Erythropoietin link blood doping agent	1	A
Carbazochrome	Toxivenol	4	B
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A
Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	B
Carbon Dioxide (TCO ₂)	Bicarbonate	3	B*
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A
Cardarine (GW-501516)	Lacks FDA approval	2	A
Carfentanil	Wildnil	1	A
Carisoprodol	Rela, Soma	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	Mecoral, Medodorm	2	A
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	B
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A
Chloroform		2	A
Chlorophenesin	Maolate, Musil	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	Truxal, Taractan	2	A
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	B
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	B
Chorionic Gonadotropin (CG) used in colts/horses	No restriction in fillies or mares	3	B
Ciclesonide	Alvesco	4	C
Cilostazol	Pletal	4	B
Cimaterol	Cimater	3	A
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	2	B
Citalopram	Celex	2	A
Clanobutin	Clanohepar	4	B
Clemastine	Tavist, Meclastin	3	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	A
Clibucaine	Batrax	2	A
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	3	B
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A
Clobetasol	Clobex, Temovate	4	C
Clocapramine	Anafranil	2	A
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	C
Clodronate	OsPhos; bisphosphonate	3	A
Clofenamide	Diumide	4	B
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)	Heminevrin	2	A
Clomiphene	Testolactone; estrogen modulator	3	B
Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	A
Clonidine	Catapres	3	B
Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Clormecaine	Placacid	2	A
Clostebol	Macrobin, Steranabol	3	A
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
CNTO 530	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Cobalt	Bionic HI Mineral 50 ppb or > B penalty	3	B*
Cocaine		1	A*
Codeine		1	A
Colchicine	Colcrys	4	B
Conorphone	Codorphone	2	A
Corticaine	Hydrocortisone Acetate (Topical) Ultracain	2	A
Corticotrophind	Peptide hormone; stress response	3	B
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	C
Cromolyn	Intel	5	D
Crotetamide	Respirot	2	A
Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Cyclizine	Merazine	3	B
Cyclobarbitol	Phanodorm	2	A
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	B
Cyclofenil	SERMselective estrogen recept modulator	3	B
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	C
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	B
Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	B
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	3	B
Danazol	Danocrine	3	B
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	C
Darbepoetin	Aranesp	1	A
Darbepoetin (depo)	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	Oral Turinabol	3	A
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Equiplus, Equilysin, Sputolysin	4	C
Demoxepam	Lectopam	2	A
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	C
Deracoxib	Deremaxx	3	B
Dermorphin	Frog Juice	1	A
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Desonide	Des Owen	4	C
Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	C
Desoxymethyltestosterone	DMT, Madol, Pheraplex	3	A
Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	B
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	C

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Dextromethorphan	DXM, DM		4 B
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo		1 A
Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon		3 B
Dezocine	Dalgan		2 A
Diamorphine	Morphine diacetate, heroin		1 A
Diazepam	Valium		2 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	Amfepramone, Tepanil		2 A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon		2 A
Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor		4 C
Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.		4 C
Diflunisal	Dolobid		3 B
Digitoxin	Crystodigin		4 B
Digoxin	Lanoxin		4 B
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin		2 A
Dihydroergotamine	Migranal		4 B
Dihydrotestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan3one)	Endogenous AAS; steroid		3 B
Dilorazepam	Briantum		2 A
Diltiazem	Cardizem		4 B
Dimeflin			3 A
Dimethisoquin	Quotane		4 B
Dimethylsulfoxide	DMSO, Domoso		4 C*
Diphenadione	Diphacine, Ditrac		5 C
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl		3 B
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil		4 B
Diprenorphine	M50/50		2 A
Dipyridamole	Persantine		3 B
Dipyrene	Novin, Methamizole		4 C
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	Cardura		3 A
Doxefazepam	Doxans		2 A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan		2 A
Doxylamine	Decapryn		3 B
Dromostanolone	Drolban		3 B
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet(w/		2 A
Drostanolone	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval		3 A
Duloxetine	Cymbalta		2 A
Dyclonine	Dyclone		4 C
Dyphylline	Dilor, Lufyllin		3 B
Edrophonium	Tensilon		3 B
Eletripan	Relpax		3 A
Eltenac	Telzenac		4 B
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec		3 A
Enciprazine			2 A
Endorphins	Endorphinate, Forskolin		1 A
Enkephalins	Enkephalin		1 A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Ephedrine	Akovaz, Corphedra		2 A
Epi-dihydrotestosterone	Testosterone link; androgenic metabolite		3 B
Epibatidine			2 A
Epinephrine			2 A
Epitestosterone	Testosterone link; endogenous steroid		3 B
EPO-Fc	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent		1 A
EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP)			1 A
Ergoloid mesylates (dihydroergocornine mesylate)	Dihydroergocristine dihydroergocryptine		2 A
Ergonovine	Ergotrate		4 C
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafegot, etc.		4 B
Erthrityl tetranitrate	Tetranitrol, Cardiloid, Cardilate		3 A
Erythropoietin(EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, ESAs.		1 A
Esmolol	Brevibloc		3 B
Esomeprazole	Nexium		5 D
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon		2 A
Eszopiclone	Lunesta		2 A
Etacrynic acid			3 C
Etamiphylline	Dalophylline		3 B
Etanercept	Enbrel		4 B
Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin		3 B
Ethamivan	Analepticon, Vandid		2 A
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	EPH		1 A
Etidocaine	Duranest		2 A
Etifoxin	Stresam		2 A
Etiocholanolone	Testosterone link; etiocholane steroid		3 B
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden		2 A
Ethamsylate			4 B
Etodolac	Lodine		3 B
Etodroxizine	Indunox		2 A
Etomidate			2 A
Etorphine HCl	M99		1 A
<i>Exemestane</i>	Aromatase inhibitors		3 B
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.		5 D
Felbamate	Felbatol		3 B
Felodipine	Plendil		4 B
Fenarbamate	Tymium		2 A
Fenbufen	Cincopal, Lederfen		3 B
Fenclozic acid	Myalex		2 B
Fenfluramine	Pondimin		2 A
Fenoldopam	Corlopam		3 B
Fenopropfen	Nalfon		3 B
Fenoterol	Berotec		3 B
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc		3 B
Fentanyl	Sublimaze		1 A
Fentiazac	Meloxicam		3 B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	C
Fibroblast Growth Factors (fgfs) (HGF) (IGF-1) (mgfs)	(PDGF) (VEGF) & any other growth factor	3	A
Firocoxib	Previcox, Equioxx	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	Antirheumatic, Combec, Fenazol	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
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	C
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A
Fluoresone	Caducid	2	A
Fluorometholone	FML	4	C
Fluoroprednisolone	Prednisolone, Orapred, PEDIAPRED	4	B
Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	A
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	3	B
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	A
Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatenzol, 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	Esiclene, Hubernol, Metanor	3	A
<i>Formestane</i>	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B
Formoterol	Altram	3	B
Fosinopril, metabolite, Fosinoprilat	Monopril	3	A
Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	3	B
Fulvestrant	Estrogen receptor antagonist antineoplastic	3	B
Furazabol	Androfurazanol	3	A
Furosemide	Lasix- See note below	N/A	*
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	B
Galantamine	Reminyl	2	A
Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (GABA)	Carolina Gold	3	B
Gepirone	Travivo	2	A
Gestrinone	Dimetrose, Nemestran	3	A
GH-releasing peptides (ghrps), GHRP-6, GHRP-2	Anabolic agent lacks FDA approval	3	A
Glutethimide	Doriden	2	A
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	4	C
Growth/Releasing Hormone (GHRH)	Anabolic agent CJC-1295, sermorelin no	3	A
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS)	Anabolic agent amanorelin, ipamorelin no	3	A
Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	B
Guanadrel	Hylolrel	3	A
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
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	See also Diamorphine	1	A
Hexafluorenum	Myalexen	2	A
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A
Hexocyclium	Tral	4	B
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	2	B
HIF activators (Argon, xenon)	Blood doping agent	3	A
Homatropine	Homapin	3	B
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	B
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	B
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hycodan, Vicodin, Norco	1	A
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	C
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	B
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	A
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine, Norpholedrine, Oxamphetamine	1	A
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	B
Ibomal	Noctal	2	A
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, 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	Protein hormone treats high blood pres	3	B
Ipratropium	Atrovent	3	B
Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Isapirone		2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A
Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	B
Isoflupredone	Predef-2X	4	C
Isomethadone	Liden	2	A
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	B
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	B
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A
Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	B
Isoxicam	Maxicam	2	B
Isosuprine	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	Prevacid	5	D
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Letrozole		3	A
Levamisole	Ergamisol	2	B
Levobunolol	Betagan, Vistagan	3	B
Levomethorphan		2	A
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1	A
Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2	B
Ligandrol		2	A
Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3	A
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Lobeline	Zoolobelin	2	A
Lofentanil		1	A
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) used in colts/horses	No restriction for fillies or mares	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	Lucidril, etc.	2	A
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Medetomidine	Damintor	3	B
Medroxyprogesterone		3	B
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	C
Mefenamic acid	Ponstel, Ponstan	3	B
Meldonium	Mildronate, etc.	1	A
Meloxicam	Mobic	4	B
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	A
Memantine	Namenda	2	A
Meparfynol	Oblivon	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
Mephénytoin	Mesantoin	2	A
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	B
Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	A
Meralluride	Mercurhydrin	4	B
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	B
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B
Mercumatilil	Cumertilin	4	B
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	B
Mesalamine	Asacol	5	C
Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A
Mestanolone	Androstatone, Ermalone	3	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Mesterolone	Proviron	3	A
Metaclazepam	Talis	2	A
Metandienone	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3	B
Metaraminol	Aramine	1	A
Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	B
Metazocine	Talwin	2	A
Metenolone	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Metformin		2	B
Methacholine	Provocholine	3	A
Methadone	Dolophine	1	A
Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1	A*
Methandienone	Dianabol	3	B
Methandriol (Methylandrostenediol)	Probolac	3	A
Methandrostenolone (Methandienone)	Dianabol, Methandienone	3	A
Methantheline	Banthine	3	B
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	3	B
Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	A
Methasterone	Superdrol	3	A
Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	C
Methcathinone	Catnip, M-Cat	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 glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	B
Methsuximide	Celontin	4	B
Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron	4	B
Methyl-1-testosterone	MIT	3	A
Methylatropine	Eumydrin	3	B
Methyldienolone	RU-3467	3	A
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	A
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	C
Methylhexanamine (Methylhexanamine)	Geranamine, Forthane	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
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A
Metolazone	Zytanix, Zaroxolyn, Mykrox	3	B
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A
Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1	A
Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Metribolone	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	B
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	B
Mibolerone	Cheque Drops, Matenon	3	B
Midazolam	Versed	3	B
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	B
Milrinone	Primacor	4	B
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	B
Mirtazepine	Remeron	2	A
Misoprostel	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	Morphabond, Kadian	1	A*
Mosaprimine	Cremin	2	A
Muscarine	Muscarin, Amanita muscaria	3	A
myo-inositol trispyrophosphate (ITPP)		1	A
N-Butylscopolamine	Buscospan	4	C
Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	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	Bystolic	3	A
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	D
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	A
Nefopam	Acupan	3	A
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	B
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	B
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	B
Niflumic acid	Nifluril	3	B
Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Nimesulide	Medindia	3	B
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	A
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	B
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A
Nitroglycerin	Nitro-Time, Nitrostat	2	B
Nizatidine	Axid	5	D
Nomifensine		1	A
Norandrosterone	Nandrolene link; anabolic-androgenic	3	B
Norbolethone	Norboletone	3	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

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Norclostebol	Lentabol	3	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A
Norepinephrine	Norepin, Levarterenol	2	A
Norethandrolone	Nilevar, Pronabol	3	A
Nortestosterone	Nandrolone	3	B
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	A
Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2	A
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	A
Olsalazine	Dipentum	5	C
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec, UlcerGuard	5	D
Orphenadrine	Norlfex	4	B
Ostarine	SARM	2	A
Oxabolone	Steranabol Depo	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)	Cophylac	2	A
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	A
Oxycodone	Percodan	1	A
Oxymesterone	Anamidol, Balnimax	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	Invega	2	A
Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Pantoprazole	Protonix	5	D
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	A
Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A
Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A
Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Peginesatide	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Pemoline	Cylert	1	A
Penbutolol	Levatol	3	B
Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	A
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate, PETN	3	A
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	B
Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Pentoxifylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	D
Pentylene tetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric, PTZ	1	A
Perazine	Taxilan	2	A
Perfluorocarbons	PFCs	2	A
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene	Fluosol	2	A
Perfluorodecolin	Fluosol	2	A
Perfluorooctylbromide	Perflubron	2	A
Perfluorotripropylamine	Perfluamine	2	A
Pergolide	Prascend, Permax	3	B
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Perindopril	Aceon, Biprel	3	A
Perlazine	Hypnodin, pipnodine	2	A
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Phenacetamide	Phenurone	4	B
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	A
Phenazocine	Narphen	1	A
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan, Angel Dust	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	Butazoludin	4	C*
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	B
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	B
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	B
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	A
Picrotoxin	Cocculin	1	A
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	A
Pimobendan		2	B
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	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	A
Piquindone	Prolixin, moditen	2	A
Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	B
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	C
Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	B
Piritramide	Dipidolor, Piridolan	1	A
Piroxicam	Feldene	4	B
Plasma expanders, Bycerol, albumin, dextran	Lacks FDA approval	3	A
Polyethylene glycol	Miralax, Glycolax	5	D
Polythiazide	Renese	4	B
Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	C
Prasterone	Endogenous AAS; Steroid	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

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	B
Procaine	Novacaine	3	B
Procatamol	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	Panitol	2	A
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	3	B
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	C
Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	B
Propiomazine	Largon	2	A
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	A
Propiram	Algeril	2	A
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A
Propranolol	Inderal	3	B
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	B
Prostanazol		3	A
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A
Protokylol	Ventaire	3	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	A
Proxibarbitol	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	B
Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	B
Pyrilamine	Neonatergan, Equihist	3	B
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	A
Quazipam	Doral	2	A
Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Quinapril, metabolite Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	A
Quinbolone	Anabolicum, Anabolvis	3	A
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	B
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5	D
Racemethorphan	Methorphan	2	A
Racemorphan	Morphanol	2	A
Raclopride		2	A
Ractopamine	Paylean	2	A
Raloxifene	SERM Selective estrogen receptor mod	3	B
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	A
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	D
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	A
Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Reserpine	Serpasil	2	B
Rilmazafone	Rhythmy	2	A
Risperidone		2	A
Ritanserlin		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

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

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<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Roxadustat (FG-4592)	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Salicylamide		4	C
Salicylate		4	C
Salmeterol	Serevent	3	B
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	4	C
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators SARMs		2	A
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.	2	A
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	A
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	B
Sildenafil	Viagra	3	A
Snake Venoms	Cobra Venoms	1	A
Somatrem	Protropin	2	A
Somatropin	Nutropin	2	A
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	B
Spiclomazine	Clospirazine	2	A
Spiperone	Spiropitan	2	A
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3	A
Spironalactone	Aldactone	4	B
Spirolactone	Diuretic	3	C
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	3	B
Stenbolone	Anatrofin, Stenobolone	3	A
Strychnine	Strychnos Nux-Vomica	1	A
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	A
Sufentanil	Sufenta, Dsuvia	1	A
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	C
Sulfondiethylmethane	Tetronal	2	A
Sulfonmethane		2	A
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A
Sulindac	Clinoril	3	B
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil, Dogmatil	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic	1	A
Tadalafil	Cialis	3	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A
Tamoxifen	Estrogen receptor antagonist	3	B
Tandospirone	Metanopirone	2	A
TCO2		3	B
Telmisartan	Micardis	3	B
Temazepam	Restoril	2	A
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	3	B
Tepoxalin	Zubrin	3	B
Terazosin	Hytrin	3	A
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	B
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	C
Testolactone	Teslac	3	B
Testolone	SARM	2	A
Testosterone		3	B
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine, amethocaine	2	A
Tetrahydrogestrinone	THG, The Clear	3	A
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	B
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) ²	Drug of human abuse	1	A
Thebaine	Paramorphine	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
Thiopropazine	Majeptil	2	A
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A
Thiosalicylate	Tusal, Rexolate	4	B
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	B
Thyroxine & thyroid hormones w/T4, T3 or any combo	Levothyroxine	3	C
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A
Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	3	B
Tibolone	Synthetic steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Tildronate Sodium	Tildren/Bisphosphonate	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
Tolfenanic acid	Clotan	4	B
Tolmetin	Tolectin	3	B
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A
Toremifene	Selective estrogen receptor modulator	3	B
Torseamide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	B
Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	B
Tranexamic acid	TXA, Cyklokapron, Lysteda	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	Avertin	2	A
Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	C
Trichloroethanol		2	A
Trichloethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	A
Triclofos	Triclos	2	A
Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	B
Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	A
Trifluoperidol	Triperidol	2	A
Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	A
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	B

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

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<u>Drug</u>	<u>Trade Name(s)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Trimetazidine	Cytoprotective anti-ischemic agent	3	B
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	B
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ, Pyribenzamine	3	B
Tripolidine	Actidil	3	B
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Urethane	Ethyl Carbamate, Polyurethane	2	A
Valdecoxib		2	B
Valerenic acid	Valerian Root	3	A
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	A
Valsartan	Diovan	3	B
Vardenafil	Levitra	3	A
Vedaprofen	Vedaprofenum	4	B
Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2	A
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	B
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Viloxazine	Catrol, 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	Yobine Injection	2	B
Zafirlukast	Accolate	4	C
Zaleplon	Sonata	2	A
Zeranol	Ralgro	4	C
Ziconotide	Prialt	1	A
Zileuton	Zyflo	4	C
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Zilmax, Zilpaterol	2	A
Ziprasidone	Geoden	2	A
Zolazepam	Flupyrzapon	2	A
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	B
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	A
Zomepirac	Zomax	2	B
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	B
Zopiclone	Imovan	2	A
Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION

Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances

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Special Notes:

CARBON DIOXIDE (TC02)

See penalties set out in Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines.

COBALT

For cobalt concentrations of less than 25 parts per billion (ppb) of blood serum or plasma no penalty is recommended. For concentrations of 25 ppb or greater but less than 50 ppb of plasma or serum the recommended penalty is a written warning, the placement of the horse on the Vet list with removal from list only after a blood test confirms the concentration is below 25 ppb of blood plasma or serum. Testing shall be paid by owner(s) of the horse. Concentrations of 50 ppb or greater in blood plasma or serum have a recommended B penalty.

DIMETHYSULFOXIDE (DMSO)

See penalties set out in Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines.

FUROSIMIDE (LASIX)

See penalties set out in Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines.

PHENYLBUTAZONE

See penalties set out in Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines.