



TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
P.O. Box 12080
Austin, TX 78711-2080
(512) 833-6699

August 18, 2022

To: Texas Racing Commission Licensees

Subject: Procedural Manual for Chapter 319, Veterinary Practices and Drug Testing

As we re-write the Texas Rules of Racing, the Commission intends to streamline the Rules of Racing and publish procedural manuals under each of the new chapters that the agency, with the support of our Commission are re-writing for Texas.

This is the first publication of procedures published under Rules of Racing, with the existing chapters in place.

Transparency is key, not only in rulemaking at the Commission rule-making level, but at the agency procedural level for any updated procedures issued by the agency staff. To that end, beginning with this publication, my intent is to publicly present to the Commission for approval to publish in the Texas Register and to post on our webpage and at field office locations any procedural updates made at the agency level.

For this first iteration, the following items are included

1. Permissible Therapeutic Medication Levels
2. Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines
3. Texas Racing Commission Classifications for Prohibited Substances
4. Texas Racing Commission Test Barn Instructions

We invite all licensees to visit our webpage for updates on our public meetings schedule or to send comment on our rules review pages as we begin the process.

Sincerely,

Amy F. Cook

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Executive Director



TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
 1801 N. Congress Ave., Ste. 7.600, Austin, Texas 78701
 Phone (512) 833-6699 Fax (512) 833-6907
 www.txrc.texas.gov

August 24, 2022

ATTENTION: Commission Veterinarians, Practicing Veterinarians, Owners, and Trainers
 SUBJECT: Republication of 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) and 319.304, 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 in plasma or serum
Cetirizine.....	6 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Cimetidine.....	400 ng/ml in 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 in plasma or serum
Flunixin.....	5 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Furosemide.....	100 ng/ml in plasma or serum and urine specific gravity < 1.010
Glycopyrrolate.....	3 pg/ml in plasma or serum
Guaifenesin.....	12 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Ketoprofen	2 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Lidocaine	20 pg/ml of total 3OH-lidocaine in plasma or serum
Mepivacaine	10 ng/ml totalhydroxymepivacaine in urine; or above Level of Detection of mepivacaine in plasma or serum
Methocarbamol	1 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Methylprednisolone.....	100 pg/ml in plasma or serum
Omeprazole	10 ng/ml of omeprazole sulfide in plasma or serum
Phenylbutazone.....	0.3 mcg/ml in plasma or serum
Ranitidine.....	40 ng/ml in plasma or serum
Xylazine	200 pg/ml in plasma or serum

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 threshold level. The detection of one or more additional NSAIDs in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation. The detection of more than one NSAID (e.g., Phenylbutazone, Flunixin, Ketoprofen) in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation, at which point the primary threshold levels do not apply (i.e., zero tolerance).

- (1) Flunixin5 ng/ml in plasma or serum
- (2) Ketoprofen2 ng/ml in plasma or serum
- (3) Phenylbutazone.....0.3 mcg/ml in plasma or serum

III. ANDROGENIC-ANABOLIC STEROIDS **MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION**

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

IV. TOTAL CARBON DIOXIDE **MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION**

Total Carbon Dioxide..... Must remain below 37 mmol/l in 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 in 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 in plasma or serum	Endogenous Substance
Hydrocortisone	1 mcg/ml in 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 in urine or 6.5 mcg/ml in serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant
Theobromine	2 mcg/ml in urine or 0.3 mcg/ml in serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant

This is the republished Permissible Levels of Therapeutic Medications and Naturally Occurring Substances under Executive Director, Amy F. Cook. Any questions should be directed to the Texas Racing Commission General Counsel, Virginia. S. Fields, at virginia.fields@txrc.texas.gov or call 512-490-4009.

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, 17diol		3	A
Δ -1-androstene-3, 17dione		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-androstenedione (5 α androst-1-ene-3, 17dione)	Endogenous AAS (steroid)	3	B
1-testosterone (17 β hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one)	AAS lacking FDA approval	3	A
19-Norandrostenediol		3	B
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B
<i>19-noretiocholanolone</i>	Metabolite of Nandrolone & Bolandione	3	B
2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	4	B
3-Methoxytyramine	3-MT	2	A
3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone	MDPV, "bath salts"	1	A
<i>4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo)</i>	Aromatase inhibitors, Testolactone	3	B
<i>4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β, 17βdiol)</i>	Androstenediol converted to testosterone	3	B
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B
<i>5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17dione)</i>	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
<i>5α-androstane -3α,17αdiol</i>	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
<i>5α-androstane -3α,17βdiol</i>	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
<i>5α-androstane -3β,17αdiol</i>	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
<i>5α-androstane -3β,17βdiol</i>	Testosterone link – metabolite	3	B
<i>5β-androstane -3α,17βdiol, androst-4-ene3α,17α-diol</i>	Androstenediol converted to testosterone	3	B
<i>7-keto-dhea; 19-</i>	Steroid produced by prohormone DHEA	3	B
<i>7α-hydroxy-dhea</i>	Major metabolite of DHEA	3	B
<i>7β-hydroxy-dhea</i>	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, Tempra, 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
<i>Activators of AMPactivated protein kinase AMPK</i>	AICAR, PPARs experimental no FDA	2	A
Adinazolam	Deracyn	2	A
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	B
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	1	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
Alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone	Alpha-PVP human bath salts	1	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A
Alprenolol	Apillobal	2	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A
Altrenogest (Only geldings, colts, intact males, spayed females)	Regumate	4	C
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	B
Ambroxol	Ambriol, etc.	4	B
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	C
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	4	B
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	C

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Aminoglutethimide	Testolactone hormone/metabolic effects	3	B
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B
Aminopyrine		4	B
Aminorex (McN-742, Menocil)	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 effect, aromatase inhibitors	3	B
Andarine	SARM	2	A
Androst-4-ene-3 α , 17 β diol	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
Androst-4-ene-3 β , 17 α diol	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
Androst-5-ene-3 α , 17 α diol	Androstenediol convert to testosterone	3	B
Androst-5-ene-3 α , 17 β diol	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
Androst-5-ene-3 β , 17 α diol	Prohormone of testosterone	3	B
Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione	Androstatrienedione Testolactone class	3	B
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β diol)	Steroid; biosynthesis from DHEA	3	B
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17dione)	Steroid; biosynthesis from DHEA	3	B
Androsterone (3 β hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one)	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
ARA-290	Nonerythropoietic peptide doping agent	1	A
Arecoline	Betel Nuts	3	A
Arformoterol	Brovana	3	B
Aripiprazole	Abilify	2	A
Arsenic	Mitigating environmental exposure is 3C	3	B*
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine	2	B
Asialo EPO	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
Benoxapfen	Oraflex	2	B

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	C
Benperidol	Anquil	2	A
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	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
Bepiridil	Bepadin	4	B
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	B
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Bethanidine	Esbatol	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-ene3 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, Malipuram	3	A
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	B
Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	A
Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	A
Bupropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Buspirone	Buspar	2	A
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2	A
Butacaine	Butyn	2	A
Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2	A
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	C
Butanillicaine	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

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Candesartan	Cilexetil, Atcand	3	B
Cannabidiol (CBD) ¹	Anti-epileptic, analgesic	2	B
Canrenone	Metabolite of spironolactone (diuretic)	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	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 (AlphaChloralose)		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	Chlortrimeton, etc.	4	B
Chlorproethazine	Newipege	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

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	1	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	Diuride	4	B
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)	Heminevrin	2	A
Clomiphene	Testolactone effect; 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
Clozazolam	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 Ultracain	2	A
Corticotrophind	Peptide hormone in 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
Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	B
Cyclofenil	SERMselective estrogen recept	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

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For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	C
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 androstane-3-one)	Endogenous AAS; steroid	3	B
Diisopropylamine	Consistent with nitroglycerine	2	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
Dipyrrone	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	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

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Endorphins	Endorphinate, Forskolin	1	A
Enkephalins	Enkephalin	1	A
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, Cafergot, etc.	4	B
Erthryl 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
Etofenamate	NSAID	4	B
Etomidate		2	A
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	A
<i>Exemestane</i>	Testolactone effect; 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
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	3	B
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	B

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	B
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	A
Fentiazac	Meloxicam	3	B
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	4	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
Fuopromazine	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, Anatensol, etc.	2	B
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	C
Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	C
Flurazepam	Dalmane	2	A
Flurbiprofen	Froben	3	B
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	C
Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Formebolone	Esiclone, Hubernol, Metanor	3	A
<i>Formestane</i>	Testolactone effect; 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, Nemesstran	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	3	A
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS)	Anabolic agent amanorelin, ipamorelin	3	A
Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Guanabenz	Wyntensin	3	B

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	A
Halcinonide	Halog	4	C
Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	C
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A
Harpagoside	Glycoside from devil's claw plant	4	B
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 (e.g. Argon, xenon)	Mediator of oxygen homeostasis - doping	3	A
Homatropine	Homapin	3	B
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	B
Hydrochlorthiazide	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
Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activators	Blood doping agent	1	A
Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers (e.g. IOX-2)	Blood doping agent	1	A
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 sugar	3	B
Ipratropium	Atrovent	3	B
Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Isapirone		2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A
Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	B
Isoflupredone	Predef2X	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
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4	D
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	B
Kebuzone		3	B
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	B
Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2	A
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	C*
Ketorolac	Toradol	3	A
Labetalol	Normodyne	3	B
Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3	A

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Lansoprazole	Prevacid	5	D
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	B
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	SARM	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, et al	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
Mephenoaloxone	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	Mercuryhydrin	4	B
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	B
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B
Mercumatinil	Cumertilin	4	B
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	B
Mesalamine	Asacol	5	C
Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Mestanolone	Androstalone, Ermalone	3	A
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)	Probolic	3	A
Methandrostenolone	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	M1T	3	A
Methylatropine	Eumydrin	3	B
Methyldienolone	RU-3467	3	A
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	A
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	C
Methylhexanamine (Methylhexaneamine)	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

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Metribolone	Steroid; AAS lacks FDA approval	3	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A
Mexiletine	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
Misoprostol	Cytotec	5	D
Mitragynine	Kratom	1	A
Mivacurium	Mivacron	2	A
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A
Moexipril (metabolite, moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	B
Molidustat	HIF Stabilizer – blood doping agent	1	A
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	Buscopan	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	Nandrolone link;anabolic-androgenic ster	3	B
Norbolethone	Norboletone	3	A

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Norclostebol	Lentabol	3	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A
Norepinephrine	Norepin, Levarterenol	2	A
Norethandrolone	Nilevar, Pronabol	3	A
Norethisterone	Norethindrone	4	B
Nortestosterone	Nandrolone	3	B
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	A
Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2	A
Oliceridine – FDA approved opioid for humans	Opioid agonist	1	A
Olmесartan	Benicar	3	A
Olsalazine	Dipentum	5	C
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec, UlcerGuard	5	D
Oripavine	Opioid metabolite of thebaine	2	A
Orphenadrine	Norfex	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
Oxyphenyclimine	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
Parecoxib	NSAID, selective Cox-2 inhibitor	4	B
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
Perfluorodecahydrophthalene		2	A
Perfluorodecolin		2	A

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Perfluorooctylbromide	Perflubron	2	A
Perfluorotripropylamine	Perfluamine	2	A
Pergolide	Prascend, Permax	3	B
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Perindopril	Aceon, Biprel	3	A
Perlazine	Hypnodin, pipnodine	2	A
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Phenacemide	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	Hedulim	5	D
Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	A
Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	A
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzylamine	3	B
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	D
Phensuximide	Milontin	4	B
Phentermine	Iomamin	2	A
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	B
Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin	4	C*
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	B
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	B
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	B
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	A
Picrotoxin	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
Pirenzepine	Gastrozepin	5	C
Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	B
Piritramide	Dipidolor, Piridolan	1	A
Piroxicam	Feldene	4	B
Plasma expanders, Bycerol, albumin, dextran mannitol	Lacks FDA approval	3	A
Polyacrylamide hydrogel	PAHG	4	C
Polyethylene glycol	Miralax, Glycolax	5	D
Polythiazide	Renese	4	B
Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	C
Prasterone	Inactive Endogenous Steroid	3	B
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2	A
Prazosin	Minipress	3	B
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	C
Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	C
Pregabalin	Gabapentanoid (Lyrica)	3	B
Prilocaine	Citanest	2	B
Primidone	Mysoline	3	B

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Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Probenecid		4	C
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
Propoxycaïne	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	Neoantergan, 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
Ritanserine		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

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Roxadustat (FG-4592)	Erythropoietin link; blood doping agent	1	A
Salicylamide		4	C
Salicylate (Salicylic acid)	Aminosalicylic acid	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
Spiiperone	Spiropitan	2	A
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3	A
Spironalactone	Aldactone	4	B
Spironolactone	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, Sulpitol, Dogmatil	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic, CBD	1	A
Tadalafil	Cialis	3	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A
Tamoxifen	Estrogen receptor antagonist	3	B
Tandospirone	Metanopirone	2	A
Tapentadol	Nucynta	1	A
TCO2		3	B
Telmisartin	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

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

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; Thyro-L	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
Topiramate	Topamax	2	A
Toremifene	Selective estrogen receptor modulator	3	B
Toremide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	B
Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	B
Tranexamic acid	TXA, Cyklokapron, Lysteda	4	C
Tranlycypromine	Parnate	2	A
Trazodone	Desyrel	2	A
Trenbolone	Finoplif	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
Trichloroethylene	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

For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
Trimetazidine	Cytoprotective anti-ischemic agent	3	B
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	B
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ, Pyribenzamine	3	B
Triprolidine	Actidil	3	B
Trometamol	Tris-hydroxymethylaminomethane THAM	3	B
Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Urethane	Ethyl Carbamate, Polyurethane	2	A
Valdecoxib	NSAID	4	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	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	D
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3	B
Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4	B
Yohimbine	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	Geodon	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
 For Substances marked with *, see Special Notes at end

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Penalty
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Special Notes:

ARSENIC – 3B penalty with ability to mitigate to 3C penalty with direct credible evidence of environmental exposure (e.g., through cribbing or wood chewing behavior).

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.

FLUNIXIN, KETOPROFEN, AND PHENYLBUTAZONE - See penalties set out in Equine Medication Classification Policy and Penalty Guidelines.

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 to foster honest and safe pari-mutuel racing and a better understanding of the Act and 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 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 under the Racing Act and Rules unless otherwise advised by the Executive Director.

Pharmacology. Substances 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 intended for use in equine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Substances that are not intended for use in the horse are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Substances 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, Fentanil, 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 cardiotonic drugs.
- I. Topical anesthetics - agents not available in injectable formulations.
- J. Antidiarrheal drugs
- K. Miscellaneous drugs:
 1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
 2. Stomachics.
 3. Mucolytic agents.

Class 5

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. Oxyblogin
 - 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 Texas Racing Commission, 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 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 direct evidence that the circumstances were present in the instant case, not mere speculation the circumstances could have been present. An example of mitigating circumstances is when the trainer presents credible direct evidence that another individual caused the horse to race with a prohibited substance in its system or administered the substance. 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 the administration of the substance would likely result in a positive test. Whether the violation would constitute a criminal act and similar 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 therapeutic 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 detectable level of a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance is a *per se* violation of the Rules.

Penalty Recommendations

The following recommended penalties should be followed in all cases in the absence of persuasive, direct, 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 agency'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 supporting the modification.

The stewards shall take administrative notice of final, unappealable rulings concerning medication violations in any pari-mutuel racing jurisdiction and shall consider those rulings for the same substance 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 preceding 365 days. There is no measured period of time for prior violations when preceding a lifetime sanction for Class 1 violation(s).

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.

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

A horse will be ineligible to be entered or to run and will be 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood and hair drug testing 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 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 Executive Director.
Ineligibilities	<p>For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, the horse must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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

For the 1st offense in an owner's stable within a 365-day period, horse must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing before becoming eligible to run.

For the 2nd offense if the same horse, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing before becoming eligible to run.

For the 3rd offense if the same horse, the horse shall be placed on the Veterinarian's List for 45 days and must pass an agency-approved examination that may include urine, blood, and hair drug testing 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 an agency-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.
2nd offense	\$750 fine. A horse may be required to pass an agency-approved examination before becoming eligible to run.
Subsequent offenses	\$1,000 fine, disqualification, and loss of purse. Horse must pass an agency-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 an agency-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 threshold level. The detection of one or more additional NSAIDs in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation. The detection of more than one NSAID (e.g., Phenylbutazone, Flunixin, Ketoprofen) in blood and/or urine constitutes a stacking violation, at which point the primary threshold levels do not apply (i.e., zero tolerance)."

- (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.



TEST BARN
CHAIN OF CUSTODY INSTRUCTIONS

**NOTE ALL RACE DAY SPECIMEN SAMPLES
ARE STORED AT TVMDL**

A TEST BARN SUPERVISOR PROCEDURES

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of these standard operating procedures is to provide written documentation that all test barn supervisors can use to fulfill their job responsibilities to the best of their ability. Although deviation from these instructions does not necessarily indicate an operating deficiency or compromise in sample integrity or the chain of custody, the goal is to demonstrate comprehensive and consistent test barn procedures that ensure the safety of all participants and maintains the chain of custody and integrity of the testing program.

2.0 SCOPE

The test barn supervisor is responsible for all administrative operations of the test barn and is responsible for maintaining a professional laboratory at all times. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to, training and supervision of test barn technicians, maintaining sufficient inventory, completing all paperwork associated with drug testing, and proper handling and shipment of specimen samples. In addition, the test barn supervisor is responsible for data entry and retrieval and is the point of contact with horsemen, the association and the Stewards on a wide range of subjects including, but not limited to test barn procedures, maintenance, and designation of horses to be tested.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 SECURITY

All individuals must display their badge at all times while in the secure area of the test barn. Security of the test barn is the responsibility of **ALL** test barn employees. No one other than test barn employees may enter the sample storage room without a test barn employee escorting them. The security guard must sign in everyone who enters the test barn area except regulators. If anyone has questions regarding the age of someone entering, immediately notify the test barn supervisor.

DO NOT ALLOW unauthorized access to sample refrigeration units, desks, supply storage, or file cabinets. No personal items may be placed into the sample storage refrigeration units at any time. When not in use by Agency personnel, the facility should be locked at all times.

3.2 SAFETY

Safety is everyone's responsibility and takes precedence over sample collection **AT ALL TIMES**. Always monitor the test barn activities and immediately notify the test barn supervisor of any unsafe situations. Dial 911 for all emergencies requiring medical, police or fire assistance. All other non-emergency situations should be reported to Agency investigators or track security.

Test barn technicians should avoid standing within kicking range of all horses including, but not limited to, standing too close to a stall door as the horse enters/exits. It is recommended that the handler keeps the horse on a lead rope, the horse or technicians can stand outside the stall until the horse is ready to urinate.

3.3 STAFF REQUIREMENTS

The test barn ordinarily operates with at least five test barn technicians. However, to ensure that at least five test barn technicians are always available, it is prudent to have a total of seven technicians with two alternates. The test barn supervisor should ensure that each test barn technician is properly trained and maintains proficiency in all tasks.

3.4 GENERAL TEST BARN REQUIREMENTS

Computer and Telephone Usage. Test barn technicians shall not use TXRC computers. Use of the test barn telephones is restricted only to emergency calls and only with the test barn supervisor's approval.

Cell Phones. Personal cell phones shall be set to silent/vibrate. Use of a personal cell phone shall not interfere with the performance of any job duties. Always keep the length of any personal call to the absolute minimum while on duty. The test barn supervisor has the authority to restrict personal cell phone use.

Food and Beverages. Food and drinks may be brought into the test barn but are not allowed in the area where the samples are processed and are not allowed to be kept in the sample refrigerators. Test barn technicians shall ALWAYS wash their hands before returning to work after eating, drinking and/or taking any breaks.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use Restrictions. Smoking and use of nicotine products are strictly prohibited in the test barn enclosure. Test barn technicians who use tobacco products of any kind (e-cig, vaporizer, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, or chewing tobacco) **SHALL WASH THEIR HANDS AFTERWARDS AND BEFORE ANY COLLECTION PROCESS.** TEST BARN TECHNICIANS MAY NOT HAVE ANY FORM OF TOBACCO ON THEM OR IN THEIR MOUTH WHILE IN THE TEST BARN IN THE PROCESSING AREA, OR IN ANY OF THE STALLS. Use of tobacco products shall be kept to a minimum and may only be used OUTSIDE of the test barn fencing. **Possession or consumption of alcohol and drugs is STRICTLY PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES WHILE ON DUTY.**

Visitors. Test barn technicians may bring guests to the test barn; however, all guests shall leave before the horses in the first race return to the test barn. Guests are NOT ALLOWED to remain in the test barn enclosure during live racing. Test barn technicians are not allowed to visit with any guest until the test barn supervisor has given permission to leave for the day/night.

Cleanliness. At the completion of each shift, all supplies are to be cleaned and put away. The office area should be cleaned by sweeping or mopping and all trash cans emptied. Test barn technicians are not allowed to leave until the test barn supervisor has given permission to leave for the day/night.

Work Attire. Technicians shall wear clothing that is clean and in good repair. No jeans with large tears or holes are permitted. Clothing shall not be suggestive or revealing. Clothing displaying obscenity is not permitted. If the test barn supervisor finds apparel offensive, the test barn technician will be required to turn shirts inside-out or change.

Footwear. Proper footwear, boots, or any other closed-toe shoes appropriate for working with horses shall always be worn in the test barn. Please be aware all racehorses wear horseshoes and if a horse steps on a foot a serious injury can occur.

Horse Equipment. Supplies such as sponges, buckets, and sweat scrapers are provided in the test barn. When an infectious disease is diagnosed or suspected on the premises, a trainer may be required to bring their own supplies into the test barn enclosure. These items may be inspected before being brought into the test barn enclosure. Unlabeled products are STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Halters, lead shanks, bandage cutters, scissors, and stable sheets/coolers are permitted within test barn enclosure. Stable sheets/coolers must be removed before testing. All materials brought into the test barn enclosure by the horse's attendants may be visually inspected.

Providing Assistance. If at any time the test barn technician has idle time, he/she should be outside of the office area watching the horses, witness/handler(s), and helping other test barn technicians as the need arises. Congregating inside the test barn enclosure, playing games on devices, or playing any other types of games is STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

Noise Level. Test barn technicians shall always keep in mind unnecessary noise and distraction should be kept to a minimum. While the test barn supervisor is collecting data, test barn technicians should not engage in unnecessary conversation or distraction. Questions and/or comments should be held until the test barn supervisor is available to assist.

Washing Hands. Test barn technicians must wash their hands in between handling different horses, after eating, after breaks, after handling tobacco products or at any time their hands become unclean.

4.0 CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND SAMPLE INTEGRITY

Chain of Custody. Legal challenges to drug testing results often focus on the handling and the accountability of specimen custody rather than on the accuracy of the laboratory testing. The number of people involved in the chain of custody of samples shall be held to the minimum number possible. Documentation of the chain of custody process shall include the date each time a specimen is handled or transferred and identification of each individual in the chain of custody. Samples shall be split, labeled, and sealed as soon as possible after collection. The test technicians must initial all lab sample and split sample cards and labels. All samples collected must be maintained under secure conditions at all times.

A sample is in custody if:

- it is in the possession of a TXRC testing facility employee;
- it is in view of a TXRC testing facility employee;
- it is in a secure area where access is limited to TXRC testing facility employees; or
- it has been transferred to an authorized person for transporting to the laboratory.

Transfer of sample custodianship shall be accomplished using the TXRC Chain of Custody Record. The original portion of the chain of custody record shall remain in the Daily Packet at

the TXRC testing facility in accordance with the TXRC Records Retention Schedule. Any documentation generated by shipping samples (e.g. UPS air bills) shall be retained as part of the sample documentation. Transfer of a racetrack's samples at the end of the race season to TVMDL for storage shall be noted on either the final daily sampling report or the Stewards' clearing report indicating the identification number of each sample transferred, the date of transfer and name of custodian who transfers the samples to TVMDL.

Sample Integrity. Diligence and attention to detail with EVERY sample collected is CRITICAL. **If there are ANY deviations from these procedures, the test barn supervisor should be made aware as soon as possible and any deviations are to be noted on the back of the sample card at the time they occur along with the initials of anyone involved.** This documentation is EXTREMELY important.

5.0 DUTIES

5.1 ESCORT PROCEDURES

Escort Assignments. A television monitor in the test barn may be used to keep track of the progress of racing. Ten minutes prior to post time for each race, the test barn supervisor assigns one or more test barn technicians or employees to go to the winner's circle. The test barn supervisor instructs the test barn technician(s) or employees which horse(s) and how many horses are to be escorted back to the test barn. The test barn technician(s) or employee(s) shall verify and ensure their respective assigned horse(s) are the correct horse(s) to be escorted to the test barn. The test barn technician or employee is responsible for escorting all horses selected to the test barn. The trainer responsibility rule is not waived when the technician or employee does not provide an escort for each horse. Any escorting test barn technician(s) or employee(s) must always be alert to, and observant of, all horses identified for sampling to ensure there is no tampering with the horse(s) being escorted to the test barn.

Escorting the Horses from the Track to the Test Barn. The test barn technician or employee, designated by the test barn supervisor to escort the horses to the test barn, is responsible for securing the horse from the finish of the race to the time the horse is escorted to the test barn. Alternatively, horses may also be kept under visual surveillance by a test barn technician or employee designated by the test barn supervisor while escorted by the handler.

Horses to be Tested. The 1st place horse SHALL ALWAYS have specimens collected for testing unless the horse has suffered a catastrophic injury. In addition to the 1st place horse, the 2nd place horse and any horse the Stewards select may have specimens collected for testing.

Delays After Race. Sometimes final placing of the horses can be delayed due to an inquiry, photo finish, claim, or other delay event. In the event of a delay in the final placing of the horses, **ALL horses shall be held on the racetrack until the test barn technicians or employees are certain which horses are the correct horses by finish or designation to be escorted to the test barn.**

Tagging Horses. Immediately after the race is run, the horses return to the winner's circle area to be unsaddled. The test barn technician must clip the test barn labeled "T" tag to the

bridle of each horse selected for testing except the 1st place horse. After the 1st place horse photo is taken at the winner's circle, attach the labelled "T" tag to the winner's bridle. If there is an objection or inquiry after the race, place a "T" tag on the 3rd and/or 4th place horse(s) depending on the test barn supervisor's assignment. Instruct all tagged racehorse handlers to circle their horses until the 1st place horse has been tagged for testing and the escort is ready to lead to the test barn.

Claimed Horses Being Tested. A tagged horse may also be a claimed horse. If so, the Clerk of Scales shall ensure an additional claiming tag labeled with a "C" is clipped to the bridle of the claimed horse. Claiming by the new owner/trainer shall take place in the test barn only **after** all specimens are collected from the claimed horse(s).

Bleeders. Test barn technicians should make a point to promptly observe all the horses in a race as they leave the racetrack. Any horses with welts or injuries resulting from the race should be brought to the attention of the Agency veterinarian and Stewards. Any horse(s) bleeding from the nostrils should be identified and brought to the attention of the Agency veterinarian on the racetrack.

Constant Observation. AT NO POINT SHOULD ANY ESCORTED HORSE(S) BE OUT OF THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN'S OR EMPLOYEE'S LINE OF SIGHT.

Test barn technicians or employees escorting more than one horse shall stay behind the last horse being escorted.

5.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – URINE

Collection Assignments. Test barn technicians shall check with the test barn supervisor for a post-it note with the selected horses tattoo and/or microchip numbers. **THE TATTOO OR MICROCHIP NUMBERS ON THE POST-IT NOTE SHALL MATCH THE TATTOO OR MICROCHIP OF THE HORSE. If the numbers do not match, DO NOT ALLOW THE HORSE TO ENTER THE TEST BARN AND IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE TEST BARN SUPERVISOR.**

Arrival Verification Procedures. Upon arrival at the test barn, each horse's identity must be verified by 1) inspection of its lip tattoo; 2) microchip scan (scanner required); or 3) physical description. Stop the horse(s) at the entrance for check-in and instruct the handler to permit verification of the horse(s) identity. The security officer at the test barn entrance will inspect and record racing licenses or credentials for all individuals entering the enclosure. Individuals lacking proper credentials and/or official business within the test barn will be denied access. If no attendant for a horse has the necessary credentials, a test barn technician or employee should detain and visually monitor the horse within the vicinity of the test barn until proper credentials are obtained. The test barn technician or employee shall immediately notify the test barn supervisor of any specific identification discrepancy. Prompt communication with the test barn supervisor is key to ensuring the sample collection is adequately documented when these events occur.

Lipping Horses. Test barn technicians shall NEVER lip a horse and shall always avoid any contact with a horse's mouth and/or nostrils.

Water Buckets. Once each horse is identified, the test barn technician shall assign each horse to a specific water bucket by replacing the "T" tag with a "numbered" tag corresponding to number on the assigned water bucket. Always make certain all handlers transfer the unique "numbered" tag from the bridle to the halter when the bridle is removed. Handlers are NEVER permitted to put numbered tags in their pockets or hang them from belt loops. Promptly inform the security guard which bucket number is assigned to each horse. Test barn technician(s) should always observe the horses cooling out and make certain each horse drinks **only** from their assigned water bucket. If a horse uses a water bucket not assigned to them, direct the handler immediately to the assigned water bucket, then change the water in the bucket used in error. Remember claimed horses will always have BOTH a "C" tag and a "numbered" water bucket tag attached to their halter.

Removing and Returning Tags. No horse or handler shall ever be allowed to leave the test barn with a tag. All "T" tags shall be promptly returned to the appropriate hook in the test barn upon a horse exiting the test barn. The "C" tag shall be returned to the Clerk of Scales after the claiming process has been completed. If a claimed horse comes to the test barn from the last race of the day, the "C" tag shall be returned to the Clerk of Scales during the 1st race of the next racing day.

Timing of Sample Collection. During the cooling out period, it is vital the test barn technician closely observe and monitor all horses in the test barn. The time for a horse to become ready and begin the urine collection process varies greatly. Some horses are ready in as little as 15 minutes while others may take up to 1 ½ hours. Be advised the handler is more familiar with the horse and may notify the test barn technician whenever a horse appears to be ready to urinate. Urine collection is achieved via free-catch in a specimen cup as the horse urinates. Unless otherwise instructed by the test barn supervisor, each horse shall be kept for a maximum of 1 ½ hours to collect a urine specimen.

Removing Bandages. TEST BARN TECHNICIANS SHALL NOT REMOVE ANY WRAPS/BANDAGES FROM A HORSE FOR ANY REASON. Handlers may only use their hands or properly guarded bandage scissors for removing bandages from the horse's legs. The test barn will not provide any scissors or cutting devices to remove wraps/bandages. Knives or pointed scissors are STRICTLY PROHIBITED in the test barn.

Specimen Cups. Each 16 oz. specimen cup is individually sealed and stored in a secured test barn location accessible only to test barn personnel. If any specimen cup lid is missing, dislodged or the individual packaging has been damaged, the specimen cup must not be used.

Other Collection Supplies and Sample Cards. Prior to specimen collection, the test barn technician should obtain the **correct sample card for the horse**, a pair of disposable gloves, a urine collection stick, and a 16 oz. sealed specimen cup.

USE OF GLOVES IS MANDATORY. The sample card must be attached or clipped to the test barn technician's license so it is not in the way. The sample card is never placed on the ground or in the technician's clothing.

Instructions for Collecting Urine Sample in Stall. When ready to proceed with the urine sample collection, the test barn technician shall instruct the handler to bring the horse to a testing stall. Before allowing the horse to enter the stall, the test barn technician must verify the horse's identity to the tattoo or microchip listed on the sample card. The tattoo or microchip on the sample card shall always match the tattoo or microchip on the horse. If the numbers do not match, the test barn technician shall instruct the handler to walk the horse until the test barn supervisor has been advised. **DO NOT TEST THE HORSE UNTIL IDENTITY ISSUES ARE RESOLVED.**

Wearing of Gloves. The test barn technician must wear a pair of disposable gloves and break the seal of the sample container cup in the presence of the handler before inserting the cup into the urine collection stick. The gloves are to be worn until the sample has been poured off into two (2) smaller containers. The two (2) sample containers are sealed in the test barn office.

Contamination. If at any time after the lid has been removed the technician's gloved hand or other contaminant contacts the inside of the urine sample cup, the cup and all contents must be discarded, and a new specimen collected.

Gender of the Horse. Always **know the sex of the horse BEFORE entering the stall.** It is embarrassing and ineffectual to expect urine to appear in one place only to have it appear in another! The sample card shall have the sex of the horse on it:

Male = Colt, Stallion, Ridgeling, or Gelding **Female = Filly or Mare.**

Time in the Stall. Whenever attempting to collect urine, horses may either be kept in the stall for a maximum of 10 to 15 minutes or until they appear to be too hot, nervous, or uninterested to persist in collection.

Horse Will Not Urinate. If the test barn technician attempts but is unable to collect any urine, the handler should continue walking the horse. The opened specimen cup shall be discarded and a new specimen cup used for each collection attempt. It is always preferable that a sample be acquired from a single void. **REMEMBER** the seal on a new specimen cup must **ALWAYS** be broken in the presence of the witness.

Calming of Horse. Always be observant and monitor the horse's body language. Many racehorses are initially excited when loose in a stall, but if the test barn technician remains calm most horses calm down within a short time. It is recommended that test barn technicians stand quietly until the horse has adjusted to the surroundings. Horses previously sent to a test barn and accustomed to the sample collection procedure will typically relax and promptly urinate.

Entering and Reentering the Stall. When entering and reentering the stall always verify the lip tattoo or microchip of the horse being tested before allowing the horse to enter or reenter the stall. Notify

the test barn supervisor if the identity of the horse cannot be verified for any reason. NEVER ENTER A STALL UNTIL THERE IS A SAFE PATHWAY. To avoid possible injury, the test barn technician shall always stand a safe distance from the stall door as horses enter, reenter and exit. **To avoid injury, never follow behind a horse into the stall and always wait to enter until the handler has turned the horse so the horse is facing out of the stall.****Closing the Stall Door.** After verifying the tattoo or microchip and safely entering the stall, always close the stall door from the inside by latching both the top and lower stall door latches. The test barn technician shall instruct the handler to remove the halter from the horse. **Never allow the handler to lock the door from the outside if he/she chooses to exit the stall while the specimen is being collected.**

Handling of Urine Specimen Cup. The lid shall remain on the sample specimen cup until the horse is brought into the stall for urine collection. **ALWAYS BREAK THE SEAL OF THE SPECIMEN CUP IN THE PRESENCE OF THE WITNESS.** The test barn technician should ensure the lid and cup are kept in a manner that allows the witness to view the cup and lid at all times and limits the contents of the cup to potential exposure of contaminants.

Witnessing of Sample Collection. The handler(s) may witness collection of urine sample through the viewing portal if they choose not to stay in the stall. Witnessing the collection of blood and urine samples by the handler is a **right** but not a requirement. **If the handler does not witness the collection of blood and/or urine samples, always note on the back of the sample card with the appropriate stamp and always include the witness initials and test barn technician initials. All stamps on the back of sample cards must ALWAYS be initialed by both the handler/witness and test barn technician.**

Catching Urine Sample. NEVER TOUCH A HORSE WITH THE COLLECTION STICK AND KNOW THE SEX OF THE HORSE BEFORE COLLECTING URINE. As a horse stretches to urinate, the collection stick should be held down and hidden from a horse's line of sight. Once the stick is eased into place to collect urine, avoid making any quick or sudden motions that can spook a horse.

Nervous Horses. Extremely nervous horses sometimes calm down if kept on a lead rope. If the horse being collected continues behaving nervously, either request the handler halter and/or hold the horse still. The test barn technician should always be aware of the horse's location in the stall. All warnings given by the handlers should be heeded. If a test barn technician is advised to keep a horse on a lead rope or shank that information should be followed. In any emergency situation, the test barn technician may use a cell phone to call for help.

Horse Eats Shavings. Many horses nibble at the ground because they may have been kept off feed. Horses that eat more than a few nibbles should be discouraged and muzzled if they persist. Do not leave the stall to get a muzzle. Instruct someone else to bring the muzzle.

Disciplining Horses Prohibited. NEVER HIT, KICK, OR OTHERWISE SEVERELY DISCIPLINE A HORSE. If there are problems with a horse, notify the handler to make necessary adjustments such as putting the horse on a shank or muzzle. Have the horse taken out of the stall and notify the test barn supervisor if there is any concern of safety. Always limit any physical contact with the horses.

Partial Urine Samples. If the horse does not produce enough urine, place the lid on the cup of the partial sample until the horse is ready to urinate again or time for collection has expired. If time for collection has not expired, instruct the handler to continue walking the horse and offer water again. THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN SHALL THEN WALK TO A SPOT IN THE BARN WHERE THE SPECIMEN CUP IS ALWAYS IN FULL VIEW OF THE HANDLER/WITNESS. REMAIN THERE UNTIL THE HORSE IS READY TO URINATE AGAIN OR TIME TO COLLECT EXPIRES. ***AT NO POINT CAN THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN WALK AWAY WITH A SAMPLE.*** HANDLERS/WITNESSES SHOULD HAVE CLEAR VISIBILITY ON THE PROCESSING AND COLLECTION OF SAMPLES AT ALL TIMES BUT NEVER HAVE ANY PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE SAMPLES.

Remain with Horse Until Retry or Horse Times Out. Whenever a partial sample has been obtained, the test barn technician shall remain with the horse, sample card, and partial sample until the horse gives more urine or time runs out, whichever occurs first.

Transfer of Horse. A horse that gives a partial urine sample may NOT be given to another test barn technician UNLESS the test barn technician has a situation arise. Technicians should use best efforts to complete each sample collection without the assistance of another technician unless such situations arise requiring otherwise.

Instructions for Re-Entering Stall. Each time the horse re-enters the stall for additional attempts, the test barn technician shall ensure the horse's tattoo or microchip is again verified. THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT to ensure the same horse is collected each time it enters the stall. In some cases, handlers switch horses so do not rely on remembering the individual handler. **FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE EVEN IF ONE IS ABSOLUTLY SURE OF THE HORSE'S IDENTITY.**

Sufficient Sample Collected. Once enough urine is collected, securely close the sample cup lid. Notify the Agency veterinarian or the test barn supervisor that the horse is ready to be bled. Once the horse is bled, rinse and return the collection stick to the bucket and remove and return the "numbered" tag to the proper hook in the test barn.

5.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – BLOOD

Instructions for Collection Blood Samples. Whenever the Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor, or designated test barn technician comes to take blood from the horse, the test barn technician shall produce the sample card or read the tattoo/microchip so the horse can again be verified BEFORE blood is collected. The sufficient number of tubes for blood shall be collected. Use best efforts to collect the required minimum sample amount. If unable to collect the minimum amount of blood, use the stamp provided in the test barn to so note on the back of the sample card.

Blood Collection Safety Instructions. The test barn technician should stand a few steps behind whomever is collecting the blood. Please pay close attention because horses do not

appreciate needles and may paw, strike, rear, kick or maneuver in the test barn collector's direction. Always be aware and ready to move immediately away from a nervous horse.

Handling Blood Tubes. When the test barn technician has been handed the blood tubes, GENTLY invert each tube 5 to 8 times. NEVER SHAKE THE TUBES OR PUT THEM IN POCKETS OF CLOTHING AND ALWAYS GENERALLY KEEP THE BLOOD TUBES IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION.

Witnessing of Blood Collection. SAMPLES COLLECTED SHALL NEVER LEAVE THE HANDLER'S VISIBILITY.

Equine Emergency. In the event of an emergency, blood from an ill or injured horse may need to be collected while the horse is outside the test barn or in the horse ambulance. If these or other special circumstances arise, the test barn technician should follow the blood collection procedures described herein. Any special or unusual details that arise may need to be described on the back of the sample card.

Additional Supplies. If the Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor or designated test barn technician needs more blood collection supplies instruct another test barn employee to bring any required supplies.

5.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – SALIVA SWABS

Swab Test Collection: Clean disposable gloves shall be worn during each collection of saliva swabs. Gloves should be worn and changed between horses. Gloves and gauze should be secured in a clean, dry location when not in use.

1. Wearing disposable gloves, take two clean gauze and swab around the gum areas of the horse's mouth.
2. Place the gloves and one gauze in a sample container or sample bag. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, and the date of collection.
3. Apply sample card label to the container and seal with security tape and have the witness initial the security seal on the container.
4. Place lab sample receipt and saliva swab samples in the shipping container for the laboratory.
5. Place the other swab gauze in a sample container or sample bag. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, and the date of collection. Unless otherwise instructed, the other container, known as the split sample, should be placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipped with other specimen samples to TVMDL.

5.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – HAIR

Hair Test Collection: Disposable gloves should be worn and changed between horses. Tools should be secured in a clean, dry location when not in use. Clean tools should always be used for sample collection.

1. Wearing disposable gloves collect strands of hair until the total amount of hair collected is a pencil-width or 1/4 inch in diameter bunch. Obtain two separate bunches with one as a split sample. Use best efforts to keep root/follicle intact if possible.
2. If pulling the hair at the follicle or root is not possible, cut the needed amount of hair with safety scissors or clippers as close as possible to the skin.
3. Each hair sample should be a minimum of two (2) inches long.

After breaking the seal in the presence of the witness, put each hair sample in a 4-oz sealed container. Apply sample card label to the container and seal with security tape and have the witness initial the security seal on the container. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, location of sample (mane or tail), and the date of collection.

4. Place lab sample receipt and one hair sample in the shipping container for the laboratory.
5. The other container, known as the split sample, should be placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipped with other racing specimen samples to TVMDL.

5.3 SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Handling of Horse After Samples Collected. Once all samples have been collected, open the stall door slowly looking both ways for nearby horses and people before swinging the stall door open. When the samples and witness are taken into the test barn to sign for the samples, the horse may remain in the stall, be walked by a different handler or be released by a test barn employee. Test barn employees should at all times observe horses left alone in the stall for signs of distress. Some horses may seriously injure themselves if left alone in the stall.

Sample Management. After all samples have been collected and given to the test barn technician, the technician shall promptly escort the witness and the samples to the sample processing area in the test barn office if room permits. If space in the test barn office is unavailable, the technician and witness should remain outside the test barn office with the samples until space inside becomes available.

Witness Instructions. Make certain the witness has their license before entering the test barn office and is always present to view sample processing.

Processing Samples. When processing samples, the test barn technician shall go behind the counter and the witness shall stand in front of the counter. Do not permit any witness behind counter area. Place the large urine specimen sample cup on the counter and the blood tubes in the tube holder so both hands are free. **THE FIRST THING THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN SHALL DO IS CONFIRM THE WITNESS/HANDLER HAS A VALID LICENSE AND IS A VALID WITNESS.** The witness/handler's license is first checked upon entry to the test barn and once again in the test barn office.

Initialing Labels by Technician. The test barn technician shall next write their initials on the corner of each of the sample labels being used. The current time should be written on the sealed blood tubes and allowed to sit upright at room temperature for 20-30 minutes to then be centrifuged.

Splitting Urine Samples. Two four (4) oz. urine sample containers are to be placed on the counter AND the witness shall observe the breaking of the seal on each cup. In the view of the witness pour the urine from the sixteen (16) oz. container into the two four (4) oz. sample containers. Pour a minimum of 10 mLs* of urine and a maximum of 50 mLs into the two four (4) oz. specimen cups.

*** GUIDE FOR SPLITTING URINE SAMPLES**

AMOUNT COLLECTED	SEND TO LAB	SAVE FOR SPLIT
10 mLs or less	All	None
10 mLs to 30 mLs	10 mLs	All in excess of 10 mLs
30 mLs to 50 mLs	20 mLs	All in excess of 20 mLs
50 mLs to 100 mLs	30 mLs	50 mLs max

No Split Sample Available. If less than 10 mLs of urine is collected, there shall be no split and the entire amount collected shall be sent to the lab. The test barn technician shall stamp, “NOT ENOUGH URINE COLLECTED FOR A SPLIT” onto the back of the sample card, and both the test barn technician and the witness shall initial that notation.

Handling Urine Samples. Once the urine has been divided into the four (4) oz. containers and lids affixed, the test barn technician can remove and discard the disposable gloves along with the sixteen (16) oz. container and any remaining urine therein. A sample bar code label shall be placed on the side of each four (4) oz. specimen container. A piece of red evidence tape shall be placed securely over the lid of each specimen container so the tape overlaps both ends of the bar code label. One (1) of the four (4) oz. sample containers is placed in a shipping container, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator which then goes to TVMDL. The other four (4) oz. container, known as the split sample, should be placed in a separate shipping container with all race day split samples, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipping to TVMDL for storage until the split sample testing is requested or until cleared by authorized personnel.

Handling Blood Samples. Place a sample bar code label onto each of the blood tubes covering the stickers already on the tubes with the furosemide block toward the bottom of the tube. Place a piece of red evidence tape over the top of each blood tube so the tape covers the entire rubber stopper and overlaps the label. No part of the rubber stopper should be exposed after the evidence tape has been properly placed. Have the witness initial the red evidence tape, then place each sealed tube upright in the blood tube tray to await centrifuging. After the blood tubes have sat for roughly 20 to 30 minutes, place the blood tubes in the centrifuge and spin the tubes at 2900 rpms for approximately 10 minutes. The centrifuge machine is pre-set with the spin speed and time for spinning. After the blood tubes have been centrifuged,

place the tubes upright in the blood tube tray and refrigerate if necessary. The minimum number of blood tubes, as prescribed by the laboratory, is placed in a shipping container, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipping to TVMDL. The other blood tube is retained as the split sample and shipped with the racing specimen split samples for storage at TVMDL. The split sample should be placed in a secured, locking freezer until shipping to TVMDL.

Initialing Tape by Witness. ALWAYS ENSURE the witness initials the evidence tape on all samples.

Sample Card Instructions for Witness. NEVER LEAVE THE SAMPLES ALONE WITH THE WITNESS AT ANY TIME. The test barn technician should legibly fill in the witness's license number on the Sample Card. **Instruct** the witness to sign in the appropriate blank **ONLY** if they are a valid witness. If a witness is unable to write, have the witness place their mark in the appropriate blank and so note the lack of full signature on the back of the sample card with the initials of the test barn supervisor and technician. After signing the sample card and initialing all samples, the technician should instruct the witness that he/she is free to leave the test barn. (See “**Use of Stamps on Sample Cards: Invalid Witness**”)

Sample Card Instructions for Technician. The test barn technician shall write their initials on the blank line for “Urine” only if urine was collected. Once sample processing has been completed, the current time is written in space marked “time out” on the sample card, and the sample card is then given to the test barn supervisor. The test barn technician will make sure the counter is clean and wash their hands. Water buckets should always be cleaned prior to use by another horse.

Other Sample Card Instructions. The Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor or the designated test barn technician who collects the blood shall write their initials on the blank line for “Blood”. The test barn employee will write their initials on the blank line for “Blood Split” on each sample card for the centrifuged blood tubes also noting with initials any irregularities on the back of the sample card, such as broken tubes.

Maintain Processing Integrity. During the process of sealing and storing specimen samples, all test barn employees must refrain from conversations to prevent any distractions. Test barn employees who are not processing samples should avoid the sealing area while samples are being processed. If the test barn employee needs anything during specimen processing or collection, always instruct another test barn employee to assist so the samples are never left unmonitored.

Departing the Test Barn. When sample collection and processing are completed, the test barn supervisor or Agency veterinarian will authorize the horse's departure. The security officer is instructed which horses are authorized to exit the test barn enclosure. This prevents horses from exiting the test barn before all sample collection and/or processing is completed. As the horse exits, the test barn technician ensures the horse's tag has been retrieved.

Use of Stamps on Sample Cards. Whenever a deviation from standard instructions occurs, the appropriate notation shall be stamped or written on the back of the sample card with the initials of all relevant parties:

Invalid Witness – A person is a valid witness if they are a groom or stable foreman designated by the trainer or owner of a race animal entitled to sign the sample card. An assistant trainer, trainer, owner or owner/trainer is an invalid witness if they are **NOT** the licensee of record OF THE HORSE BEING TESTED. If they are NOT one of the above, stamp the back of the sample card with “**INVALID WITNESS**” and the person’s name and license number is to be filled in by the test barn technician. The test barn technician and the witness shall initial the back of the card.

Designating an Alternate Witness. A trainer or owner may not designate another trainer or owner to witness the collection of the sample or to sign a sample card unless a “*Trainer Responsibility*” form has been executed and the test barn supervisor notified. The Stewards shall deliver an executed copy of the form to the test barn supervisor. Any designated trainer without a “*Trainer Responsibility*” form is an invalid witness.

No urine collected after 1.5 hours – Stamp “**NO URINE COLLECTED**” on the back of the sample card, and the test barn technician shall initial the stamp along with the witness. The sample card labels remain on the card and the test barn technician’s initials should be written on the back of the sample card, never the front. Any unused labels shall remain with the sample card.

Not enough urine collected for Split Sample after 1.5 hours – The test barn technician shall stamp the back of the sample card “**NOT ENOUGH URINE COLLECTED FOR SPLIT SAMPLE AFTER 1.5 HOURS**” and initial the stamp along with the witness, as well as initialing the “Urine Line” on the front of the sample card. One (1) urine label shall remain on the card. Any unused labels shall remain with the sample card.

No/Insufficient urine collected and horse released due to injury/illness – If the Agency veterinarian determines the horse should be released due to injury/illness, the test barn technician shall stamp the back of the sample card with “**NO/INSUFFICIENT URINE COLLECTED AND HORSE RELEASED DUE TO INJURY/ILLNESS**” and initial the stamp along with the witness. The Agency veterinarian or the test barn supervisor shall write any necessary comments to the back of the card and initial as to illness or injury. The sample card labels remain on the card and the test barn technician’s initials should be written on the back of the sample card, never the front.

Witness did not observe urine collection – The stamp “**WITNESS DID NOT OBSERVE URINE COLLECTION**” is used when the witness fails to observe the urine collection process for any reason and shall be initialed by test barn technician and witness.

5.4 PACKING AND SHIPPING PROCEDURES

Packing and Storing Samples. TXRC test barn supervisors are the sole custodians of samples and may not delegate the tasks of inventorying, packing, and securing sample shipping containers.

1. Print two (2) copies of the Laboratory Sample Receipt.
Inventory the samples as follows:
2. Urine: Remove urine samples from the shipping container.
3. Place each sample back into the sample shipping container noting the corresponding sample number on a Laboratory Sample Receipt.
4. Blood: After the blood tubes have been centrifuged, rubber band the appropriate number of blood tubes to be tested by TVMDL, place those tubes in a clean sample cup and then place the cup with tubes in the sample shipping container.
5. Place all split samples in the TVMDL split sample shipping container.
6. If there are any special test samples, investigative samples or voided sample cards write the sample number on both the Laboratory Sample Receipts and Daily Sampling Worksheet before placing the samples or voided sample cards in the shipping container and documents in the Daily packet. Never include any information that could be used to identify a test animal, trainer, or owner.
7. Always place a completed copy of the Laboratory Sample Receipt in the Daily Packet.
8. Pack both the sample and split sample shipping containers with packing material and ice packs to keep the contents secure and cool.
9. Secure both the sample and split sample shipping containers with a padlock and secured, numbered seal.
10. Secure the Chain of Custody Record to the outside of the shipping containers.
11. Place the sample and split sample shipping containers in the secured, locked test barn refrigerator to await shipping to TVMDL.
12. Authorized racetrack security shall transfer the sealed, secured sample and split sample shipping containers only to individuals approved/acknowledged by the Chief Veterinarian or authorized racetrack security personnel. Note the transfer of the shipping containers to TVMDL on the chain of custody documents by signing the respective names.
13. After TVMDL stores the split samples and thereafter when a split sample is to be shipped to another agency approved laboratory for testing of the split, TXRC investigators shall notify TVMDL of the shipping requirements at a cost of \$25.00.
14. Always document the transfer of split samples through procedures with TVMDL.

5.5 DISCARDING SAMPLES

CAUTION: When discarding old samples, if any, in the test barn area from prior storage requirements, make sure the date on samples being discarded falls within the date range on the Clearing Report. Maintain a file for all Clearing Reports. Retain Clearing Reports in accordance with the Records Retention schedule. TVMDL is responsible for discarding all samples within their possession, custody, and control according to disposal protocols.

5.6 ACCESS TO SAMPLES

Keep refrigeration and freezer units containing samples locked at all times except when necessary. Keep test barn facilities and sample storage rooms locked when unattended. Limit access to sample storage areas to appropriate personnel only. Only authorized racetrack personnel, agency veterinarians, test barn supervisors and agency investigators shall have keys

to the test barn main gate entry and test barn main office. Only authorized racetrack security, agency veterinarians, test barn supervisors, and agency investigators shall have keys to the test barn sample room.

Only test barn supervisors and those individuals approved for access to samples for transport to TVMDL by authorized racetrack security shall have keys to test barn refrigeration units containing sealed shipping containers.

Blood, urine, hair and saliva split samples collected in test barn will be shipped to TVMDL for storage. Only test barn supervisors, authorized racetrack security, and Agency investigators shall have keys to test barn freezer and refrigeration units containing split samples.

Only test barn supervisors and approved TVMDL personnel shall have access to sample shipping container keys. In the event a shipping container must be re-opened at the racetrack after the seal has been applied, cut the seal off, place the broken seal in the Daily Packet, and place a new secured seal onto the shipping container. Make all changes to documentation regarding the seal number, the date and time the container was resealed including the reason for reopening.

Documentation. Every individual involved in the sample process from collection to shipment shall be identified by his or her initials or signature on the appropriate documentation. Do not use whiteout, erasers, or correction tape on any documents pertaining to any test barn chain of custody. Make corrections by drawing one line through mistakes and then writing the correct information. Initial and date all corrections.

If an incorrect animal name is entered on a sample card, void the card and use a new sample card. When voiding a sample card write the word “VOID” prominently across the front of the card and place it in the Daily Packet. Do not destroy or throw away sample cards. The test barn supervisor shall certify that all sample processing steps are completed, and documentation has been completed by signing each Sample Card. **Document on the back of the sample card all deviations from procedures and all unusual events that may call into question the security of samples with initials of parties present.**

Daily Packets shall, as a minimum, include:

- a) Official Final Program.
- b) Horses Raced by Track & Date Report (with highlighted horses).
- c) Veterinarian’s Daily Furosemide Log.
- d) Horse ID report used to document the top four finishers.
- e) Completed Racetrack Initials Log.
- f) Completed Test Barn Security Log.
- g) Completed Laboratory Sample Report.
- h) Applicable memos for record.
- i) Small daily packet envelope containing sample cards and Daily Sampling Report.
- j) Seal large daily packet envelope with red evidence tape.
- k) Initial and date red evidence tape.
- l) File large daily packet envelope in secure file cabinet.

Seal the Daily Packet and the envelope containing the Sample Cards each with red evidence tape. Write the date and initial on the tape. Whenever these envelopes are opened, reseal, **initial**, and date the new evidence tape again. Write an explanation for the reason the envelope was opened on the envelope with initials and date. Store Daily Packets in secure filing cabinets. The disposition of documentation shall be in accordance with the TXRC Records Retention Schedule.

5.7 MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

Disposition of Used Needles and Tubes. Arrangements for the pick-up of the used needles and blood tubes are made through a third-party medical disposal company paid for by each racetrack. **PLACE ALL HAZARDOUS MEDICAL WASTE IN THE PROPER HAZARDOUS MEDICAL WASTE CONTAINERS.**

Ordering Supplies. The Test Barn requires a variety of supplies from different sources. They include the Racing Commission headquarters in Austin, the association, and local retailers such as Wal-Mart and Office Max.

Security of Supplies and Documents.

The following items will be stored in a secure area of the test barn:

- The Daily Packets
- The Seal Log
- The seals
- The blank Sample Cards
- Disposable gloves
- Sample cups
- Test tubes

ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR TEST BARN SUPERVISOR:

Checking License Status for Claiming Race

- Log into Licensing section of Oracle.
- Go to Lookup.
- Check that owner is currently licensed and in good standing.

If someone other than the owner claims the horse, that person must be an authorized agent for that owner. **Each time a representative agent of an owner, owner/trainer or trainer applies for a new claim, the license status shall be rechecked.**

APPENDIX A

Daily Opening These procedures need not be followed in precise order.

Daily Opening

1. Check email.
2. Unlock Sample Room and Sample Fridge and Freezer as necessary.
3. Log in dates for each sample box returned from TVMDL in Shipping Seal log. Retrieve daily packets from secured area for corresponding days matching the Chain of Custody Record from returned sample boxes. Record the opening of the daily packet by writing date, reason for opening, and initialing the daily packet envelope. Place Chain of Custody Record into corresponding daily packet envelope and reseal with red evidence tape. Initial and date the red evidence tape by writing in black sharpie so that half of the text is on both the tape and the daily packet envelope.
4. Prepare daily packet envelopes, both small (sample card and daily sampling worksheet) and large (referenced above), by marking both envelopes with track identifier initials, the race date, and the day of the week.
5. Prepare sample box for current race day by placing it in the refrigerator.
 - A. Choose the next available metal seal and record the seal number, the race date, the date the box is securely sealed with metal seal and the sample box number in the Shipping Seal Log. Test barn supervisor places initials on the shipping seal log to indicate the metal seal use.
 - B. Prepare Chain of Custody Record (CCR) by writing correct sample box number and correct seal number on it. Put metal seal and CCR in the small packet envelope.
6. Prepare Daily Sampling Worksheet with track identifier initials and race date. Write each sample card number into the daily sampling worksheet. Date each sample card and sample card labels. Record any Vet works and/or Investigator samples that will be going to TVMDL on the daily worksheet, the Daily Sampling Report, and both Laboratory Sample Receipts.
7. Take the "Horses Raced By Track and Date Report" and verify against Veterinarian's Daily Furosemide Log which is noted by highlighted color related to each backside Veterinarian.
 - a. Check off each horse against Veterinarian's Daily Furosemide Log by highlighting that horse on the Horses Raced by Track and Date Report.
 - b. Mark all scratches and reason for scratch on the Horses Raced by Track and Date Report highlighted as follows: VS-Vet Scratch or SS-Steward Scratch.
 - c. File vet scratch letters in an accordion folder by alphabetical horse's name.
 - d. Fill out scratch cards according to vet scratch letters.
 - e. Give scratch cards to Stewards as soon as possible.

8. Prepare sample cards for current day race.
 - a. All unused Sample Cards shall be kept in a secure location.
 - b. The anticipated number of horses to be brought to the test barn for testing is designated by rule or the Stewards. The 1st place horse shall always be tested unless horse has suffered a catastrophic injury.
 - c. Account for all sample card numbers. If a sample card is voided, the card number must be entered on the Daily Sampling Worksheet as Void and kept in the small daily packet envelope.
 - d. If the Stewards call for special testing, the horse shall be brought to the test barn in addition to the other horses designated for testing.
9. Check Trainers and Owners as entered in the database against the Final Program. Make any corrections of Trainers and/or Owners as needed in the database.
10. Prepare a clipboard for backside vets for next racing day. The Veterinarian's blank Veterinarian's Daily Furosemide Logs, copies of the Horses Raced by Track and Date Report, blank Attending Veterinarian – Recommended Scratch forms, and Removal of Horse from Vet List forms should be placed on the clipboard. Leave the clipboard in the designated spot for the backside veterinarians' use.
11. Have the Test Barn Initials Log form ready for the Test Barn staff to write their name, badge number and initials.
12. Have the time sheets available for the Test Barn Technicians to sign in and out.
13. Provide security guard with copies of the Test Barn Security Log form and final program. The security guard will record all horses and witnesses as they enter and exit the test barn on the Test Barn Security Log form.
14. When the Stewards Clearing Report is received from Austin, any samples listed, but not cleared, must be kept by TVMDL for any request to send to an approved lab for split sample testing.
15. When the Stewards Clearing Report is received notify TVMDL that those split samples can be disposed that are cleared in the report.
16. At the end of the race day, scan into the computer the veterinary letters of horses that have been put on or off the Vet's List along with a copy of the Vet's List by Horse (TB – Thoroughbred, AR – Arabian, QH – Quarter Horse, PT – Paint Horse) and email the report(s) to the racing office. These report(s) can also be physically taken to the racing office.
17. Prior to start of racing, turn on two-way radio and be sure radio is on the correct channel.
18. Attach yellow Post-it notes for logging tattoo/microchips numbers on the horse identification report to be used by test technicians for horse identification as the horses enter the test barn.

If Past Performance Report, Horse Identification Report, and Overnight Report are available for future race dates, enter race information into the database.

Daily Closing

1. Print Reports.
 - a) Daily Sampling Report – print one (1) copy, sign report and place in small daily packet envelope.
 - b) Laboratory Sampling Receipts Report – print two (2) copies, place one signed and dated report in the inside cover of sample box, place the other signed and dated report in large daily manila envelope. If Vet Works or Investigator samples are going with the daily race samples, that must be noted on the Daily Sampling Report and both copies of the Laboratory Sampling Receipts Report. Also, all unusual events must be noted on all the paperwork, such as voided sample cards, Vet Works samples and/or Investigator samples.
2. After all sample processing is completed, lock split sample freezer.
3. To prepare and seal sample and split sample boxes.
 - a) Account for all blood tubes per horse against Laboratory Sample Receipt reports. Prepare a laboratory sample receipt for TVMDL samples and TVMDL split samples sent.
 - b) Account for all urine samples per horse against Laboratory Sample Receipt reports.
 - c) After all blood and urine samples have been accounted for, use packing material and ice packs to prevent movement within the sample boxes during shipment.
 - d) Insert one (1) Laboratory Sample Receipt Report in the envelope attached to the inside top of sample boxes lids.
 - e) Insert signed and dated Chain of Custody Record in the envelope attached to the outside of the sample boxes.
 - f) Close sample boxes.
 - g) Attach and secure numbered metal seal and padlock to the sample boxes.
 - h) After all sample processing is completed, place sample boxes in refrigerator and lock the refrigerator.
4. Prepare small daily packet envelope.
 - a) Place completed sample cards and one (1) signed copy of Daily Sampling Report into the small daily packet envelope.
 - b) Seal small daily packet envelope with red evidence tape.
 - c) Initial and date red evidence tape with black sharpie.
5. Prepare large daily packet envelope with the following documents:
 - a) Official Final Program.
 - b) Horses Raced by Track & Date Report (with highlighted horses).
 - c) Veterinarian's Daily Furosemide Log.
 - d) Horse ID report used to document the top four finishers.
 - e) Completed Racetrack Initials Log.
 - f) Completed Test Barn Security Log.
 - g) Completed Laboratory Sample Report.
 - h) Applicable memos for record.
 - i) Small daily packet envelope containing sample cards and Daily Sampling Report.

- j) Seal large daily packet envelope with red evidence tape.
 - k) Initial and date red evidence tape.
 - l) File large daily packet envelope in secure file cabinet.
6. Email any documents including, but not limited to, test barn technician timesheets, vet lists and other reports as necessary to the main racing office.
 7. Clean up work area by emptying trash can, wiping down countertops, sweeping and/or mopping floors.
 8. Lock Sample Room.
 9. Restart Computer.
 10. Turn out all lights and lock doors to Test Barn Office.
 11. Lock gates and/or garage door entries with chain and lock.

**APPENDIX B
CONTACT LIST**

Austin Headquarters	512.833.6699
Lone Star Park Test Barn Supervisor	972.237.5012
Lone Star Park Licensing Office	972.237.5060
Retama Park Test Barn Supervisor	210.651.7005
Retama Park Licensing Office	210.651.7062
Sam Houston Race Park Test Barn Supervisor	281.807.8873
Sam Houston Race Park Licensing	281.807.8855
Gillespie County Fair Licensing	830.997.3477

TEST BARN TECHNICIAN PROCEDURES

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the standard operating procedure is to provide written instruction all test barn technicians can use to fulfill the job duties necessary to assure the public of the honesty and integrity in racing. Although deviation from these instructions does not indicate an operating deficiency or compromise in the chain of custody, the goal is to demonstrate comprehensive and consistent test barn procedures that ensures the safety of all participants and maintains the chain of custody and integrity of the testing program. The test barn technician is under direct supervision of the test barn supervisor.

2.0 SCOPE

Test barn technicians are required by Commission Rule 313.60 to “perform any duty required by the test barn supervisor and to assist in the collection of urine specimens for testing and in the maintenance of the test barn facilities.” Trained test barn staff are capable of collecting urine specimens. It is important they are trained regarding safety around horses, sample handling and chain of custody prior to sampling horses.

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 SECURITY

All individuals must display their badge at all times while in the secure area of the test barn. Security of the test barn is the responsibility of **ALL** test barn employees. No one other than test barn employees may enter the sample storage room without a test barn employee escorting them. The security guard must sign in everyone who enters the test barn area except regulators. If anyone has questions regarding the age of someone entering, immediately notify the barn supervisor. **DO NOT ALLOW** unauthorized access to sample refrigeration units, desks, supply storage, or file cabinets. No personal items may be placed into the sample storage refrigeration units at any time. When not in use by Agency personnel, the facility should be locked at all times.

3.2 SAFETY

General Safety. Safety is every test barn employee’s responsibility and takes precedence over sample collection at all times. Always monitor the test barn activities and immediately notify the test barn supervisor of any unsafe situations. Dial 911 for all emergencies requiring medical, police or fire assistance. All other non-emergency situations should be reported to Agency investigators or track security.

Test barn technicians should avoid standing within kicking range of all horses including, but not limited to, standing too close to a stall door as the horse enters/exits. It is recommended the handler keep the horse on a lead rope, hold the horse or technicians can stand outside the stall until the horse is ready to urinate. Be aware horses can strike or paw with their front feet so maintain a safe distance from the front legs. If a sample **CANNOT** collected safely, notify the test barn supervisor.

Restraining Horses. It is recommended the handler keep the horse on a lead rope, the handler hold the horse, or stand outside the stall until the horse is set up to urinate.

3.3 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Attendance. Test barn technicians shall arrive ready for work no later than 30 minutes prior to the first post time of the day. In the event of absence or tardiness, all test barn employees must contact the test barn supervisor and provide notice as soon as possible to facilitate other test barn arrangements for the employee's absence or tardiness. All test barn COVID-19 protocols must be followed at all times including, but not limited to, wearing of masks over nose and chin, hand sanitation, and social distancing practices.

Badge Requirements. Test barn technicians must display their license at all times.

Computer and Telephone Usage. Test barn technicians shall not use TXRC computers. Use of the test barn telephones is restricted only to emergency calls and only with the test barn supervisor's approval.

Cell Phones. Personal cell phones shall be set to silent/vibrate. Use of a personal cell phone shall not interfere with the performance of any job duties. Always keep the length of any calls to the absolute minimum while working. The test barn supervisor has the authority to restrict personal cell phone use.

Food and Beverages. Food and drink may be brought into the test barn but are not allowed in the area where the samples are processed and are not allowed to be kept in the sample refrigerators. Test barn technicians shall ALWAYS wash their hands before returning to work after eating, drinking and/or taking any breaks.

Alcohol and Tobacco Use Restrictions. Smoking and the use of nicotine products are strictly prohibited in the test barn enclosure. Test barn technicians who use tobacco products of any kind (e-cig, vaporizer, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, or chewing tobacco) **SHALL WASH THEIR HANDS AFTERWARDS AND BEFORE ANY COLLECTION PROCESS.** TEST BARN TECHNICIANS MAY NOT HAVE ANY FORM OF TOBACCO ON THEM OR IN THEIR MOUTH WHILE IN THE TEST BARN, IN THE PROCESSING AREA, OR IN ANY OF THE STALLS. Use of tobacco products shall be kept to a minimum and may only be used OUTSIDE of the test barn fencing. **Possession or consumption of alcohol and drugs is STRICTLY PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES.**

Visitors. Test barn technicians may bring guests to the test barn; however, all guests shall leave before the horses in the first race return to the test barn. Guests are NOT ALLOWED to remain in the test barn enclosure during live racing. Test barn technicians are not allowed to visit with any guest until the test barn supervisor has given permission to leave for the day/night.

Cleanliness. At the completion of each shift, all supplies are to be cleaned and put away. The office area should be cleaned by sweeping or mopping and all trash cans emptied. Test barn

technicians are not allowed to leave until the test barn supervisor has given permission to leave for the day/night.

Work Attire. Technicians shall wear clothing that is clean and in good repair. No jeans with large tears or holes are permitted. Clothing shall not be suggestive or revealing. Clothing displaying obscenity is not permitted. If the test barn supervisor finds apparel offensive, the test barn technician will be required to turn shirts inside-out or change.

Footwear. Proper footwear, boots, or any other closed-toe shoes appropriate for working with horses shall always be worn in the test barn. Please be aware all racehorses wear horseshoes and if a horse steps on a foot a serious injury can occur.

Horse Equipment. Supplies such as sponges, buckets, and sweat scrapers are provided in the test barn. When infectious disease is diagnosed or suspected on the premises, a trainer may be required to bring their own supplies into the test barn enclosure. These items may be inspected before being brought into the test barn enclosure. Unlabeled products are STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Halters, lead shanks, bandage cutters, scissors, and stable sheets/coolers are permitted within test barn enclosure. Stable sheets/coolers must be removed before testing. All materials brought into the test barn enclosure by the horse's attendants may be visually inspected.

Providing Assistance. If at any time the test barn technician has idle time, he/she should be outside of the office area watching the horses, witness/handler(s), and helping other test barn technicians as the need arises. Congregating inside the test barn enclosure, playing games on devices, or playing any other types of games is STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

Noise Level. Test barn technicians shall always keep in mind unnecessary noise and distraction should be kept to a minimum. While the test barn supervisor is collecting data, test barn technicians should not engage in unnecessary conversation or distraction. Questions and or comments should be held until the test barn supervisor is available to assist.

Washing Hands. Test barn technicians must wash their hands in between handling different horses, after eating, after breaks, after handling tobacco products, or at any time their hands become unclean.

4.0 DUTIES

4.1 ESCORT PROCEDURES

Escort Assignments. A television monitor in the test barn may be used to keep track of the progress of racing. Ten minutes prior to post time for each race, the test barn supervisor assigns one or more test barn technicians or employees to go to the winner's circle. The test barn supervisor instructs the test barn technician(s) or employees which horse(s) and how many horses are to be escorted back to the test barn. The test barn technician(s) shall verify and ensure their respective assigned horse(s) are the correct horse(s) to be escorted to the test barn. The test barn technician or employee is responsible for escorting all horses selected to the test barn. The trainer responsibility rule is not waived when the technician or employee

does not provide an escort for each horse. Any escorting test barn technician(s) or employee(s) must always be alert to, and observant of, all horses identified for sampling to ensure there is no tampering with the horse(s) being escorted to the test barn.

Escorting the Horses from the Track to the Test Barn. The test barn technician or employee, designated by the test barn supervisor to escort the horses to the test barn, is responsible for securing the horse from the finish of the race to the time the horse is escorted to the test barn. Alternatively, horses may also be kept under visual surveillance by a test barn technician or employee designated by the test barn supervisor while escorted by the handler.

Horses to be Tested. The 1st place horse SHALL ALWAYS have specimens collected for testing unless the horse has suffered a catastrophic injury. In addition to the 1st place horse, any horse the Stewards select may have specimens collected for testing.

Delays After Race. Sometimes final placing of the horses can be delayed due to an inquiry, photo finish, claim, or other delay event. In the event of a delay in the final placing of the horses, **ALL horses shall be held on the racetrack until the test barn technicians or employees are certain which horses are the correct horses by finish or designation to be escorted to the test barn.**

Tagging Horses. Immediately after the race is run, the horses return to the winner's circle area to be unsaddled. The test barn technician must clip the test barn labeled "T" tag to the bridle of each horse selected for testing except the 1st place horse. After the 1st place horse photo is taken at the winner's circle, attach the labelled "T" tag to the winner's bridle. If there is an objection or inquiry after the race, place a "T" tag on the 3rd and/or 4th place horse(s) depending on the test barn supervisor's assignment. Instruct all tagged racehorse handlers to circle their horses until the 1st place horse has been tagged for testing and the escort is ready to lead to the test barn.

Claimed Horses Being Tested. A tagged horse may also be a claimed horse. If so, the Clerk of Scales shall ensure an additional claiming tag labeled with a "C" is clipped to the bridle of the claimed horse. Claiming by the new owner/trainer shall take place in the test barn only **after** all specimens are collected from the claimed horse(s).

Bleeders. Test barn technicians should make a point to promptly observe all the horses in a race as they leave the racetrack. Any horses with welts or injuries resulting from the race should be brought to the attention of the Agency veterinarian and the Stewards. Any horse(s) bleeding from the nostrils should be identified and brought to the attention of the Agency veterinarian on the racetrack.

Constant Observation. AT NO POINT SHOULD ANY ESCORTED HORSE(S) BE OUT OF THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN'S OR EMPLOYEE'S LINE OF SIGHT. Test barn technicians or employees escorting more than one horse shall stay behind the last horse being escorted.

4.2 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – URINE

Collection Assignments. Test barn technicians shall check with the test barn supervisor for a post-it note with the selected horses tattoo and/or microchip numbers. **THE TATTOO OR MICROCHIP NUMBERS ON THE POST-IT NOTE SHALL MATCH THE TATTOO OR MICROCHIP OF THE HORSE. If the numbers do not match, DO NOT ALLOW THE HORSE TO ENTER THE TEST BARN AND IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE TEST BARN SUPERVISOR.**

Arrival Verification Procedures. Upon arrival at the test barn, each horse's identity must be verified by 1) inspection of its lip tattoo; 2) microchip scan (scanner required); or 3) physical description. Stop the horse(s) at the entrance for check-in and instruct the handler to permit verification of the horse(s) identity. The security officer at the test barn entrance will inspect and record racing licenses or credentials for all individuals entering the enclosure. Individuals lacking proper credentials and/or official business within the test barn will be denied access. If no attendant for a horse has the necessary credentials, a test barn technician or employee should detain and visually monitor the horse within the vicinity of the test barn until proper credentials are obtained. The test barn technician or employee shall immediately notify the test barn supervisor of any specific identification discrepancy. Prompt communication with the test barn supervisor is key to ensuring the sample collection is adequately documented when these events occur.

Lipping Horses. Test barn technicians shall NEVER lip a horse and shall always avoid any contact with a horse's mouth and/or nostrils.

Water Buckets. Once each horse is identified, the test barn technician shall assign each horse to a specific water bucket by replacing the "T" tag with a "numbered" tag corresponding to number on the assigned water bucket. Always make certain all handlers transfer the unique "numbered" tag from the bridle to the halter when the bridle is removed. Handlers are NEVER permitted to put numbered tags in their pockets or hang them from belt loops. Promptly inform the security guard which bucket number is assigned to each horse. Test barn technician(s) should always observe the horses cooling out and make certain each horse drinks **only** from their assigned water bucket. If a horse uses a water bucket not assigned to them, direct the handler immediately to the assigned water bucket, then change the water in the bucket used in error. Remember claimed horses will always have BOTH a "C" tag and a "numbered" water bucket tag attached to their halter.

Removing and Returning Tags. No horse or handler shall ever be allowed to leave the test barn with a tag. All "T" tags shall be promptly returned to the appropriate hook in the test barn upon a horse exiting the test barn. The "C" tag shall be returned to the Clerk of Scales after the claiming process has been completed. If a claimed horse comes to the test barn from the last race of the day, the "C" tag shall be returned to the Clerk of Scales during the 1st race of the next racing day.

Timing of Sample Collection. During the cooling out period, it is vital the test barn technician closely observe and monitor all horses in the test barn. The time for a horse to

become ready and begin the urine collection process varies greatly. Some horses are ready in as little as 15 minutes while others may take up to 1 ½ hours. Be advised the handler is more familiar with the horse and may notify the test barn technician whenever a horse appears to be ready to urinate. Urine collection is achieved via free-catch in a specimen cup as the horse urinates. Unless otherwise instructed by the test barn supervisor, each horse shall be kept for a maximum of 1 ½ hours to collect a urine specimen.

Removing Bandages. TEST BARN TECHNICIANS SHALL NOT REMOVE ANY WRAPS/BANDAGES FROM A HORSE FOR ANY REASON. Handlers may only use their hands or properly guarded bandage scissors for removing bandages from the horse's legs. The test barn will not provide any scissors or cutting devices to remove wraps/bandages. Knives or pointed scissors are STRICTLY PROHIBITED in the test barn.

Specimen Cups. Each 16 oz. specimen cup is individually sealed and stored in a secured test barn location accessible only to test barn personnel. If any specimen cup lid is missing, dislodged or the individual packaging has been damaged, the specimen cup must not be used.

Other Collection Supplies and Sample Cards. Prior to specimen collection, the test barn technician should obtain the **correct sample card for the horse**, a pair of disposable gloves, a urine collection stick and a 16 oz. sealed specimen cup. **USE OF GLOVES IS MANDATORY.** The sample card must be attached or clipped to the test barn technician's license so it is not in the way and is never placed on the ground or in the technician's clothing.

Instructions for Collecting Urine Sample in Stall. When ready to proceed with the urine sample collection, the test barn technician shall instruct the handler to bring the horse to a testing stall. Before allowing the horse to enter the stall, the test barn technician must verify the horse's identity to the tattoo or microchip listed on the sample card. The tattoo or microchip on the sample card SHALL ALWAYS match the tattoo or microchip on the horse. IF THE NUMBERS DO NOT MATCH, the test barn technician shall INSTRUCT THE HANDLER TO WALK THE HORSE UNTIL THE TEST BARN SUPERVISOR HAS BEEN ADVISED. DO NOT TEST THE HORSE UNTIL ANY IDENTITY ISSUES ARE RESOLVED.

Wearing of Gloves. The test barn technician must wear a pair of disposable gloves and break the seal of the sample container in the presence of the handler before inserting the cup into the urine collection stick. The gloves are to be worn until the sample has been poured off into two (2) smaller containers. The two (2) sample containers are sealed in the test barn office.

Contamination. If at any time after the lid has been removed the technician's gloved hand or other contaminant contacts the inside of the urine sample cup, the cup and all contents must be discarded and a new specimen collected.

Gender of the Horse. Always **know the sex of the horse BEFORE entering the stall.** It is embarrassing and ineffectual to expect urine to appear in one place only to have it appear in another! The sample card shall have the sex of the horse on it:

Male = Colt, Stallion, Ridgeling, or Gelding; **Female** = Filly or Mare.

Time in the Stall. Whenever attempting to collect urine, horses may either be kept in the stall for a maximum of 10 to 15 minutes or until they appear to be too hot, nervous, or uninterested to persist in collection.

Horse Will Not Urinate. If the test barn technician attempts but is unable to collect any urine, the handler should continue walking the horse. The opened specimen cup shall be discarded and a new specimen cup used for each collection attempt. It is always preferable that a sample be acquired from a single void. **REMEMBER** the seal on a new specimen cup must **ALWAYS** be broken in the presence of the witness.

Calming of Horse. Always be observant and monitor the horse's body language. Many racehorses are initially excited when loose in a stall, but if the test barn technician remains calm most horses calm down within a short time. It is recommended that test barn technicians stand quietly until the horse has adjusted to the surroundings. Horses previously sent to a test barn and accustomed to the sample collection procedure will typically relax and promptly urinate.

Entering and Reentering the Stall. When entering and reentering the stall always verify the lip tattoo or microchip of the horse being tested before allowing the horse to enter or reenter the stall. Notify the test barn supervisor if the identity of the horse cannot be verified for any reason. **NEVER ENTER A STALL UNTIL THERE IS A SAFE PATHWAY.** To avoid possible injury, the test barn technician shall always stand a safe distance from the stall door as horses enter, reenter and exit. **To avoid injury, never follow behind a horse into the stall and always wait to enter until the handler has turned the horse so the horse is facing out of the stall.**

Closing the Stall Door. After verifying the tattoo or microchip and safely entering the stall, always close the stall door from the inside by latching both the top and lower stall door latches. The test barn technician shall instruct the handler to remove the halter from the horse. **Never allow the handler to lock the door from the outside if he/she chooses to exit the stall while the specimen is being collected.**

Handling of Urine Specimen Cup. The lid shall remain on the sample specimen cup until the horse is brought into the stall for urine collection. **ALWAYS BREAK THE SEAL OF THE SPECIMEN CUP IN THE PRESENCE OF THE WITNESS.** The test barn technician should ensure the lid and cup are kept in a manner that allows the witness to view the cup and lid at all times and limits the contents of the cup to potential exposure of contaminants.

Witnessing of Sample Collection. The handler(s) may witness collection of urine sample through the viewing portal if they choose not to stay in the stall. Witnessing the collection of blood and urine samples by the handler is a **right but not a requirement.** **If the handler does not witness the collection of blood or urine samples, always note on the back of the sample card with the appropriate stamp and always include the witness initials and test barn technician initials. All stamps on the back of sample cards must ALWAYS be initialed by both the handler/witness and test barn technician.**

Catching Urine Sample. NEVER TOUCH A HORSE WITH THE COLLECTION STICK AND KNOW THE SEX OF THE HORSE BEFORE COLLECTING URINE. As a horse stretches to urinate, the collection stick should be held down and hidden from a horse's line of sight. Once the stick is eased into place to collect urine, avoid making any quick or sudden motions that can spook a horse.

Nervous Horses. Extremely nervous horses sometimes calm down if kept on a lead rope. If the horse being collected continues behaving nervously, either request the handler halter and/or hold the horse still. The test barn technician should always be aware of the horse's location in the stall. All warnings given by the handlers should be heeded. If a test barn technician is advised to keep a horse on a lead rope or shank that information should be followed. In any emergency situation, the test barn technician may use a cell phone to call for help.

Horse Eats Shavings. Many horses nibble at the ground because they may have been kept off feed. Horses that eat more than a few nibbles should be discouraged and muzzled if they persist. DO NOT LEAVE THE STALL TO GET A MUZZLE. Instruct someone, other than the handler, to bring the muzzle to the stall.

Disciplining Horses Prohibited. NEVER HIT, KICK, OR OTHERWISE SEVERELY DISCIPLINE A HORSE. If there are problems with a horse, notify the handler to make necessary adjustments such as putting the horse on a shank or muzzle. Have the horse taken out of the stall and notify the test barn supervisor if there is any concern of safety. Always limit any physical contact with the horses.

Partial Urine Samples. If the horse does not produce enough urine, place the lid on the cup of the partial sample until the horse is ready to urinate again or time for collection has expired. If time for collection has not expired, instruct the handler to continue walking the horse and offer water again. THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN SHALL THEN WALK TO A SPOT IN THE BARN WHERE THE SPECIMEN CUP IS ALWAYS IN FULL VIEW OF THE HANDLER/WITNESS. REMAIN THERE UNTIL THE HORSE IS READY TO URINATE AGAIN OR TIME TO COLLECT EXPIRES. *AT NO POINT CAN THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN WALK AWAY WITH A SAMPLE.* HANDLERS/WITNESSES SHOULD HAVE CLEAR VISIBILITY ON THE PROCESSING AND COLLECTION OF SAMPLES AT ALL TIMES BUT NEVER HAVE ANY PHYSICAL CONTACT WITH THE SAMPLES.

Remain with Horse Until Retry or Horse Times Out. Whenever a partial sample has been obtained, the test barn technician shall remain with that particular horse, sample card, and partial sample until the horse gives more urine or time runs out, whichever occurs first.

Transfer of Horse. A horse that gives a partial urine sample may NOT be given to another test barn technician UNLESS the test barn technician has a situation arise. Technicians should use best efforts to complete each sample collection without the assistance of another technician unless such situations arise requiring otherwise.

Instructions for Re-Entering Stall. Each time the horse re-enters the stall for additional attempts, the test barn technician shall ensure the horse's tattoo or microchip is again verified. THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT to ensure the same horse is collected each time it enters the stall. In some cases, handlers switch horses so do not rely on remembering the individual handler. **FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE EVEN IF ONE IS ABSOLUTLY SURE OF THE HORSE'S IDENTITY.**

Sufficient Sample Collected. Once enough urine is collected, securely close the sample cup lid. Notify the Agency veterinarian or the test barn supervisor that the horse is ready to be bled. Once the horse is bled, rinse and return the collection stick to the bucket and remove and return the "numbered" tag to the proper hook in the test barn.

4.3 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – BLOOD

Instructions for Collection Blood Samples. Whenever the Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor, or designated test barn technician comes to take blood from the horse, the test barn technician shall produce the sample card or read the tattoo/microchip so the horse can again be verified BEFORE blood is collected. The required number of blood tubes shall be collected. Use best efforts to collect the required minimum sample amount. If unable to collect the minimum amount of blood, use the stamp provided in the test barn to so note on the back of the sample card.

Blood Collection Safety Instructions. The test barn technician should stand a few steps behind whomever is collecting the blood. Please pay close attention because horses do not appreciate needles and may paw, strike, rear, kick or maneuver in the test barn collector's direction. Always be aware and ready to move immediately away from a nervous horse.

Handling Blood Tubes. When the test barn technician has been handed the blood tubes, GENTLY invert each tube 5 to 8 times. NEVER SHAKE THE TUBES OR PUT THEM IN POCKETS OF CLOTHING AND ALWAYS GENERALLY KEEP THE BLOOD TUBES IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION.

Witnessing of Blood Collection. SAMPLES COLLECTED SHALL NEVER LEAVE THE HANDLER'S VISIBILITY.

Equine Emergency. In the event of an emergency, blood from an ill or injured horse may need to be collected while the horse is outside the test barn or in the horse ambulance. If these or other special circumstances arise, the test barn technician should follow the blood collection procedures described herein. Any special or unusual details that arise may need to be described on the back of the sample card.

Additional Supplies. If the Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor or designated test barn technician needs more blood collection supplies instruct another test barn employee to bring any required supplies.

4.4 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – SALIVA SWABS

Swab Test Collection: Clean disposable gloves shall be worn during each collection of saliva swabs. Gloves should be worn and changed between horses. Gloves and gauze should be secured in a clean, dry location when not in use.

1. Wearing disposable gloves, take two clean gauze and swab around the gum areas of the horse's mouth.
2. Place the gloves and one gauze in a sample container or sample bag. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, and the date of collection.
3. Apply sample card label to the container and seal with security tape and have the witness initial the security seal on the container.
4. Place lab sample receipt and saliva swab samples in the shipping container for the laboratory.
5. Place the other swab gauze in a sample container or sample bag. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, and the date of collection. The other container, known as the split sample, should be placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until sent with other racing samples from that day to TVMDL for storage with other split samples.

4.5 SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES – HAIR

Hair Test Collection: Disposable gloves should be worn and changed between horses. Tools should be secured in a clean, dry location when not in use. Clean tools should always be used for sample collection.

1. Wearing disposable gloves, collect strands of hair until the total amount of hair collected is a pencil-width or 1/4 inch in diameter bunch. Obtain two separate bunches with one as a split sample. Use best efforts to keep root/follicle intact if possible.
2. If pulling the hair at the follicle or root is not possible, cut the needed amount of hair with safety scissors or clippers as close as possible to the skin.
3. Each hair sample should be a minimum of two (2) inches long.
4. After breaking the seal in the presence of the witness, put each hair sample in a 4-oz sealed container. Apply sample card label to the container and seal with security tape and have the witness initial the security seal on the container. Unseal and seal the container/bag in the presence of the witness and mark the container/bag with the collector's first and last name with their initials, the witness's first and last name with their initials, the horse's name, location of sample (mane or tail) and the date of collection.
5. Place lab sample receipt and one hair sample in the shipping container for the laboratory.
6. Unless otherwise instructed, the other container, known as the split sample, should be

placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until sent with other racing samples from that race day to TVMDL.

4.6 SAMPLE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Handling of Horse After Samples Collected. Once all samples have been collected, open the stall door slowly looking both ways for nearby horses and people before swinging the stall door open. When the samples and witness are taken into the test barn to sign for the samples, the horse may remain in the stall, be walked by a different handler, or be released by a test barn employee. Test barn employees should use best efforts at all times to observe horses left alone in the stall for signs of distress. Some horses may seriously injure themselves if left alone in the stall.

Sample Management. After all samples have been collected and given to the test barn technician, the technician shall promptly escort the witness and the samples to the sample processing area in the test barn office if room permits. If space in the test barn office is unavailable, the technician and witness should remain outside the test barn office with the samples until space inside becomes available.

Witness Instructions. Make certain the witness has their license before entering the test barn office and is always present to view sample processing.

Processing Samples. When processing samples, the test barn technician shall go behind the counter and the witness shall stand in front of the counter. Do not permit any witness behind counter area. Place the large urine specimen sample cup on the counter and the blood tubes in the tube holder so both hands are free. **THE FIRST THING THE TEST BARN TECHNICIAN SHALL DO IS CONFIRM THE WITNESS/HANDLER HAS A VALID LICENSE AND IS A VALID WITNESS.** The witness/handler's license is first checked upon entry to the test barn and once again in the test barn office.

Initialing Labels by Technician. The test barn technician shall next write their initials on the corner of each of the sample labels being used. The current time should be written on the sealed blood tubes. The sealed blood tubes should be allowed to sit upright at room temperature for 20-30 minutes to then be centrifuged.

Splitting Urine Samples. Two four (4) oz. urine sample containers are to be placed on the counter AND the witness shall observe the breaking of the seal on each cup. In the view of the witness pour the urine from the sixteen (16) oz. container into the two four (4) oz. sample containers. Pour a minimum of 10 mLs* of urine and a maximum of 50 mLs into the two four (4) oz. specimen cups.

*** GUIDE FOR SPLITTING URINE SAMPLES**

AMOUNT COLLECTED	SEND TO	SAVE FOR SPLIT
10 mLs or less	All	None
10 mLs to 30 mLs	10 mLs	All in excess of 10 mLs
30 mLs to 50 mLs	20 mLs	All in excess of 20 mLs
50 mLs to 100 mLs	30 mLs	50 mLs max

No Split Sample Available. If less than 10 mLs of urine is collected, there shall be no split and the entire amount collected shall be sent to the lab. The test barn technician shall stamp, “**NOT ENOUGH URINE COLLECTED FOR A SPLIT**” onto the back of the sample card, and both the test barn technician and the witness shall initial that notation.

Handling Urine Samples. Once the urine has been divided into the four (4) oz. containers and lids affixed, the test barn technician can remove and discard the disposable gloves along with the sixteen (16) oz. container and any remaining urine therein. A sample bar code label shall be placed on the side of each four (4) oz. specimen container. A piece of red evidence tape shall be placed securely over the lid of each specimen container so the tape overlaps both ends of the bar code label. One (1) of the four (4) oz. sample containers is placed in a TVMDL shipping container, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator which then goes to TVMDL. The other four (4) oz. container, known as the split sample, should be placed in a shipping container, securely sealed at the end of the night and placed in a locking refrigerator until the container goes to TVMDL for storage.

Handling Blood Samples. Place a sample bar code label onto each of the blood tubes covering the stickers already on the tubes with the furosemide block toward the bottom of the tube. Place a piece of red evidence tape over the top of each blood tube so the tape covers the entire rubber stopper and overlaps the label. No part of the rubber stopper should be exposed after the evidence tape has been properly placed. Have the witness initial the red evidence tape, then place each sealed tube upright in the blood tube tray to await centrifuging. After the blood tubes have sat for roughly 20 to 30 minutes, place the blood tubes in the centrifuge and spin the tubes at 2900 rpms for approximately 10 minutes. The centrifuge machine is pre-set with the spin speed and time for spinning. After the blood tubes have been centrifuged, place the tubes upright in the blood tube tray and refrigerate if necessary. The minimum number of blood tubes, as prescribed by the laboratory, is placed in a shipping container, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipping to TVMDL. One blood tube is known as the split sample. The split sample should be placed in a separate shipping container with all race day split samples, securely sealed at the end of the night, and placed in a secured, locking refrigerator until shipping to TVMDL for storage until split sample testing is requested or until cleared by authorized personnel.

Initialing Tape by Witness. ALWAYS ENSURE the witness initials the evidence tape on all samples.

Sample Card Instructions for Witness. NEVER LEAVE THE SAMPLES ALONE WITH THE WITNESS AT ANY TIME. The test barn technician should legibly fill in the witness’s license number on the Sample Card. **Instruct** the witness to sign in the appropriate

blank **ONLY** if they are a valid witness. If a witness is unable to write, have the witness place their mark in the appropriate blank and so note the lack of full signature on the back of the sample card with the initials of the test barn supervisor and technician. After signing the sample card and initialing all samples, the technician should instruct the witness that he/she is free to leave the test barn (See “**Use of Stamps on Sample Cards: Invalid Witness.**”)

Sample Card Instructions for Technician. The test barn technician shall write their initials on the blank line for “Urine” only if urine was collected. Once sample processing has been completed, the current time is written in space marked “time out” on the sample card and the sample card is then given to the test barn supervisor. The test barn employee will make sure the counter is clean and wash their hands. Water buckets should always be cleaned prior to use by another horse.

Other Sample Card Instructions. The Agency veterinarian, test barn supervisor or the designated bleeder who collects the blood shall write their initials on the blank line for “Blood”. The test barn employee will write their initials on the blank line for “BloodSplit” on each sample card for the centrifuged blood tubes also noting with initials any irregularities on the back of the sample card, such as broken tubes.

Maintain Processing Integrity. During the process of sealing and storing specimen samples, all test barn employees must refrain from conversations to prevent any distractions. **TEST BARN EMPLOYEES WHO ARE NOT PROCESSING SAMPLES SHOULD AVOID THE SEALING AREA WHILE SAMPLES ARE BEING PROCESSED.** If the test barn employee needs anything during specimen processing or collection, always instruct another test barn employee to assist so the samples are never left unmonitored.

Departing the Test Barn. When sample collection and processing are completed, the test barn supervisor or Agency veterinarian will authorize the horse’s departure. The security officer is instructed which horses are authorized to exit the test barn enclosure. This prevents horses from exiting the test barn before all sample collection and/or processing is completed. As the horse exits, the test barn technician will ensure the “numbered” tag from the horse has been retrieved.

4.7 USE OF STAMPS ON SAMPLE CARDS

Use of Stamps on Sample Cards. Whenever a deviation from standard instructions occurs, the appropriate notation shall be stamped or written on the back of the sample card with the initials of all relevant parties:

Invalid Witness – A person is a valid witness if they are a groom or stable foreman designated by the trainer or owner of a race animal entitled to sign the sample card. An assistant trainer, trainer, owner or owner/trainer is an invalid witness if they are **NOT** the licensee of record **OF THE HORSE BEING TESTED.** If they are NOT one of the above, stamp the back of the sample card with “**INVALID WITNESS**” and the person’s name and license number is to be filled-in by the test barn technician. The test barn technician and the witness shall initial the back of the card.

Designating an Alternate Witness. A trainer or owner may not designate another trainer or owner to witness the collection of the sample or to sign a sample card unless a “*Trainer Responsibility*” form has been executed, and the test barn supervisor notified. The Stewards shall deliver an executed copy of the form to the test barn supervisor. Any designated trainer without a “*Trainer Responsibility*” form is an invalid witness.

No urine collected after 1.5 hours – Stamp “**NO URINE COLLECTED**” on the back of the sample card, and the test barn technician shall initial the stamp along with the witness. The sample card labels remain on the card and the test barn technician’s initials should be written on the back of the sample card, never the front. Any unused sample labels shall remain on the sample card.

Not enough urine collected for Split Sample after 1.5 hours – The test barn technician shall stamp the back of the sample card “**NOT ENOUGH URINE COLLECTED FOR SPLIT SAMPLE AFTER 1.5 HOURS**” and initial the stamp along with the witness, as well as initialing the “Urine Line” on the front of the sample card. One (1) urine label shall remain on the card. Any unused labels shall remain with the sample card.

No/Insufficient urine collected and horse released due to injury/illness – If the Agency veterinarian determines the horse should be released due to injury/illness, the test barn technician shall stamp the back of the sample card with “**NO /INSUFFICIENT URINE COLLECTED AND HORSE RELEASED DUE TO INJURY/ILLNESS**” stamp and initial the stamp along with the witness. The Agency veterinarian or the test barn supervisor shall write any necessary comments to the back of the card and initial as to illness or injury. The sample card labels remain on the card and the test barn technician’s initials should be written on the back of the sample card, never the front.

Witness did not observe urine collection – The stamp “**WITNESS DID NOT OBSERVE URINE COLLECTION**” is used when the witness fails to observe the urine collection process for any reason and shall be initialed by test barn technician and witness.

5.0 CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND SAMPLE INTEGRITY

Chain of Custody. Legal challenges to drug testing results often focus on the handling and the accountability of specimen custody rather than on the accuracy of the laboratory testing. The number of people involved in the chain of custody of samples shall be held to the minimum number possible. Documentation of the chain of custody process shall include the date each time a specimen is handled or transferred and identification of each individual in the chain of custody. Samples shall be split, labeled, and sealed as soon as possible after collection. The test technicians must initial all lab sample and split sample cards and labels. All samples collected must be maintained under secure conditions at all times.

A sample is in custody if:

- it is in the possession of a TXRC testing facility employee;
- it is in view of a TXRC testing facility employee;
- it is in a secure area where access is limited to TXRC testing facility employees; or

- it has been transferred to an authorized person for transporting to the laboratory.

Transfer of sample custodianship shall be accomplished using the TXRC Chain of Custody Record. The original portion of the chain of custody record shall remain in the Daily Packet at the TXRC testing facility in accordance with the TXRC Records Retention Schedule. Any documentation generated by shipping samples (e.g. UPS air bills) shall be retained as part of the sample documentation.

Sample Integrity. Following these procedures each and every time helps ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the drug-testing program. Diligence and attention to detail with EVERY sample collected is CRITICAL. **If there are ANY deviations from these procedures, the test barn supervisor shall be made aware and deviations shall be noted on the back of the sample card at the time they occur along with the initials of anyone involved.** This documentation is EXTREMELY important.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING VERIFICATION

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE

DATE RECEIVED AND READ