

Reining Australia Medication Policy

To remain true to the ideals of fair play and for the preservation of horse welfare, it is appropriate to state the Reining Australia Rules relating to the welfare of horses in competition, and particularly the use of medications. As with other horse sports the welfare of the horse is of paramount importance.

Section 1

General:

- a) Any horses competing at events (or sales) managed by Reining Australia and / or their affiliates may be tested for medication residues without notification.
- b) Testing will be routinely carried out by blood, venipuncture.
- c) A registered laboratory will perform the test.
- d) Tamperproof testing kits will be used. Collection of samples for testing is to be undertaken by a veterinarian under instruction from the event management. Sampling will be taken immediately on exit of the nominated horse/s from the competition arena.
- e) Under this Policy, the rider is held responsible and accountable for the condition of the horse and for compliance with this Policy. The owner shall ensure that any rider/handler is aware of the terms of this Policy and shall comply with any request made by RA to the rider/handler in relation to this Policy.

Process:

- a) In relation to this policy, RA may, without notice, on its own volition or upon the request of an Affiliate and without notice, request the registered owner (referred to in this Policy as "the owner") and/or rider/handler of any horse entered in an RA event (including those events conducted by RA Affiliates), to take the horse immediately to the location selected by the testing personnel. The owner and/or rider/handler must present the horse for collection of blood, samples, removing equipment from the horse, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding any distractions.
- b) The horse must be left under the supervision of the testing personnel until all sample collections are completed or until it is released by the testing personnel. The owner and/or rider/handler must witness the collection process and sign the relevant documents as requested. Refusal to comply with such a request will constitute grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation in the event or show.
- c) Under this Policy, the owner and/or rider/handler is held responsible and accountable for the condition of the horse and for compliance with this Policy. The owner shall ensure that any rider/handler is aware of the terms of this Policy and shall comply with any request made by RA to the rider/handler in relation to this Policy.
- d) The rider will be held accountable for the adherence to this policy and subject to any disciplinary action if relevant.

- e) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is presumed that the sample of blood, tested by the approved laboratory is the one taken from the horse in question, its integrity is preserved and that all procedures for same, collection, preservation, transfer to the laboratory and analysis of the sample, are correct and accurate, and 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 event in which it was entered.
- f) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is presumed that the sample of blood, tested by the approved laboratory is the one taken from the horse in question, its integrity is preserved and that all procedures for same, collection, preservation, transfer to the laboratory and analysis of the sample, are correct and accurate, and 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 event in which it was entered.

Section 2

Actions:

- a) Refusal to comply, or unreasonable delay in complying with the request by RA in relation to the collection of samples shall be deemed to be "conduct prejudicial to the interests of RA" and the provisions of the Constitution of RA shall apply.
- b) Within seven (7) days of a positive prohibited substance test RA shall give notice in writing to the owner and/or rider/handler which notice shall include particulars of the penalties that shall thereupon apply.
- c) A rider who has received a notice under RA Drug Policy Regulations may request that the second sample held be tested at his/her expense. Such a request must be made within seven (7) days of the notice and if not made, the right to require a second test shall lapse. In that event, the original test shall be conclusive as to the presence of any prohibited substance.
- d) If the second test shall prove negative, RA shall reimburse the rider the amount paid by the rider owner for the second test and all penalties shall be withdrawn.
- e) Should the second test prove positive, the penalties imposed after the initial positive test shall stand

Any horse found to have a prohibited medication residue will be referred to the Reining Australia Disciplinary Committee.

The following penalties shall automatically apply in respect of a positive prohibited substance test:

- a) All awards, titles and prize money won by the rider in any class at the event or show will be forfeited and titles revoked.
- b) The Reining Australia Disciplinary Committee will determine whether an offence has been committed and what penalty shall be imposed,

This may include (but not limited to):

- formal written discipline placed on the riders file,
- fines,
- suspension,
- member notification,
- denial of Association privileges,
- expelled from the association

Reining Australia shall notify such Affiliates or other bodies as it deems necessary of any penalty imposed upon any rider for a prohibited substance offence.

The cost of medication tests will be borne by show management except where such a test is deemed to be a Rule violation, in which case the costs will be borne by the rider.

Section 3 Appeals

- a) Any owner and/or rider liable to a penalty under this Policy in respect of a prohibited substance offence may appeal to RA Disciplinary Committee in respect of that offence. Such appeal must be lodged in writing within twenty-eight (28) days of the date of the notice referred to in the Reining Australia Drug Policy Regulations and must be accompanied by such fee as may be determined from time to time by Reining Australia.
- b) The Disciplinary Committee is selected by the Board each year and shall comprise of members of the Board, and/or representatives of the Board prior to the initiating of any proceedings before the Disciplinary Committee.
- c) The Disciplinary Committee may conduct proceedings at any time or place it deems necessary to ensure the efficient disposition of the proceedings. All the people who constitute the Disciplinary Committee must be present at any hearing. Any person requesting the appeal must be given reasonable notice of the hearing and must be given the opportunity to make submissions, whether orally or in writing, to the Disciplinary Committee at the hearing.
- d) The Disciplinary Committee shall not be bound by any rules of evidence and shall conduct the proceedings with the minimum of formality and in such manner as it sees fit. The Disciplinary Committee may require any member or other person to attend any proceedings and to furnish such information and evidence and to produce such documents relevant to the proceedings as the Disciplinary Committee deems fit. No person shall be legally represented before the Disciplinary Committee.
- e) No person shall have any claim against RA or against any Director, member, employee or agent of RA in respect of any act, matter or thing, done in good faith during, or in connection with, the proceedings before the Disciplinary Committee.
- f) Any member not abiding by RA penalties, will be subject to such further disciplinary action under the constitution of RA as may be determined by the Reining Australia Board.

Section 4 Substances

Unrestricted Substances

Within the definition of this Rule, certain substances may be used without restriction (Unrestricted Class).

These include:

- antibiotics, except procaine penicillin
- antifungals, antiprotozoals, anthelmintics
- anti-ulcer medications
- preventative or restorative oral joint therapeutics
- altrenogest
- amino acids, vitamins, electrolytes
- topical ointments and creams not containing corticosteroids
- analgesics

Any other medications that may be administered to horses prior to entry to a competition (or sale) must be given time to clear metabolites from the horse's system, (i.e., they must not be administered inside the effective withholding time

Permitted Medications

Permitted Medications, and only those listed below, may be administered by a licensed veterinarian, trainer or individual acting under the rider's direction, to a horse prior to or during competition (or sale) within the defined limitations.

Notification for the use of these medications is not mandatory. The responsibility rests with the aforesaid person/s to comply with the dosage limits for these medications.

Failure to comply with the stated dose and frequency of administration will result in a high risk of exceeding therapeutic dose levels.

All horses whose medication levels exceed maximum permitted plasma concentrations will be referred to The Reining Australia Disciplinary Committee for review and disciplinary action.

The following are Permitted Medications levels:

- i. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of diclofenac is 0.005 micrograms per millilitre.
- ii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone is 15.0 micrograms per millilitre.
- iii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of flunixin is 1.0 micrograms per millilitre.
- iv. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen is 0.250 micrograms per millilitre.
- v. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of meclofenamic acid is 2.5 micrograms per millilitre.
- vi. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per millilitre.

- vii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of firocoxib is 0.240 micrograms per millilitre.
- viii. Upon the approval of eltenac by the TGA, the maximum permitted plasma concentration of eltenac is 0.1 micrograms per millilitre.
- ix. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Meloxicam – the association is currently in consultation over a “maximum permitted plasma concentration”.

A maximum of one substance listed in (i) through (ix) above is permitted to be present in the same plasma sample.

*Exception topical use of diclofenac (Surpass) is permitted in addition to the additional nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Care should be taken with the administration of anti-inflammatory medications for example if phenylbutazone is given prior to competition and later on the day of competition flunixin is given, whilst this is not considered stacking or given simultaneously or given at the same time – it is likely that a swab would return positive for both medications.

Section 5 Forbidden Substances

For purposes of this rule, a forbidden substance is:

- a) Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or drug which might affect the performance of a horse (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), or any metabolite and/or analogue of any such substance or drug, except as expressly permitted by this rule.
- b) Any corticosteroid present in the plasma of the horse
- c) Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in excess of more than one present in the plasma of the horse; exception: salicylic acid and topical use of diclofenac (Surpass) is permitted in addition to one additional nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
- d) Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof) permitted by this rule in excess of the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein.
- e) Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof), regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection of any of the substances defined in (i), (ii), (iii) or (v) or quantification of substances permitted by this rule.
- f) Any anabolic steroid.

Any use of these substances will result in Reining Australia disciplinary action.

Section 6 Emergency Medication

Any acutely ill or injured horse may be treated by a licensed veterinarian with the approval of show management, for any condition that would not prevent the horse from competing following treatment.

THE TREATED HORSE MUST BE KEPT OUT OF COMPETITION NOT LESS THAN 24 HOURS AFTER MEDICATION.

A veterinary report must be supplied by the attending veterinarian and lodged with show management within twelve hours of attendance to the horse. The report must include the following details:

- Identification of the horse
- Date and time of treatment
- Diagnosis of the injury or illness
- Identification of all medications used, including dose, route of administration, date and time of last dose.
- Identification and signature of attending veterinarian.

The report is to be countersigned by show management with the time of lodgement recorded on the report. Any horse under medical treatment for an acute illness or injury prior to or during competition may be refused further entry on Reining Australia designated veterinary advice.

Application for any horse treated under emergency medication provisions to compete within the 24-hour exclusion period may be made to show management.

The decision to permit re-entry into competition will be made by show management on review of the veterinary report and assessment of the status of the horse.

Should a medication test identify levels exceeding permissible plasma concentration or inconsistent with stated medication usage the owner of the horse will be required to prove that the medication was administered in a therapeutic dosage and no closer than 24 hours prior to competition.

Section 7 Policies

- a) The Board shall have the right to establish Drug Testing Procedure Policies governing the procedure for drug testing under this Policy. Any such policies shall form part of this Policy and shall be binding upon RA and its members.
- b) The Australian Racing Forensic Laboratory (ARFL) sample collection protocol is adopted for Reining Australia Drug testing.
- c) The Board may regularly update the prohibited substances.

The following does not form part of Reining Australia Rules but is supplementary information for members to assist in understanding the implementation and implications of the Rules amendments.

CHANGES TO THE MEDICATION RULE - What this means to you.

There is no restriction to the medication of horses prior to competition so long as all residues from those medications are cleared from the horse prior to competition. (These same rules would apply to the sale of horses). Owners and trainers should consult with a suitably qualified

veterinarian if there are concerns about the administration of any medication in the lead time before competition.

There are no restrictions to the administration of a group of substances deemed to be non-performance enhancing or behavior modifying. These (Unrestricted Class) substances are listed in the Policy and may be used without penalty.

The policy allows for the controlled administration of a limited range of Permitted Medications with strict dosage and timing of medication in advance of entry to competition (or sale).

Failure to comply with the stated dosage and frequency of administration will result in a high risk of exceeding permissible plasma concentration. Medication forms are not required for the administration of Permitted Medications. It is the obligation of the owner / trainer to comply with the dosage limits for these Permitted Medications.

Horses may be treated whilst at an event (or sale) under emergency provisions for acute injuries or illnesses by a veterinarian. Any horse treated under this provision must have a full veterinary report submitted to the show/sale management within 12 hours of treatment, containing information as defined in the Rules.

General Guide to the use of common medications:

PHENYLBUTAZONE - the maximum permitted plasma concentration is 15.0 micrograms per millilitre. Each 24 hours, no more than 4.45 milligrams per kg bodyweight should be administered. For a 450 kg horse, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals 2 x 1.0 gram sachets, 10 x 200 milligram units of paste, or 10 mls of 200mg/ml injectable solution. Where phenylbutazone is orally administered, half the maximum daily dose should be given at 12 hour intervals. Phenylbutazone should not be given for more than 5 consecutive days.

FLUNIXIN MEGLUMINE - the maximum permitted plasma concentration is 1.0 microgram per millilitre. Each 24 hours, no more than 1.1 milligram per kg bodyweight should be administered. For a 450 kg horse, the maximum daily dose is 500 milligrams, which equals 10 mls of 50mg/ml injectable solution. Flunixin should not be given for more than 5 consecutive days.

KETOPROFEN - the maximum permitted plasma concentration is 0.25 micrograms per millilitre. Each 24 hours, no more than 2.0 milligrams per kg bodyweight should be administered. For a 450 kg horse, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 gram, which equals 10 mls of a 100 mg/ml injectable solution. Ketoprofen should not be given for more than 5 consecutive days.

MELOXICAM – Each 24 hours no more than 1.2 milligrams per kg bodyweight should be administered. For a 450 kg horse, the maximum daily dose is 5.4 gram, which equals 9 mls of 30 milligram units oral paste or 13.5 mls of a 20 mg/ml injectable solution. Where meloxicam is orally administered, half the maximum daily dose should be given at 12 hour intervals.

General examples of forbidden substances

acepromazine	capsaicin	doxapram
acetophenazine	carfentanil	doxepin
acetylpromazine	carprofen	droperidol
albuterol	chamomile	dyphylline
alfentanil	chloral hydrate	ephedrine
alprazolam	chlorbutanol	epinephrine
aminophylline	chlorpheniramine	epoetin alfa
amitriptyline	chlorpromazine	erythropoetin
amphetamines	chlorprothixene	etamiphylline
antihistamines	clenbuterol	ethacrynic acid
apomorphine	clozapine	ethchlorvynol
arsenic atropine	cocaine	ethyl alcohol
azaperone	codeine	etidocaine
barbiturates	comfrey	etodolac
belladonna	cyclobenzaprine	etomidate
benperidol benzocaine	cyproheptadine	etorphine
benzodiazepines	dantrolene	eugenol
beta blockers	demethylpyrilamine	fenfluramine
betamethasone	detomidine	fenspiride
bethanechol c	devil's claw	fentanyl
hloride	dexamethasone	fentiazac
bromperidol	dextromethorphan	fluanisone
bumetanide	dextromoramide	fluoxetine
bupivacaine	dezocine	fluphenazine
buprenorphine	diazepam	furosemide
buspirone	digoxin	gabapentin
butorphanol	diphenhydramine	tolmetin
caffeine	dipremorphine	tramadol
camphor	dipyrrone	trazodone
glycerol	orphenadrine citrate	trifluoperidol
guaiacolate	oxybutynin	trihexyphenidyl
glycopyrrolate	oxymetazoline	tripelennamine
guaifenesin	oxymorphone	tropicamide
guanabenz acetate	paroxetine	valerian
haloperidol	passion flower	vervain
homatropine	pentazocine	xylazine
hops	pentoxifylline	xylocaine
hydrochlorothiazide	pergolide	zolpidem
hydrocodone	mesylate	scopolamine
hydromorphone	phencyclidine	sertraline
hydroxyzine	phenobarbital	skullcap
imipramine	phentermine	sodium
ipratropium	phenylephrine	cacodylate
kava kava	phenylpropanolamine	spiperone
ketamine	phenytoin	strychnine
ketorolac	piperacetazine	sufentanil
laurel	pirenperone	sumatriptan
lavender	pramoxine	terbutaline
lemon balm	nalmefene	sulfate
levallorphan	naloxone	terfenadine
levorphanol	nefopam	tetracaine
leopard's bane	night shade	THC
lidocaine	nikethamide	theobromine

Reining Australia Medication Policy.
Effective 25 June 2024

lithium lorazepam LSD mabuterol mazindol meclizine medetomidine meperidine mepenzolate bromide mephentermine mepivacaine meprylcaine methadone methamphetamine methaqualone methyl dopa methylphenidate methylprednisolone aceponate metomidate milenperone molindone nitroglycerin moperone morphine nalbuphine	nitrazepam opiates prazepam prethcamide prilocaine procaine procaine procatenol prochlorperazine procyclidine promazine promethazine propentofylline propiomazine propionyl promazine propoxyphene propranolol pseudoephedrine pyrilamine rauwolfia red poppy reserpine risperidone romifidine salmeterol	theophylline triamcinolone
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You are in violation of the Rules if:

- You present a horse for competition (or sale) with detectable medication residues for any medication not allowed as per the Reining Australia Drug Policy.
- You medicate a horse with a Permitted Medication at dosages that exceed the maximum recommended levels, even if treatment is outside the 6 hours prior to competition (or sale), and plasma concentrations exceed maximum permissible levels at the time of sampling.
- Your horse is treated under emergency provisions and is then presented for competition within 24 hours of medication.
- The veterinary report for the treatment of a horse under emergency provisions does not support medication residues found in swabs subsequently taken from the horse.

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