

APPENDIX 2

CLASSIFICATION OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

1. This classification describes the types of Prohibited Substances and places same in specific categories. The list shall be published on the Club's Notice Board.

CLASS I

Drugs that have the greatest pharmacological potential to affect the racing performance of a horse and which have no accepted medical use in a racehorse. These include substances which are potent stimulants of the Central Nervous System (CNS).

Examples of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:

Amphetamines, fentanyl, etorphine, cocaine, morphine, meperidine, opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs.

CLASS II

Drugs that have a high pharmacological potential for affecting the racing performance of a horse. These include:

- (i) substances which are pharmacologically active in altering the consciousness of a horse;
- (ii) substances which are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the racing horse; and
- (iii) substances, some of which may have legitimate use in equine medicine but should not be found in the racing horse, such as injectable local anaesthetics.

Groups of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Opiate partial agonists, or agonists/antagonists;
- (b) Non-opiate psychotropic drugs, which may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects;
- (c) Miscellaneous drugs which might have a stimulant effect on the CNS;
- (d) Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action;
- (e) Antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects;
- (f) Muscle blocking drugs which have direct neuromuscular blocking action;
- (g) Local anaesthetics which have a reasonable potential for use as nerve blocking agents (except procaine); and
- (h) Snake venom and other biologic substances which may be used as nerve blocking agents.

Examples of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:-

Chlorpromazine, Ephedrine, Ketamine and Lidocaine.

CLASS III

Drugs that although having some pharmacological potential of affecting the racing performance of a horse have less potential to affect racing performance than those in Classes I and II.

These include substances that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary, respiratory and/or autonomic nervous systems (ANS).

Groups of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Drugs affecting the ANS which do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects (Bronchodilators are included in this class);
- (b) A local anaesthetic which has nerve blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anaesthetic effect of the drug (procaine);
- (c) Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep inducing antihistamines;
- (d) Primary vasodilating hypotensive agents; and
- (e) Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.

Examples of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:-

Xylazine, Theophylline, Antihistamines, Procaine and Bronchodilators.

CLASS IV

Drugs that may have some pharmacological influence on affecting the racing performance of a horse but have less potential to affect racing performance than those in Class III. These include drugs primarily of therapeutic medications routinely used in race horses.

Groups of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Non-opiate drugs which have a mild central analgesic effect;
- (b) Drugs affecting the ANS which do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular or respiratory effects:
 - (i) Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or
 - (ii) decongestants.

- (iii) Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
- (iv) Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.
- (v) Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
- (c) Antihistamines which do not have a significant CNS depressant effect (This does not include HI blocking agents, which are listed in Class 5).
- (d) Mineralocorticoid drugs;
- (e) Skeletal muscle relaxants;
- (f) Anti-inflammatory drugs – those that may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory actions, which include:
 - (i) Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) – aspirin- like drugs;
 - (ii) Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids); and
 - (iii) Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
- (g) Anabolic and or androgenic steroids and other drugs.
- (h) Less potent diuretics.
- (i) Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmics including:
 - (i) Cardiac glycosides;
 - (ii) Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium and propranolol);
 - (iii) Miscellaneous cardiotoxic drugs.
- (i) Topical Anaesthetics – agents not available in injectable formulations.
- (k) Antidiarrheal agents; and
- (l) Miscellaneous drugs including:
 - (i) Expectorants with little or no other pharmacological action;
 - (ii) Stomachics; and
 - (iii) Mucolytic agents.

Examples of drugs in this Class include, but are not limited to:-

Isoxsurpine, Flunixin, Dexamethasone.

CLASS V

Drugs that may have some pharmacological influence on affecting the racing performance of a horse but have less potential to affect racing performance than those in Class IV. These include drugs primarily of therapeutic medications routinely used in race horses, but for which concentration limits or threshold levels have been established as well as certain miscellaneous agents.

Groups of drugs in this Class include but are not limited to:

- (a) certain antiallergic drugs;
 - (b) anticoagulant drugs;
 - (c) antifungal agents (excluding griseofluvin, miconazole);
2. Drugs and the categories listed above may from time to time be added to, reclassified or otherwise amended by the Stewards of the Club in consultation with the Veterinary Officer of the Club.
 3. Drugs and their respective classifications as contained in the International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA) and Association of Racing Commissioners International (ACRI) for the time being in force shall apply in any case not provided for in this Classification of Prohibited Substances.
 4. (a) The Stewards of the Club shall from time to time insofar as same can be ascertained establish certain concentration limits or threshold levels in relation to any Prohibited Substance for the purposes of a positive result of sample.
(b) The following threshold levels are for the time being hereby established with respect to the following Prohibited Substances. Prohibited Substances below such threshold levels are not actionable:

Prohibited Substance	Threshold Level
1.Total Arsenic	0.3 microgram per millilitre in urine
2.Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	15 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 1 microgram per millilitre in plasma
3.Hydrocortisone	1 microgram per millilitre in urine
4.Boldenone	0.015 microgram free and conjugated Boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
5.Estradiol in male horses (other than geldings)	The mass of free and conjugated 5 α – estrane – 3 β , 17 α – diol to the mass of free and conjugated 5 (10) – estrane – 3 β , 17 α – diol in urine from male horses (other than geldings) at a ratio of 1
6. Methoxytyramine	4 micrograms free and conjugated 3 - methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
7.Nandrolone	Free and conjugated 5 α -estrane - 3 β 17 α - diol to 5 (10) – estrane - 3 β , 17 α - diol in urine at a ratio of 1
8.Salicylic Acid	750 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 6.5 micrograms per millilitre in plasma
9.Theobromine	2 micrograms per millilitre in urine
10.Acepromazine	25 anograms per millilitre in urine
11.Mepivacaine	10 anograms per millilitre in urine
12.Promazine	25 anograms per millilitre in urine
13.Albuterol	1 nanogram per millilitre in urine
14.Atropine	10 anograms per millilitre in urine
15.Benzocaine	50 anograms per millilitre in urine
16.Procaine	10 anograms per millilitre in urine
17.Testosterone	0.02 micrograms free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings; or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal).
18.Carbon dioxide	36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma

Note: The conjugated substance is the substance that can be liberated from conjugates.

(c) Official blood test samples shall not contain any of the drug substances or their metabolites or analogues or isomers listed in 10 to 18 above.

(d) Prohibited substances and their threshold levels listed above may from time to time be added to or otherwise amended by the Stewards of the Club in consultation with the Veterinary Officer of the Club.

5. The following substances are considered to have no effect on the physiology of a racing animal except to improve welfare and nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasitic infestations, and are hereby declassified with effect from 20th January, 2007, namely:-

Sulphonamides and trimethoprim

Antibiotics:	Penicillins	
Cephalosporins	Chloramphenicol	
Aminoglycosides	Tetracyclines	Nitrofurans
	Metronidazole	
Anthelmintics:	Avermectins	
Benzimidazoles	Piperazines	Pyrantel
	Tetramizole	
Antifungals:	Griseofulvin	
	Miconazole	

Antiparasitic Blood

Parasite

Preparations:	Imidocarb	
	Quinurionium Sulphate	

Antacids:	Bismuth Sulphate	
	Kaolin, Pectin	
	Aluminum Hydroxide	

Anti Ulcer

Preparations:

Ranitidine
Cimetidine
Omeprazole

Vitamins:

A, D, E, K, B Vitamins
Vit C

Bufotenine:

1. Product not commercially available in any form.

2. It is a metabolite of 3-methyl-N-N dimethyltryptamine, found in reed canary grass (and potentially other food source plants). It may be found in the urine of horses eating this grass and potentially other plant foods), and has been reported as a positive finding.

Findings of bufotenine in equine urine should not be considered for regulatory action.

6. Anabolic steroid regulations

6.1 Definition

“Anabolic Androgenic Steroids” (AAS) include boldenone, ethylestrenol (in Nitrotain), methandriol, nandrolone, stanozolol and testosterone

AAS also include but are not limited to those listed in the WADA prohibited list such as:

androstenediol; 1-androstenedione; bolandiol; bolasterone; boldione; calusterone; clostebol; danazol; dehydrochloromethyltestosterone; desoxymethyltestosterone; drostanolone; fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol; gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone; mestanolone; mesterolone; mentenolone; methandienone; methasterone; methyldienolone; methyl-1-testosterone; methylnoretestosterone; methyltestosterone; metribolone; mibolerone; 19-norandrostenedione; norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanazol; quinbolone; stenbolone; 1-testosterone; tetrahydrogestrinone (THG); trenbolone; and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effects(s).

Altrenogest (in, for example, Regumate) is still permitted to be used in fillies and mares to regulate their oestrus cycle.

AAS further include other anabolic agents, including but not limited to selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs); beta – 2 agonists, unless the substance is prescribed by a veterinarian as a bronchodilator at the appropriate dose.

6.1.1 AAS are banned from birth and are not to be administered to a horse in any manner or at anytime in its life. There is ‘zero tolerance’ on the use of AAS

under these Rules and there are no time or therapeutic exemptions of any kind (the AAS ban).

6.1.2 The AAS ban applies to all unregistered juveniles and all registered racehorses (including those which are eligible to be registered under these Rules but have not yet been so registered).

6.2 Regulations, Breaches, Penalties

6.2.1 The possession of an AAS in any form (including oral paste preparations such as Nitrotrain) at any premises used in relation to the stabling training and racing of horses is prohibited and is an offence under these Rules.

6.2.2 Any person who:

- a. administers an AAS;
- b. attempts to administer an AAS;
- c. causes an AAS to be administered; and/or
- d. is a party to the administration of or an attempt to administer, an AAS

to a horse commits an offence and shall be penalized in accordance with these Rules.

6.2.3 Compliance with these regulations will be enforced by the Stewards or other official or officials appointed by them for the purpose through routine race day sampling and by virtue of their powers under Rules 6(i) or 6(j) and 7(a) of these Rules.

6.2.4 Every horse will become the subject of anytime testing regardless of physical location and whose care the horse is under from the time it is first registered with the Barbados Turf Club (BTC) and this remains in place until it is permanently retired from racing.

6.2.5 When a sample taken at any time from a horse has

tested positive for an AAS the horse is not permitted start in any race for a period of 6 months from the date of the collection of the sample in which an AAS was detected.

6.2.6 Any owner, lessee, trainer authorized or registered agent and/or person in charge of a horse registered under these Rules must, when directed by the Stewards or other official appointed by the Stewards produce, or otherwise give full access to, the horse so that the Stewards or other official appointed by the Stewards may take or cause a sample to be taken and analysed to determine whether an AAS is present in the horse's body.

6.2.7 For the avoidance of doubt and without limitation regulation 6.2.6 hereof requires an owner, lessee, trainer authorized or registered agent to produce the horse, or otherwise give full access to the horse, even if the horse is:

- (a) under the care or control of another person; and/or
- (b) located at the property of another person.

6.2.8 Any person who fails to produce, or give full access to, a horse to provide a sample as required by these regulations may be penalized by the Stewards or the Stewards of the Club.

6.2.9 In respect of a horse registered under these Rules, where an owner, lessee, authorized or registered agent, trainer and/or person in charge of a horse is in breach of these regulations to produce or give full access to the horse, the relevant horse will not be permitted to start in any race for a period of 6 months following the day on which the horse is in fact produced to the Stewards, or full access to the horse is otherwise given to the

Stewards, so that a sample may be taken and analysed for the presence of AAS.

6.2.10 All horses born in Barbados must be registered in accordance with these Rules.

a. Certificates for all permanently imported horses must be registered with the BTC within 90 days of arrival of a horse in Barbados. Application for Registration must inter alia, be accompanied by an AAS clearing certificate that is reported to show no evidence of AAS administration following a BTC approved sampling process and analysis at a BTC approved laboratory such sampling process shall be carried out within 14 days of the horse having arrived in Barbados. All costs associated with the collection and analysis of the sample will be borne by the person in whose name the horse is registered or to be registered.

b. Horses imported from a jurisdiction which have equivalent AAS rules to the BTC and which have spent 12 months under their equivalent policies will be exempt from this requirement.

c. Runners from a jurisdiction which have equivalent AAS rules to those of the BTC will be treated as Barbados runners and sampled as per BTC standard testing policies (due to their mirror policies).

d. All other foreign runners will be subjected to AAS sampling directives and procedures prescribed by the BTC and must be in Barbados (and the BTC notified of their whereabouts) a minimum of 3 business days in advance of their intended race. This will facilitate post-arrival sampling. Once a horse has satisfied the criteria to race in Barbados and then subsequently leaves Barbados to race or train in a jurisdiction that has equivalent AAS rules to Barbados it will not need to be resampled under the requirements of this policy prior to racing in Barbados provided it has remained resident in such a jurisdiction that has equivalent AAS rules to the BTC.

6.2.11 Where a horse has been the subject of an examination under these Rules and the result of an Analysis of any sample is positive for an AAS the finding of such positive result is prima facie evidence that:

- i. the AAS was administered and was present in the horse's body contrary to these regulations and
- ii. the AAS was administered by, under the direction of, or with the knowledge and consent of the registered Trainer being the person responsible for adherence to these regulations (the Responsible Person) provided that the horse is at the time of sampling under his care and control.

6.2.12 If the horse is not under the care and control of a registered Trainer, the owner shall be the Responsible

Person, however additional person(s) may also be proven to be party to the administration of an AAS.

6.2.13 Should a horse test positive for AAS administration in circumstances where it might have been administered prior to the AAS ban the Responsible Person is required to prove that the AAS was administered prior to the effective date of these regulations and that it was at a time that the horse was permitted to receive an AAS.

6.2.14 The Responsible Person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under these Rules and where following a disciplinary hearing before the Stewards of the Club is found guilty of having committed such offence shall:

- i. be disqualified for a period of 6 months.
- ii. be fined the sum of \$5,000.00.

unless there is a finding that special circumstances exist in which case the penalties may be reduced.

6.2.15 The AAS ban will be deemed to come into effect on June 1st 2015.

7. Publication of the addition, reclassification or amendment by the Secretary at the direction of the Stewards of the Club on the Club's Notice Board shall be sufficient to effectuate an amendment to this Appendix.

