

commission is subject to testing for blood and/or gene doping agents without advance notice. This rule does not apply to therapeutic medications approved by the FDA for use in the horse.

- (2) Horses to be tested may be selected at random, with probable cause, or as determined by the commission;
- (3) The Commission Veterinarian, or any licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician authorized by the commission, may at any time, take a urine, blood or hair sample from a horse for this purpose.
- (4) Prohibited substances, practices and procedures are defined as:
 - (a) Blood doping agents including, but not limited to Erthropoietin (EPO), Darbepoetin, Oxyglobin, Hempure, Aransep or any substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of body tissues.
 - (b) Gene doping agents or the non-therapeutic use of genes, genetic elements, and/or cells that have the capacity to enhance athletic performance or produce analgesia.
- (5) Cooperation with the Commission Veterinarian, or any licensed veterinarian or licensed veterinary technician authorized by the commission, includes:
 - (a) Assisting in the immediate location and identification of the horse selected
 - (b) for out of competition testing;
 - (c) Providing a stall or safe location to collect the samples;
 - (d) Assisting the veterinarian in properly procuring the samples;
 - (e) Split samples will be collected as per PMRMR-025-023-C.
- (6) Out of competition samples will be sent to the official laboratory of the commission, or other laboratory as designated by the commission with reports made in accordance with the provisions of these medication rules and the penalty provisions thereof.

Adopted Version 4.1 ARCI 4/26/07

ARCI-011-023 Testing

A. Reporting to the Test Barn

- (1) The official winning horse and any other horse ordered by the Commission and/or the stewards shall be taken to the test barn to have a blood and urine samples taken at the direction of the official veterinarian.
- (2) Random or extra testing may be required by the stewards or the Commission at any time on any horse on association grounds.
- (3) Unless otherwise directed by the stewards or the official veterinarian, a horse that is selected for testing must be taken directly to the test barn.

- (4) A track security guard shall monitor access to the test barn area during and immediately following each racing performance. All persons who wish to enter the test barn area must be a minimum of 18-years-old, be currently licensed by the Commission, display their Commission identification badge and have a legitimate reason for being in the test barn area.

B. Sample Collection

- (1) Sample collection shall be done in accordance with the guidelines and instructions provided by the official veterinarian.
- (2) The official veterinarian shall determine a minimum sample requirement for the primary testing laboratory.
 - (a) If the specimen obtained from a horse is less than the minimum sample requirement, the entire specimen shall be sent to the primary testing laboratory.
 - (b) If a specimen obtained is greater than the minimum sample requirement but less than twice that amount, the portion of the sample that is greater than the minimum sample requirement shall be secured as the split sample.
 - (c) If a specimen obtained is greater than twice the minimum sample requirement, a portion of the sample approximately equal to the amount provided for the primary testing laboratory shall be secured as the split sample.
 - (d) Split samples collected for simultaneous determination of TCO₂ levels shall be collected and shipped in accordance with C. of this rule.
 - (e) Blood samples must be collected at consistent time, preferably not later than one hour post-race.

C. Alkalinizing Substances

- (1) Pre-race Sampling, Post-race Testing
 - (a) Blood samples for TCO₂ and base excess testing should be collected within one hour pre-race. The samples must be handled in a consistent manner and cannot be frozen.
 - (b) If a secure detention barn is available, a sample may be obtained prior to furosemide administration and the horse must be kept in the secure detention barn until race time.
 - (c) The provisions of this rule pertaining to B. Sample Collection and C. Storage and Shipment of Split Samples shall not apply to blood samples drawn for TCO₂ analysis.
 - (d) Split sample analyses of TCO₂ must be run in parallel with the official sample at the official laboratory in order to avoid delays in testing that result in lower TCO₂ values as a result of sample degradation.
 - (e) Blood samples must be processed within 120 hours and tested using standardized, reproducible, validated procedures.

(2) Pre-race Sampling, Pre-race Testing

- (a) The commission shall adopt standard operating procedures that include but is not limited to calibration procedures, sampling procedures, personnel and notification processes.
- (b) If a sample taken pre-race is determined to be above the thresholds stated in ~~ARCI-011-020 K. (2)~~ ARCI-011-020(J)(2) the horse shall be scratched.
- (c) Any owner, trainer or other licensed delegate of the owner or trainer who refuses or fails to permit any horse to be tested when a demand for testing has been made by an authorized commission designee shall have the applicable horse scratched.

(3) Post-race Sampling, Post-race Testing

Post-race sampling of thoroughbreds is discouraged.

D. Storage and Shipment of Split Samples

- (1) Split samples obtained in accordance with Subsection B, Numbers 2b and 2c above shall be secured and made available for further testing in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (a) A split sample shall be secured in the test barn under the same manner as the portion of the specimen acquired for shipment to a primary laboratory until such time as specimens are packed and secured for shipment to the primary laboratory. Split samples shall then be transferred to a freezer at a secure location approved by the Commission.
 - (b) A freezer for storage of split samples shall be equipped with two hasps or other devices to provide for use of two independent locks. One lock shall be the property of the Commission and one lock shall be the property of a representative of the group representing a majority of the horsemen at a race meeting. The locks shall be closed and locked so as to prevent access to the freezer at all times except as specifically provided by these rules.
 - (c) A freezer for storage of split samples shall be opened only for depositing or removing split samples, for inventory, or for checking the condition of samples.
 - (d) When a freezer used for storage of split samples is opened, it shall be attended by both a representative of the Commission and the owner, trainer or designee. A log shall be maintained that shall be used each time a split sample freezer is opened to specify each person in attendance, the purpose for opening the freezer, identification of split samples deposited or removed, the date and time the freezer was opened, and the time the freezer was closed and to verify that both locks were secured prior to and after opening of the freezer.
 - (e) Any evidence of a malfunction of a split sample freezer or samples that are not in a frozen condition during storage shall be documented in the log and

immediately reported to the official veterinarian or a designated Commission representative.

- (2) Provisions for split sample testing for TCO₂ analysis shall be arranged by the trainer or designee at the time of sampling. The trainer shall be responsible for the cost of split sample testing. The trainer or designee shall make arrangements for payment prior to or at the time of sampling. Split sample analysis of TCO₂ must be run in parallel with the official sample at the official laboratory as described in C. of this rule.
- (3) A trainer or owner of a horse having been notified that a written report from a primary laboratory states that a prohibited substance has been found in a specimen obtained pursuant to these rules may request that a split sample corresponding to the portion of the specimen tested by the primary laboratory be sent to another laboratory approved by the Commission. The request must be made in writing and delivered to the stewards not later than three (3) business days after the trainer of the horse receives written notice of the findings of the primary laboratory. Any split sample so requested must be shipped within an additional 48 hours.
- (4) The owner or trainer requesting testing of a split sample shall be responsible for the cost of shipping and testing. Failure of the owner, trainer or designee to appear at the time and place designated by the official veterinarian shall constitute a waiver of all rights to split sample testing. Prior to shipment, the Commission shall confirm the split sample laboratory's willingness to simultaneously provide the testing requested, the laboratory's willingness to send results to both the person requesting the testing and the Commission, and arrangements for payment satisfactory to the split sample laboratory. If a reference laboratory will accept split samples, that laboratory must be included among the laboratories approved for split sample testing.
- (5) Prior to opening the split sample freezer, the Commission shall provide a split sample chain of custody verification form that shall provide a place for recording the following information and such other information as the official veterinarian may require. The form shall be fully completed during the retrieval, packaging, and shipment of the split sample. The split sample chain of custody form requirements are:
 - (a) The date and time the sample is removed from the split sample freezer;
 - (b) The sample number;
 - (c) The address where the split sample is to be sent;
 - (d) The name of the carrier and the address where the sample is to be taken for shipment;
 - (e) Verification of retrieval of the split sample from the freezer;

- (f) Verification of each specific step of the split sample packaging in accordance with the recommended procedure;
 - (g) Verification of the address of the split sample laboratory on the split sample package;
 - (h) Verification of the condition of the split sample package immediately prior to transfer of custody to the carrier; and
 - (i) The date and time custody of the sample is transferred to the carrier.
- (6) A split sample shall be removed from the split sample freezer by a Commission representative in the presence of a representative of the horsemen's association.
 - (7) The owner, trainer or designee shall pack the split sample for shipment in the presence of the representative of the Commission, in accordance with the packaging procedures recommended by the Commission. A form shall be signed by both the horsemen's representative and the Commission representative to confirm the packaging of the split sample. The exterior of the package shall be secured and identified with initialed tape, evidence tape or other means to prevent tampering with the package.
 - (8) The package containing the split sample shall be transported in a manner prescribed by the commission to the location where custody is transferred to the delivery carrier charged with delivery of the package to the Commission-approved laboratory selected by the owner or trainer.
 - (9) The owner, trainer or designee and the Commission representative shall inspect the package containing the split sample immediately prior to transfer to the delivery carrier to verify that the package is intact and has not been tampered with.
 - (10) The split sample chain of custody verification form shall be completed and signed by the representatives of the Commission and the owner or trainer. A Commission representative shall keep the original and provide a copy for the owner or trainer.

E. Frozen Samples

The commission has the authority to direct the official laboratory to retain and preserve by freezing samples for future analysis. Positive Tests arising from this analysis are subject to penalties in effect on the date of the race. The fact that purse money has been distributed prior to the issuance of a laboratory report from the future analysis of a frozen sample shall not be deemed a finding that no drug substance prohibited by these rules has been administered.

F. Laboratory Minimum Standards

Laboratories conducting either primary or split post-race sample analysis must meet at least the following minimum standards.

- (1) A testing laboratory must be accredited by a recognized accrediting body to any standards set forth and required by the Commission.

COMMITTEE NOTE: The Consortium is currently addressing accreditation issues and currently has not settled the issue, however it is anticipated that eventually there will be testing laboratory accreditation standards and one or more accrediting bodies.

- (2) A testing laboratory must have, or have access to, LC/MS instrumentation for screening and/or confirmation purposes.
- (3) A testing laboratory must be able to meet minimum standards of detection, which is defined as the specific concentration at which a laboratory is expected to detect the presence of a particular drug and/or metabolite or by the adoption of a regulatory threshold.

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Version 1.4 to 2.0 ARCI 4/26/03 NAPRA 4/14/03: Rule topic was renumbered from ARCI-011-020

Version 2.1 to 3.0 ARCI 4/3/04 NAPRA 4/3/04: Amended and modified rule language

Version 4.0 to 4.1 ARCI 4/26/07: Added new rule language

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Version 4.4 to 4.5 ARCI 4/23/09 Amended language TCO2 Testing added

Version 5.2 to 5.3 ARCI Board 12/7/12 Amended language regarding penalties if positive test using frozen samples

[Version 5.7 to 5.8 ARCI Board of Directors 7/31/2014 Amended ARCI-011-025\(C\)\(2\)\(b\) to reflect corrected numbering](#)

ARCI-011-025 Trainer Responsibility

The purpose of this subsection is to identify responsibilities of the trainer that pertain specifically to the health and well being of horses in his/her care.

- (1) The trainer is responsible for the condition of horses entered in an official workout or race and is responsible for the presence of any prohibited drug, medication or other substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, in such horses. A positive test for a prohibited drug, medication or substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable concentration, as reported by a Commission-approved laboratory, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this rule. In the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, the trainer shall be responsible.
- (2) A trainer shall prevent the administration of any drug or medication or other prohibited substance that may cause a violation of these rules.
- (3) A trainer whose horse has been claimed remains responsible for any violation of rules regarding that horse's participation in the race in which the horse is claimed.
- (4) The trainer is responsible for:
 - (a) Maintaining the assigned stable area in a clean, neat and sanitary condition at all times;
 - (b) Using the services of those veterinarians licensed by the Commission to attend horses that are on association grounds;
- (5) Additionally, with respect to horses in his/her care or custody, the trainer is responsible for:
 - (a) The proper identity, custody, care, health, condition and safety of horses;