

2021**STANDING RULE 35A****MEDICATION AND DRUG RULES AND GUIDELINES**

The NCHA's Medication and Drug Rules and Guidelines ("Medication Rules") have been put in place to protect and prolong the welfare and competitiveness of the equine athletes who compete in cutting. The NCHA believes in the safety of horses as well as a level playing field when it comes to its events. That is why the Association is testing for substance violations at the NCHA produced and/or approved events.

The NCHA Medication Rules are as follows.

1. Prohibited Substances

a. NCHA Medication Rules do not allow drugs and medications that can enhance a horse's performance (i.e.-Performance Enhancing Drugs).

The following substances cannot be administered, internally or externally to a horse showing at an NCHA-produced and/or approved event:

- Any drug considered a Class I or Class II substance as defined in the most recent edition of the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI's) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances.
- Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, or sedative that could affect the performance of a horse. Stimulants and depressants are defined as substances that stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory, or central nervous system.
- Any substance that might interfere with or mask the detection of a prohibited drug or medication.
- Anabolic Steroids are considered prohibited substances. No anabolic steroid is to be administered to a horse in a time frame before competition such that it, or any metabolite of it, might be present in the blood at the time of competition. See the Guidelines for the recommended withdrawal times.
- Any non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) other than those allowed by NCHA at the proper therapeutic dosage as contained in the Guidelines.
- Any metabolite and/or analog of any of the above described forbidden drugs or substances.

b. Exceptions:

Acepromazine Maleate is considered a conditionally approved medication when administered or prescribed by a licensed veterinarian in accordance with the Guidelines contained in this rule.

A written medication report must be submitted to show management.

Local anesthetics may be administered by a veterinarian when used under the provisions of the Emergency Medication Guide- lines (see below).

Corticosteroids other than dexamethasone (e.g., prednisolone, Solu-Delta-Cortef®, triamcinolone acetonide, betamethasone, methylprednisolone (Depo-Medrol®) and others) are classified as prohibited substances unless used strictly for a therapeutic purpose, i.e., for the treatment of existing inflammatory conditions related to illness or injury.

They are not to be administered at a time closer than 24 hours prior to competing under any circumstances. Additionally, any corticosteroid being used under this rule must be administered in compliance with the following dos- age guidelines:

_Maximum Total Dosages:

- Triamcinolone acetonide 50mg.
- Betmethasone 50mg.
- Isoflupredone 50mg.
- Methylprednisolone 300mg.
- Other corticosteroids pharmaceutical recommended dosage

A medication report must be filed in connection with any of the following administrations:

(i) when using any other corticosteroid (other than those listed below), a medication

report must be filed for administration by any route 7 days prior to competing;

(ii) when using the corticosteroid methylprednisolone (Depo-Me- drol®), a medication report must be filed if competing within 14 days of administration; and

(iii) when using the corticosteroid i.e. isoflupredone (Predef2X•) or methylprednisolone (Depo-Medrol) when injecting the sacroiliac (SI) joint, a medication report must be filed if competing within 28 days of administration.

2. Permitted Medications

NCHA Medication Rules are not part of a complete no-drug policy, but rather rules for the welfare of the horse. Within the Guidelines listed below, the following 15 therapeutic medications* can be administered by a licensed veterinarian, caretaker, or responsible individual to a horse with a legitimate injury or illness within 24 hours of showing. For allowed dosage amounts, refer to the Guidelines listed below.

- To avoid single NSAID overage, do not administer more than the package insert indicated therapeutic amount adjusted for the weight of the horse on days prior to the day you show.
- To avoid a stacking violation under NCHA Medication Rules, only a single NSAID should be administered within 72 hours of showing the horse. Example: If your horse is on Banamine (Flunixin) prior to the show and you plan to switch to Phenylbutazone (“Bute”) at the show, you should discontinue administering Banamine at least 72 hours prior to show time.
- It is strongly recommended that show doses (6 hours prior to competition) be given by IV. Exhibitors, owners, trainers, and veterinarians are cautioned to allow additional leeway under the minimal timeframes recommended in the guidelines when using paste, powder, or tablet orally, since oral medications may result in differing variations in plasma levels.

It will be considered a rule violation if plasma samples contain more than one of the permitted Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) that are listed below.

The exception is Diclofenac (Surpass®) topical which may be combined with one other systemic NSAID listed below under Permitted Medications.

- To avoid stacking of Two (2) NSAID’S you must discontinue One (1) of the NSAID’S at least 3 days (72 hours) prior to showing:

1. Diclofenac (Surpass®)
2. Phenylbutazone (Bute®)
3. Flunixin Meglumine (Banamine®)
4. Ketoprofen (Ketofen®)
5. Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel®)
6. Naproxen (Equiproxen®)
7. Firocoxib (Equioxx®)

Other Permitted Medications

8. Omeprazole (Gastroguard®)
9. Methocarbamol (Robaxin®)
10. Furosemide (Salix®)
11. Altrenogest (Regumate®)
13. Acetazolamide
14. Isoxsuprine Hydrochloride (Vasodilan®)
15. Dexamethasone (Dexject SP®)

3. Conditionally Permitted Therapeutic Medication

Because the welfare of the horse is the No. 1 priority, a conditionally permitted therapeutic medication, such as approved anti-biotics, can be administered or prescribed by a licensed veterinarian for a legitimate illness or injury. However, it must be done no less than 24 hours before competing (except for Acepromazine Maleate (PromAce®) see section 3.a below) and each of the requirements listed in section 3.b below must be met to prevent disciplinary action if the medications are detected in plasma samples.

a. Examples of Conditionally Permitted Medications Acepromazine Maleate (PromAce®) is considered a conditionally approved medication when used for the safety and welfare of the horse and administered as prescribed by a licensed veterinarian. (Medication Report Must be Submitted)

b. Requirements for Administering Conditionally Permitted Medications

- A written medication report, available from NCHA or show management, must be completed in its entirety, and filed with show management before exhibition of the horse.
- A licensed veterinarian must administer or prescribe the medication (except for PromAce® which only requires a medication report) and must also document that the administration of the medication is necessary for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury.

The form must also contain:

Identification of the medication, including the name, amount, strength/concentration, and mode of administration.

Date and time of administration.

Identification of the horse, including name, age, sex, color, and entry number.

Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration, and name of administering and/or prescribing veterinarian.

Signature of veterinarian or person administering or prescribing the medication. If by prescription (written instructions), a copy must be attached to the medication report.

The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour after administration of the medication or if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours, within one hour after show management is available.

The medication report must be signed by show management and time of receipt recorded on the report.

- The report must be filed if the administered medication will be detectable in blood and/or urine samples at the time of competition/sampling. However, it is the responsibility of exhibitors to determine whether or not the medication has had time to clear their horses' systems. If there is any doubt, a medication report should be filed as a precaution.
- The horse must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.
- Antibiotics are permitted substances with the exception of procaine penicillin or other antibiotic with local anesthetics, which are prohibited substances. The use of procaine penicillin or other antibiotics with local anesthetics would result in the need for the horse to be withdrawn from competition for at least 24 hours and a medication form completed and filed.
- An exception to the prohibited substance rule is the use of local anesthetics, which are RAC class 2 substances and are considered prohibited substances unless the horse is withdrawn for 24 hours and a medication form completed and filed.
- These exceptions do not apply if the drug is prohibited by governmental regulations, such as the California Equine Medication Monitoring Program.

- It will be a presumption of a violation of the Medication Rules if the laboratory detects concentration levels that are inconsistent with a therapeutic dosage, regardless whether the medication report requirements described above were met. The responsible party then has the burden of persuasion to establish that the drug was administered in a therapeutic dosage and not less than 24 hours prior to competition.

4. Approved Veterinarians for NCHA Show Grounds

In order to be eligible to treat or administer medication to a horse on the show grounds of an NCHA produced event, a veterinarian must be an approved veterinarian under NCHA Rules (an "Approved Veterinarian"). In order to be an Approved Veterinarian, such veterinarian must be an NCHA member in good standing, must submit an application to the NCHA on application forms promulgated by the NCHA and must have such application approved by the NCHA. Each applying veterinarian acknowledges he/she agrees that if he/she is found to have violated any NCHA Rules on the show grounds, he/she is subject to having his/her approved status suspended or revoked by the NCHA in accordance with its Rules and may no longer be allowed to treat or administer medication until such status is restored by the NCHA, if ever.

5. Emergency Medication

The NCHA Medication Rules allow for administration of emergency medication by a veterinarian (who is a member in good standing of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state where the event is being held) under certain limited circumstances where a true emergency situation exists. In the case of a sick or injured horse, appropriate therapeutic doses of only lidocaine, mepivacaine or flunixin meglumine (Banamine) may be given by a licensed veterinarian under actual observation by event management or a designated NCHA representative (if after show hours, the exhibitor must provide a statement from the treating veterinarian) to treat a condition/illness/injury that would not prevent the horse from safely competing following treatment. Please note that for a veterinarian to be authorized to treat or administer medication to a horse on NCHA show grounds, he must be an Approved Veterinarian under the provisions of section 4 above.

An emergency medication report form must be filed with show management before exhibition of the horse that is being administered emergency medication under this rule. Flunixin meglumine

(Banamine) administered at therapeutic levels permitted by NCHA medication rules can be used for the treatment of colic. Administration of lidocaine or mepivacaine is also permitted for the purpose of surgical repair of minor skin lacerations which, by its very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following the surgery. Under no circumstances can this Emergency Medication provision of the NCHA Medication and Drug Rules be applied for an examination or treatment in which a local anesthetic is used to provide full or partial anesthesia (block) of an extremity or joint within 24 hours of the horse competing.

Filing of an emergency medication report form does not automatically excuse the horse from the consequences associated with a failed drug test. If an emergency medication report is filed for a horse, the NCHA designated veterinarian may examine any skin lacerations and the skin sensation of that horse and that horse may be drug tested under the provisions of Standing Rule 35A.5 at the sole discretion of the Executive Director. If a horse that has been administered emergency medication under this rule is tested under NCHA rules and tests positive, the Medication Review Committee will take into consideration the emergency medical report forms on file. However, if the Committee determines that the emergency medication was administered above appropriate therapeutic levels or if the test results show the presence of medications not disclosed in the emergency medication report form that are not allowed or exceed the levels allowed by the NCHA Medication and Drug Rules and Guidelines, the Committee may take all disciplinary actions provided for under these rules for such failed test. Additionally, all emergency reports filed under this rule will be reviewed by the Medication Review Committee and all veterinarians submitting such reports are subject to inquiry by the Medication Review Committee.

6. Medication Testing

a) NCHA TRIPLE CROWN EVENTS

Horses competing in Open, Non-Pro and Amateur classes will be drug tested in NCHA Triple Crown Events as follows:

- 1) The unofficial scores of the three highest scoring horses (including ties) in all one-set finals will be tested immediately following those finals.

- 2) The unofficial scores of the top two highest scoring horses (including ties) in each set of all multiple-set finals will be tested immediately following their respective sets.
- 3) Show management will predetermine days and sets in which additional random drug testing will be done in go rounds and semi-finals prior to their respective draws. Slots within those pre-determined sets that will be tested will be randomly selected from within those sets prior to their respective draws.

b) OTHER NCHA PRODUCED EVENTS

- 1) Show management will predetermine days and sets in which a random drug testing will be done in any go rounds and/or finals.
- 2) Slots within those pre-determined go round and/or final sets that will be tested will be randomly selected from within those sets prior to their respective draws.

c) ADDITIONAL POTENTIAL TESTING

In all NCHA Triple Crown Events and all NCHA produced or approved events, the NCHA Executive Director may also, in his sole discretion, have any horse that has been previously involved in a violation of the rules, or any horse ridden by a rider previously involved in a violation of these rules be tested.

d) HORSES MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR TESTING

Every exhibitor and/or owner shall, upon request of show management or an NCHA representative, permit specimens of blood to be taken for testing. All blood samples taken pursuant to this rule will be taken by a licensed veterinarian selected by the NCHA in its sole discretion. An exhibitor will be informed that his or her horse has been selected for testing immediately after competing in the arena. The request sheet shall be initialed by the exhibitor, owner or the owner's authorized agent acknowledging time of receipt and immediately returned to the NCHA representative or testing veterinarian who gave you the sheet.

THE EXHIBITOR MUST TAKE THE HORSE IMMEDIATELY TO THE TESTING STALL FOR TESTING WHEN THE ARENA GATE OPENS AND CATTLE ARE CHANGED.

The samples will then be sent to a certified laboratory for testing with results sent back to NCHA. If a horse is randomly tested, all medication reports for that horse must be on file with the NCHA prior to the time of the test in order to be considered.

Refusal to comply with the request for testing will result in the disqualification of the horse from further participation at the show. Bringing the wrong horse for testing is considered a serious offense and constitutes a refusal to comply with a request for testing under this rule. Failure to comply with the 15-minute rule described above will also constitute a refusal to comply with the request for testing. Any horse in violation of this rule may also be barred from participation in future NCHA approved events or shows for a period of time as determined by the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee. A refusal to comply with a request for testing also is grounds for suspension of NCHA membership. The NCHA may also, in its sole discretion, refer any potential violation of this rule to the Grievance Committee to consider disciplinary action under Standing Rule 35 against all responsible parties.

e) DISCIPLINARY GUIDELINES RELATING
TO FAILURE TO PRESENT HORSE FOR TESTING

In the event that an alleged violation of this subsection 6 is referred to the Grievance Committee and a violation is found; it is recommended that the disciplinary action taken by the Grievance Committee to address such a violation be at least a fine of \$10,000 per occurrence and up to a 12-month suspension. This is only a guideline and can be increased or decreased as appropriate by the Grievance Committee depending upon the circumstances shown by the evidence.

The Grievance Committee may also assess separate discipline against multiple parties it finds responsible for the same occurrence resulting in the violation.

7. The Medication Review Committee

The Medication Review Committee is charged with the initial review of the lab results from any random drug testing conducted under the Medication Rules, determining if the lab results indicate that a violation has occurred and taking disciplinary action for any rule violations shown in those lab results. The Medication Review Committee may also conduct hearings to determine whether a violation of the Medication Rules has occurred, if necessary. The Medication Review Committee shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the NCHA President with the approval of the Executive Committee. Three licensed veterinarians, one professional trainer and one non-professional member will be on the Medication Review Committee at all times. Membership on the committee will be reviewed annually. No person may serve as a member of the Medication Review Committee at the same time they also serve as a member of the Executive Committee. The NCHA President shall have the authority to appoint an additional member to the Medication Review Committee in any case where an existing member of the committee recuses himself from acting on that case.

8. Rule Violations and Discipline

(a) Failure to Timely File Required Medication Reports

Failure to timely file any medication report required by this rule including, but not limited to the medication reports required for Acepromizine will result in a letter of warning and reprimand for the first failure to timely file a required report. A fine of \$150.00 will be assessed for a second failure to timely file a required report and a fine of \$300.00 for each subsequent offense. These fines may be increased, at the sole discretion of the Medication Review Committee, in situations involving repeated failures to timely file medication reports required under this rule. Failure to timely file medication reports shall not constitute a first offense, second offense or third offense under sections 8(b), (c) or (d) of this rule.

(b) Violations of Rules Governing Administering Medications Any laboratory report resulting from random testing conducted by the NCHA pursuant to this rule that indicates the presence of any prohibited substance, the presence of any permitted medication in levels that exceed those allowed under these rules and guidelines or the presence of more than one NSAID, all of which are violations of these Medication Rules, will constitute prima facie evidence that the substance(s) was administered to the horse either internally or externally in violation of the NCHA Medication Rules. The burden of proof is on the responsible party to show by a preponderance of the evidence that no drug or medication has been administered in violation of the rules. Any violation of Rule 35A.5 concerning Random Testing shall constitute additional grounds for discipline under this section.

Beginning with the 2013 Super Stakes and for all subsequent NCHA produced and/or approved events, if it is determined that the use of any drug or medication was not allowed by the Medication Rules or was not within the Guidelines in the NCHA Rule- book, the responsible party, or parties will be subject to disciplinary action. The initial determination of whether a medication rule violation has occurred will be based upon the lab results.

All contestants must be aware that, in addition to the NCHA Medication Rules, all horses are subject to the equine laws of the state in which an event is held and are also subject to any medication rules duly adopted by the sponsors, co-sponsors, producers, or co-producers of such events. In addition to possibly being randomly tested by the NCHA under rule 35A.5, horses may also be tested by authorized state agencies and/or by the other equine organizations that sponsor, co-sponsor or produce such events. Since the goal of the NCHA Medication Rules is to protect the welfare of the horse, the NCHA will recognize the results of the drug testing performed by such authorized state agencies or other sponsors, co-sponsors, or producers. A violation of them medication rules found by any of those entities will also be considered a violation of NCHA Medication Rules and will be referred to the NCHA Medication Review Committee for possible disciplinary action.

(c) Disciplinary Guidelines for Therapeutic Medication Overages (i.e.-overages of a permitted medication or the presence of more than one NSAID).

The following disciplinary actions may be considered by the NCHA, NCHA Medication Review

Committee or Executive Committee in addressing a violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines relating to Therapeutic Medication Overages. The following are general guidelines only. The NCHA, NCHA Medication Review Committee or Executive Committee may assess discipline (including potential fines, probations, suspensions, and disqualifications) that is equal to, less than or greater than the discipline provided in the following guidelines based upon the nature of the violation and the severity of the circumstances presented in each case. The horse may also be disqualified from all classes in which it participated in at the show for any violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines. If disqualified, all awards and monies must be returned.

(1) For a first offense relating to a Therapeutic Medication Overage:

(a) Resulting from an overage of one permitted medication - a suggested fine of \$500.00 each to the responsible person(s).

(b) Resulting from the presence of more than one NSAID (if each NSAID is within therapeutic levels allowed in these Rules and Guidelines) – a suggested fine of \$1,000.00 each to the responsible person(s).

(c) The discipline for any violation resulting from the presence of a permitted medication at levels more than twice the permitted levels allowed under these Rules and Guidelines shall be assessed by the Medication Review Committee based upon its review of the circumstances presented. If a member commits a first offense resulting from the use of permitted medications at unacceptable levels under the Medication Rules and Guidelines or commits a first offense resulting from the presence of more than one NSAID in violation of these Medication Rules and Guidelines but commits no further violations of the Medication Rules and Guidelines for a period of 24 months after that first offense, the next violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines after that 24-month period by that member, if any, would be treated as a first offense.

(2) For a second offense relating to a Therapeutic Medication Overage, a suggested fine to each responsible person(s) of \$2,500 and possible suspension or probation depending on the circumstances. If a member commits a second offense resulting from the use of

permitted medications at unacceptable levels under the Medication Rules and Guidelines or commits a second offense resulting from the presence of more than one NSAID in violation of these Medication Rules and Guidelines but commits no further violations of the Medication Rules and Guidelines for a period of 24 months after that second offense, the next violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines after that 24-month period by that member, if any, would be treated as a first offense. This provision does not apply to violations resulting from the use of a prohibited substance.

(3) For a third offense relating to a Therapeutic Medication Overage, a suggested fine of \$5,000 each to the responsible person(s) and a suspension of at least 6 months.

Any responsible party assessed a fine under this section will be suspended until payment in full is received by the NCHA. If the discipline assessed includes probation or suspension in addition to a fine, the probation or suspension shall begin immediately and extend for the specified period after the fine is paid. (i.e., if a fine and six-month probation are assessed on the first day of a month and the fine is not paid until the fifteenth day of a month, the probation or suspension would start on the first day of the month and end six months after the payment of the fine is received).

If the horse transfers ownership, the suspension for the responsible individual or party will not be dissolved or shortened.

(d) Disciplinary Guidelines for use of a Prohibited Substance The following disciplinary actions may be considered by the NCHA, NCHA Medication Review Committee or Executive Committee in addressing a violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines relating to the use of a prohibited substance by any responsible person and defined by these rules. The following are general guidelines only. The NCHA, NCHA Medication Review Committee or Executive Committee may assess discipline (including fines, probations, and suspensions) that is equal to, less than or greater than the discipline provided in the following guidelines based upon the nature of the violation and the severity of the circumstances presented in each case. The horse may also be disqualified from all classes in which it participated in at the show for any violation of the Medication Rules and Guidelines. If

disqualified, all awards and monies must be returned. Offenses for use of a prohibited substance may, at the discretion of the Committee ultimately determining the violation, permanently remain on the responsible parties' record.

(1) For a first offense resulting from the use of a prohibited substance, forfeiture of any winnings from the show, a fine in the range of \$2,500 - \$5,000, loss of any titles and awards won at the show.

(2) For a second offense resulting from the use of a prohibited substance, forfeiture of any winnings from the show, a fine in the range of \$5,000 - \$10,000, loss of any titles and awards won at the show and a one-year membership suspension.

(3) For a third offense resulting from the use of a prohibited substance, forfeiture of any winnings from the show, a fine in the range of \$10,000 - \$15,000, loss of any titles and awards won at the show and a membership suspension of at least two (2) years.

Any responsible party assessed a fine under this section will be suspended until payment in full is received by the NCHA. If the discipline assessed includes probation or suspension in addition to a fine, the probation or suspension shall begin immediately and extend for the specified period after the fine is paid. (i.e., if a fine and six-month probation are assessed on the first day of a month and the fine is not paid until the fifteenth day of a month, the probation or suspension would start on the first day of the month and end six months after the payment of the fine is received).

If the horse transfers ownership, the suspension for the responsible individual or party will not be dissolved or shortened.

(e) Hearings and Appeal Rights. The responsible party or parties may accept the discipline assessed based upon the lab results or request a hearing to contest the lab results or any discipline assessed. Hearings relating to violations of the Medication Rules and Guidelines will be conducted by the NCHA's Medication Review Committee. Such hearing may result in discipline equal to, less than or greater than the initial discipline assessed by the Medication Committee based upon the lab results, depending upon the evidence presented at such hearings.

Any person found to have committed a violation of the Medication Rules as a result of a hearing before the NCHA's Medication Review Committee as provided for in this rule shall have the right

to appeal the decision of the NCHA Medication Review Committee to the NCHA Executive Committee in accordance with the procedures for appeal contained in Standing Rule 38. Such appeal hearing may result in discipline equal to, less than or greater than the discipline assessed by the initial hearing committee depending upon the evidence presented at the appeal hearing. Any Medication Rules and Guidelines violation resulting in probation or suspension will be reported in the Cutting Horse Chatter.

9. Who's Responsible?

Whether you enter, show, own, care for, or deliver a horse to an NCHA-produced show, you may be responsible for the horse's condition and are presumed to know all of the rules and regulations of NCHA. All riders showing horses in any NCHA produced and/or approved shows are deemed responsible for that horse under these rules. In situations involving "catch riders," (i) if the horse has a trainer, the trainer will be the person deemed responsible for the horse; or (ii) if the horse does not have a trainer, the owner will be the person deemed responsible for the horse. For youth riders, the parent or legal guardian of the youth is deemed responsible for the horse ridden by the youth. The above-described persons are subject to disciplinary sanctions for a violation of the Medication Rules, whether or not they had actual knowledge of the presence of an offending drug, directly participated in the administration of that drug, innocently miscalculated its dosage or retention time in the horse's system, or for any other reason.

The person deemed the responsible person for a violation under this rule has the right to assert that some other person was actually responsible for the violation. In such cases, the burden is on the person deemed responsible for the horse under these rules to present evidence establishing that another person(s) was responsible for the violation. Any other persons shown by the evidence to have responsibility for a violation of the Medication Rules are also subject to disciplinary sanctions

10. The Guidelines for Permitted and Conditionally Permitted Medications

The Guidelines outlined below are applicable to most horses and can minimize the chances

of positive drug tests. If medication is given by paste, powder, or tablet orally; exhibitors, owners, trainers, and veterinarians are cautioned to allow additional leeway under the minimal timeframes for administration of medication recommended in these guidelines since oral medications may result in differing variations in plasma levels.

However, reliance upon these Guidelines does not guarantee compliance with the rules because the response of individual horses can vary. Reliance upon these Guidelines is not a defense in the event of a violation. Exhibitors, owners, and trainers should consult the drug manufacturer and knowledgeable veterinarians for up-to-date information and more specific advice concerning the therapeutic use of a drug or medication for a particular horse. If the testing laboratory reports one of the medications below in a level higher than a specified maximum permitted plasma concentration, NCHA will review the matter and disciplinary action may be taken.

The following recommendations are for the use of a single non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Only one systemic NSAID should be in the animal's system. The use of Diclofenac (Surpass) topically is allowed with one systemic non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

1. Phenylbutazone (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Phenylbutazone ("Bute") is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter. When Bute is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals two 1.0 gram tablets, or two 1.0 gram units of paste, or 10.0 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter). For a 1,000-pound horse, if you are administering Bute in one gram amounts twice daily, the dose is one gram tablet, or one gram of paste or 5 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter). Neither a total daily dose nor part of an injectable dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Bute should not be used for more than five consecutive days.

The NCHA suggests the following dosage guidelines for the administration of Bute:

a. Alternative No. 1: Bute given once daily:

The maximum dose given once daily to a 1000-pound horse is

2.0 grams (see above for administration options). If you are administering Bute once daily, the safest practice is to ensure that your previous administration of the once daily dose was made at least 24 hours prior to your to Show Dose (6 hours or more prior to competition).

Example: If you are administering 2-gram doses of Bute to your 1000-pound horse that is showing at 4 pm on Monday, then the 2 gram Show Dose should be given no later than 10 a.m. on Monday (6 hours prior to showing). The previous 2-gram dose given prior to the Show Dose should be given no later than 10

a.m. Sunday (24 hours prior to the Show Dose).

b. Alternative No. 2: Bute given twice daily:

The maximum dose given twice daily to a 1000-pound horse is

1.0 gram (see above for administration options). If you are administering Bute in 1 gram amounts, the safest practice is to ensure that your previous administration of the twice daily dose was made at least 12 hours prior to your 1-gram Show Dose (6 hours or more prior to competition).

Example: If you are administering 1-gram doses of Bute to your 1000-pound horse that is showing at 12 p.m. on Tuesday, then the Show Dose should be given no later than 6 a.m. on Tuesday (6 hours prior to showing). The previous 1-gram dose given prior to the Show Dose should be given no later than 6 p.m. Monday (12 hours prior to the Show Dose).

c. Dosage and Timing of Administration: Please note that Bute levels build up in the horse's blood system over time when repeated doses of Bute are administered. It is therefore critical to ensure that proper dosages of Bute are given at proper intervals in order to be in compliance with NCHA Medication Rules. Specifically, overages of Bute levels may occur under NCHA Medication Rules even when a therapeutic dose of Bute is given 6 hours prior to the time the horse is shown (the "Show Dose"), if timing of prior dosages of Bute given to the horse have not been taken into account.

d. Route of Administration Options: Exhibitors, owners, trainers, and veterinarians are cautioned that the administration of Bute in paste, powder, or tablet oral form may not be accurately

administered or metabolized as quickly by the horse and may, therefore, lead to positive test results depending on the timing of administration. If Bute is given by paste, powder, or tablet orally; exhibitors, owners, trainers, and veterinarians are cautioned to allow additional leeway under the minimal timeframes for administration of Bute recommended in these guidelines since oral medications may result in differing variations in plasma levels. Administration of Bute by intravenous (IV) route is strongly recommended when giving a Show Dose six hours prior to competition.

2. Diclofenac (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Diclofenac is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter. Every 12 hours, not more than 73 mg of diclofenac liposomal cream should be administered (not more than 146 mg per 24-hour period) to one affected site. This 73 mg dose equals a 5-inch ribbon of cream not greater than half-an-inch in width, which should be rubbed thoroughly into the hair over the joint or affected site using gloved hands. Administration of diclofenac cream should be discontinued 6 hours prior to competing. Do not apply diclofenac cream in combination with any other topical preparations including DMSO, nitrofurazone or liniments, and do not use on an open wound. Diclofenac cream should not be administered for more than 10 consecutive days.

3. Flunixin Meglumine (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Flunixin is 1.0 microgram per milliliter. When Flunixin Meglumine is administered, the dose should be

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accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 500 milligrams, which equals two 250-milligram packets of granules, or one 500-milligram packet of granules, or 500 milligrams of the oral paste (available in 1,500-milligram dose syringes), or 10.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 6 hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five consecutive days.

4. Ketoprofen (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Ketoprofen is 0.25 µg per milliliter. When Ketoprofen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 gram, which equals 10.0 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five consecutive days.

5. Meclofenamic Acid (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Meclofenamic Acid is 2.5 micro-grams per milliliter. When Meclofenamic Acid is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 6 hours, not more than 0.5 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum 12-hour dose is 0.5 gram, which equals one 500-milligram packet of granules. The medication should not be used for more than five consecutive days.

6. Naproxen (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter. When Naproxen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 4.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 4.0 grams, which equals eight 500-milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five consecutive days.

7. Firocoxib (an NSAID): The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Firocoxib is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter. When Firocoxib is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 45.5 milligrams, which equals 0.1 milligram per kilogram of body weight once daily. No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competition. Firocoxib should not be administered for more than 14 consecutive days.

8. Methocarbamol: Whenever methocarbamol is administered, the dose should be accurately

calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 12 hours, not more than 5.0 mg per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000-pound animal, the maximum dose each 12 hours is

5.0 grams, which equals ten 500 milligram tablets or 50 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No dose should be administered during the 12 hours immediately following the prior dose. No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 6 hours prior to competing.

Methocarbamol should not be administered for more than five successive days.

9. Acetazolamide: May only be administered to horses documented through DNA testing to be positive (N/H or H/H) for Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis (HYPP). While these rules do not contain a maximum allowable plasma concentration level for Acetazolamide, laboratory detection of levels of Acetazolamide that are not consistent with administration in accordance with the Guidelines may result in prosecution of a rule violation. When acetazolamide is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 3 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 3 grams.

10. Furosemide: Must be administered intravenously at least four hours prior to competition.

11. Isoxsuprine: When administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.6 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered (usually divided in two equal doses given 12 hours apart). For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily dose is 1,600 milligrams, which equals 80 20-milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the four hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least four hours prior to competing.

12. Dexamethasone: The maximum permitted plasma concentration is 3.0 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition. In order to help trainers, owners, and their veterinarians achieve compliance with this rule in connection with the therapeutic use of dexamethasone, it should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below. These guidelines include several alternative scenarios for dose time and route of administration. Whenever dexamethasone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the

actual weight of the horse.

a. Alternative No 1 (2.0 mg or less per 100 pounds IV or IM at 12 or more hours before competition)

- Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously or intramuscularly, preferably less. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily intravenous or intramuscular dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 20.0 milligrams, which equals 5.0 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five consecutive days.

b. Alternative No. 2 (1.0 mg or less per 100 pounds IV at 6 or more hours before competition) –

Each 24 hours, not more than

1.0 milligram of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously, preferably less. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily intravenous dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 10.0 milligrams, which equals 2.5 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the six hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five consecutive days.

c. Alternative No. 3 (1.0 mg or less per 100 pounds orally at 6 or more hours before competition) –

Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram of dexamethasone powder per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered orally, preferably less. For a 1,000-pound horse, the maximum daily oral dose of dexamethasone powder is 10.0 milligrams, which equals one packet of dexamethasone powder (10.0 milligrams per packet). No part of this dose should be administered during the six hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be either consumed or removed at least six hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five consecutive days.

13. Ventipulmin (.5 mg (1/2 cc) or less per 100 pounds administered IM, or orally at 6 or more hours before competition).

14. Acepromazine Maleate (.5 mg or less per 100 pounds administered IV, IM, or orally at 1 or more hours before competition). Maximum single dose should not exceed 5 mg total, which equals .50 milliliters of the injectable solution (10.0 milligrams per milliliter). A written

medication report must be submitted to show management using the reporting guidelines found under conditionally approved medications.

11. Prohibited Substances: Anabolic Steroid Withdrawal Guidelines In order to ensure the welfare of performance horses and riders as well as the integrity of the sport, the use of both therapeutic and illegal agents in performance horses is tightly regulated. Until a few years ago, anabolic steroids were commonly administered to performance horses, presumably to promote muscle growth and enhance performance. To align with other horse industry groups, the NCHA has adopted the international androgenic anabolic steroid recommendation and withdrawal guidelines listed below.

- Boldenone: Screening limit no greater than 100 pg/ml in serum or plasma with a confirmatory threshold no greater than 25 pg/ ml for all horses regardless of sex, which regulates an 82 day withdrawal time. Boldenone undecylenate in oil was administered intramuscularly at a dose of 1.1 mg/kg to achieve a safe limit of 100pg/ml at 82 days prior to sampling
- Nandrolone: Screening limit no greater than 100 pg/ml in serum or plasma with a confirmatory threshold no greater than 25 pg/ ml for geldings, fillies, and mares, which regulates a 35 day withdrawal time. Male horses other than geldings will not be tested for nandrolone in blood. Nandrolone decanoate in oil was administered intramuscularly at a dose 0.55 mg/kg to achieve a safe limit of 100 pg/ml at 35 days prior to sampling.
- Stanozolol: Screening limit no greater than 100 pg/ml in serum or plasma with a confirmatory threshold no greater than 25 pg/ ml for all horses regardless of sex, which regulates a 47 day withdrawal time. Stanozolol as an aqueous `suspension was administered intramuscularly at a dose of .55 mg/kg to achieve a safe limit of 100 pg/ml at 47 days prior to sampling.
- Testosterone: Screening limit no greater than 100 pg/ml in serum or plasma with a confirmatory threshold no greater than 25 pg/ ml for geldings, fillies and mares and a confirmatory limit of 2 µg/ ml for male horses other than geldings, which regulates a 30-day withdrawal time. Testosterone as an aqueous solution was administered subcutaneously at a dose of 0.15 mg/kg to achieve a safe limit of 100 pg/ml at 30 days prior to sampling.

However, reliance upon these Guidelines does not guarantee compliance with the rules

because the response of individual horses can vary. Reliance upon these Guidelines is not a defense in the event of a violation. Exhibitors, owners, and trainers should consult the drug manufacturer and knowledgeable veterinarians for up-to-date information and more specific advice concerning the therapeutic use of a drug or medication for a particular horse.

12. Additional Medication Recommendations and Guidelines Antipsychotic drugs / Antidepressants / Long-acting tranquilizers such as, but not limited to, fluphenazine (Prolix), reserpine, fluoxetine (Prozac) are not allowed. Many of these drugs can be detected for 45 days or more.

Short acting tranquilizers/ sedatives/ anti-hypertensives such as, but not limited to chlorpromazine, ketamine, romifidine, detomidine and guanabenz should not be used within 3 days (72 hrs) of show time and only under the supervision of a veterinarian. Exception: A low dose of acepromazine maleate is permitted with required reporting provisions, see above.

13. Nutritional & Herbal Supplements

Non-prescription medicinal, herbal, and nutritional preparations, tonics, pastes and supplements should be used cautiously as the ingredients and quantitative analysis of the products might not be known and could contain forbidden substances or other substances that could result in a positive test.

14. Compounded Substances

Exhibitors, owners, trainers, and veterinarians are cautioned against the use of compounded medications or those formulated at compounding pharmacies. The ingredients and quantitative analysis of the products may not be known and could contain a forbidden substance or quantities of substances that could result in a positive test.

15. Policies for Taking Samples for Medication Testing

The following policies have been adopted by the NCHA to govern the manner in which blood samples will be taken under the NCHA Medication/Drug Rules:

(a) All blood samples taken pursuant to the NCHA Medication Rules will be taken by, or at the direction of, a licensed veterinarian selected by the NCHA in its sole discretion.

(b) The NCHA will attempt to take test samples under the NCHA Medication Rules after a horse completes its rounds of competition for the day, however, each horse selected shall be tested on the date selected for testing.

(c) The person collecting the sample should fully complete all test sample recording forms provided by the NCHA at the time the sample is taken.

(d) The person collecting the sample will make an effort to work with the horse owner so as to minimize any discomfort to the horse.

(e) The person collecting the sample should make every effort to take the sample in, or in close proximity to, the test stalls located at the facility.

All samples taken by the NCHA will be stored, shipped, and tested in accordance with generally accepted practices for storing, shipping and testing equine blood samples as prescribed by the certified testing laboratory utilized by the NCHA. It is presumed the sample of blood tested by the approved laboratory is the one taken from the horse in question and that its integrity is preserved. It is also presumed that all procedures for such collection and preservation of the sample, transfer to the laboratory, and analysis of the sample have been followed. The lab results are presumed to be correct and accurate. It is also presumed that the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the horse in question and correctly reflects the condition of the horse during the show in which it was entered, with the burden on the responsible party or parties to prove otherwise at any hearing conducted concerning the violation by NCHA.