

STAKEHOLDER NOTICE – RULES OF RACING

Code of Racing	Harness
Rule	Australian Harness Racing Rules – Multiple Rules
Description	Refer below
Effective Date	October 1, 2025
Submissions to	policies@racingqueensland.com.au

Racing Queensland (**RQ**) advises that it has made amendments to the *Rules of Racing, Harness*, specifically the amendments to the *Australian Harness Racing Rules* approved by Harness Racing Australia at its Annual General Meeting in July 2025, as set out below:

Part 5 - Horses (Medical and surgical procedures):

- Repeal Rule 98(1), (2), (3), (4);
- Add new Rule 98(1), (a), (b), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), (4);
- Repeal Rule 99(1), (2);
- Add new Rule 99(1), (2), (3)(a), (b), (c), (4).

Part 9 - Drivers (Priorities concerning horse to be driven; Offences relating to sulkies):

- Repeal Rule 152A(1), (2);
- Amend Rule 170(1)(a);
- Add new Rule 170(1)(c).

Part 12 - Prohibited Substances (Anabolic Steroids; Log Book):

- Add new Rule 190AA(5); Renumber existing Rule 190AA(5) to (6);
- Renumber existing Rule 190AA(6)(a), (b) to (7)(a), (b) and Amend;
- Renumber existing Rule 190AA(7) to (8) and Amend;
- Renumber existing Rule 190AA(8)(a), (b) to (9)(a), (b) and Amend.

Part 14 - General Offences (Horses):

- Add new Rule 218A(1)(a)(i), (ii), (b), (c), (d), (2), (3);
- Renumber existing Rule 218A(1) to 218B(1);
- Renumber existing Rule 218A(2) to 218B(2);
- Renumber existing Rule 218B(1) to 218C(1) and Amend;
- Renumber existing Rule 218B(2) to 218C(2) and Amend.

The effective date for the rule amendments in Queensland is **October 1, 2025**.

Given this timeframe, stakeholders are specifically advised to note the repeal of Rule 152A, which previously prevented drivers from competing on horses not owned or trained by their spouse or partner where such a horse was engaged in a race, unless with the approval of Stewards.

A copy of the updated *Rules of Racing, Harness*, has been published on the RQ website ([click here to access](#)), and a comparison version of Parts 5, 9, 12 and 14 appears on the pages that follow.



Australian Harness Racing Rules

Effective: 1st September 1999

Amendments up to and including ~~14-December-2024~~18
July 2025



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Rules also available from website: www.harness.org.au/rules

PART 5

HORSES

Age

92. (1) Save and except for sub-rule (2), provided that the service date of the foal is on or after 1st September the age of a horse shall be reckoned as beginning on 1st January in the next but one racing year.

(2) If a horse is foaled in New Zealand between 1st August and 31st August inclusive its age shall be reckoned as beginning on 1st January in the next but one racing year.

Eligibility for registration and naming

[See Stud Book Regulations 3 and 4](#)

93. (1) *(Rule 93(1)(a), (b), (c), (d)(i), (ii) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(2) *(Rule 93(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(3) *(Rule 93(3) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(4) *(Rule 93(4) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(5) *(Rule 93(5) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(6) The connections shall keep clipped that area of a horse's body adjacent to or surrounding its brand.

(7) In the event of the identification of a horse becoming indistinct, illegible or otherwise unsatisfactory to the Controlling Body, the connections shall comply with any directions given by the Controlling Body to rectify the matter.

(8) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (6) or a direction given under sub-rule (7) is guilty of an offence.

(9) Where a person is guilty of an offence under this rule, the Controlling Body may take such action with regard to the horse as it may determine.

94. (1) *(Rule 94(1)(a), (b) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(2) A Controlling Body shall not permit any horse to participate in any breeding or racing activities in its jurisdiction unless and until it has a name approved by the Registrar.

(3) *(Rule 94(3) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(4) *(Rule 94(4) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(5) (a) *(Rule 94(5)(a)(i) to (xiii) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

(b) *(Rule 94(5)(b)(i), (ii) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

- (c) *(Rule 94(5)(c) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (d) *(Rule 94(5)(d) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (e) *(Rule 94(5)(e) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (6) (a) *(Rule 94(6)(a) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (b) *(Rule 94(6)(b) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (c) *(Rule 94(6)(c) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (d) *(Rule 94(6)(d) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

94A. (1) This rule applies to all horses which are eligible to be registered under these Rules but have not yet been registered.

(2) The Stewards or other official appointed by the Controlling Body may, at any time, direct that a horse be produced to provide a sample to be analysed to determine whether any anabolic androgenic steroid is present in the system of the horse.

(3) Where a horse is not produced to provide a sample as directed pursuant to Rule 94A(2) that horse is ineligible to start in any race:

- (a) until at least 12 months after the latter of:
 - (i) the date on which the horse, having been registered under these Rules, is allowed to start in a race; and
 - (ii) the date on which the horse is in fact produced to provide a sample to be analysed to determine whether any anabolic androgenic steroid is present in the system of the horse; and

(b) only after an Anabolic Androgenic Steroid Clearing Certificate is provided in respect of a sample taken from the horse, such sample having been taken at a date determined by the Stewards.

(4) Where a sample taken at any time from a horse has detected in it an anabolic androgenic steroid (other than an anabolic androgenic steroid which is present at or below the relevant concentrations set out in Rule 188A(2)), that horse is ineligible to start in any race:

- (a) until at least 12 months after the latter of:
 - (i) the date on which the horse, having been registered under these Rules, is allowed to start in a race; and
 - (ii) the date the relevant sample was taken; and

(b) only after an Anabolic Androgenic Steroid Clearing Certificate is provided in respect of a sample taken from the horse, such sample having been taken at a date determined by the Stewards.

(5) Any person must, when directed by the Stewards or other person authorised by the Controlling Body, produce, or otherwise give full access to, the horse

so that the Stewards or other person authorised by the Controlling Body may take or cause a sample to be taken and analysed to determine whether any anabolic androgenic steroid is present in the system of the horse.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, sub-rule (5) requires an owner, lessee, nominator and/or trainer 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.

(7) Any person who fails to produce, or give full access to, a horse to provide a sample as required by sub-rule (5) is guilty of an offence.

Naming and registration

[See Stud Book Regulations 5](#)

- 95.** (1) *(Rule 95(1) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (2) *(Rule 95(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (3) *(Rule 95(3) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (4) *(Rule 95(4) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (5) *(Rule 95(5) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (6) *(Rule 95(6) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (7) *(Rule 95(7) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (8) *(Rule 95(8) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

Foreign horses

[See Stud Book Regulations 6](#)

- 95A.** (1) (a) *(Rule 95A(1)(a) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (b) *(Rule 95A(1)(b) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (c) *(Rule 95A(1)(c) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (d) *(Rule 95A(1)(d) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (e) *(Rule 95A(1)(e) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (f) *(Rule 95A(1)(f) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (2) *(Rule 95A(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (3) *(Rule 95A(3) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*
- (4) *(Rule 95A(4) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)*

- (5) (Rule 95A(5) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (6) (Rule 95A(6) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (7) (Rule 95A(7) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (8) (Rule 95A(8) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (9) (Rule 95A(9) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (10) (Rule 95A(10) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)

95AB. [See Stud Book Regulations 7](#)

- (1) (Rule 95AB(1) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
- (2) (Rule 95AB(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)

Registration certificate

[See Stud Book Regulations 8](#)

- 96.**
- (1) (Rule 96(1) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (2) (Rule 96(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (3) The registration certificate of a horse shall at all times be in possession of the trainer or other person in charge of the horse from time to time.
 - (4) The Controlling Body or HRA may substitute some other document or record for a registration certificate and the rules relating to such certificates shall then be read accordingly.
 - (5) The person who is required under this rule to have possession of the registration certificate shall produce same to the Controlling Body, HRA or Stewards on demand.
 - (6) A person not authorised in that behalf by the Controlling Body or HRA shall not erase or alter any information or particulars on a registration certificate.
 - (7) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (3) or sub-rules (5) and (6) is guilty of an offence.

Retirement and Death of a Horse

[See Stud Book Regulations 11](#)

- 96A.**
- (1) (Rule 96A(1) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (2) (Rule 96A(2) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (3)
 - (a) (Rule 96A(3)(a) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (b) (Rule 96A(3)(b) repealed, HRA approved 31.08.2022)
 - (4) (a) (Rule 96A(4)(a) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)

- (b) (Rule 96A(4)(b) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (5) (Rule 96A(5) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (6) (Rule 96A(6) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (7) (Rule 96A(7) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (8) (Rule 96A(8) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (9) (Rule 96A(9) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)
- (10) (Rule 96A(10) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)

96B. (Rule 96B repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)

Horse retired to industry participant

96C. (1) This rule applies where:

- (a) a horse is retired from racing in accordance with SBR 11 or a decision is made not to commence racing the horse (for the purposes of this rule, “retired racehorse”);
- (b) the retired racehorse is not registered for breeding; and
- (c) the person responsible for the retired racehorse is licensed or registered under the Rules (for the purposes of this rule, “responsible person”).

(2) During the period in which the responsible person is responsible for the care of the retired racehorse, within 7 days of any of the following occurring that person must notify the Controlling Body by lodging the relevant prescribed form:

- (a) the transfer of the retired racehorse to any other person;
- (b) the change of the retired racehorse’s location;
- (c) the decision to retire the retired racehorse from any post-racing career, including but not limited to equestrian pursuits; or
- (d) the death of the retired racehorse.

(3) A person is not required to comply with sub-rule (2)(b) if:

- (a) the retired racehorse is away from its previously notified location for no more than 30 days and during that period the horse is:
 - (i) located at a veterinary clinic, or under the direct care of a veterinary clinic; or
 - (ii) under the direct care of a qualified veterinary surgeon, for the purpose of obtaining treatment from a qualified veterinary surgeon; or

- (b) the retired racehorse is away from its previously notified location for no more than 7 days for the purpose of being offered for sale at a physical public auction.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with this rule is guilty of an offence.

Status update for inactive horse

96D. (1) Within seven days of a horse not having been the subject of any activity for a period of six consecutive months, the connections must by lodging a Stable Return where applicable or giving notice in such manner or form as determined by the Controlling Body notify the Controlling Body of the following matters:

- (a) the current status of the horse;
 - (b) the location of the horse; and
 - (c) any other matters in respect of which a notification should have been made under any rule in that six-month period.
- (2) Prior to the horse reaching the six-month period of inactivity referred to in sub-rule (1), the Controlling Body will notify the connections of the upcoming notification requirement.
- (3) For the purposes of this rule, “activity” includes but is not limited to the lodgement or notification of a Stable Return, nomination, scratching, transfer of ownership, change of location, retirement from racing, or death.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with this rule is guilty of an offence.

Breach of traceability rules

96E. (1) If a person provides any false or misleading information or fails to provide the required information in respect of any form lodged or notification as required by Rules SBR11, SBR12, 96C and 96D, the person may be penalised.

(2) If a person fails to lodge any document or provide any notification as required by Rules SBR11, SBR12, 96C and 96D, the Controlling Body may:

- (a) restrict that person or any relevant horse from participating in the Standardbred racing and breeding industry; and/or
 - (b) restrict the payment (including payments under bonus schemes) or awarding of any prize to that person, until the relevant form has been properly lodged or the relevant notification has been properly made; and/or
 - (c) may refuse to accept any future Mare Return, Stallion Return or Declaration of Service (as applicable) from the relevant person or in respect of the relevant horse.

Gait Change

97. (1) The owner or lessee of a horse may make application to the Controlling Body or Stewards to change the gait of the horse.

(2) The gait of a horse shall not be changed until the horse has trialled to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

(3) The application shall be made in the manner and form and be accompanied by such documentation, information and fees as the Controlling Body may determine.

97A. Application to change the gait of a horse shall be made in such form as the Controlling Body may determine.

Medical and surgical procedures

98. (1) ~~A horse which has had a limb~~(a) Limb neurectomy is ~~ineligible to race~~a prohibited practice.

(b) A tracheostomy is a prohibited practice.

(2) ~~An owner, trainer or other~~ A person ~~who permits a horse which has had~~shall not perform, attempt to perform or authorise a performance of a limb neurectomy ~~to race is guilty of an offence~~or tracheostomy.

(3) ~~A~~ If a horse ~~which~~ has ~~had~~been subjected to either a limb neurectomy or a tracheostomy, with or without a tracheotomy tube inserted,:-

(a) The owner of the horse or that owner's authorised agent must provide written notification of that to the Stewards as soon as practicable.

(b) The horse is ineligible ~~to~~for any race.

(c) A person must not enter or start the horse in any race.

(4) ~~An owner, trainer or other~~ A person who ~~permits a horse which has had a tracheostomy to race,~~fails to comply with this Rule is guilty of an offence.

99. (1) ~~A person shall not perform or authorise the performance of the procedure of pin firing or bar firing (thermacautery) a horse~~ Firing is a prohibited practice.

(2) Firing means a procedure which involves the application of thermal cautery to the legs of a horse and which creates damage to, or an inflammatory reaction in one or more tissues of the legs of a horse.

(3) If a horse has been subjected to a firing procedure in Australia:-

(a) The owner of the horse or that owner's authorised agent must provide written notification of that to the Stewards as soon as practicable.

(b) The horse is ineligible for any race.

(c) A person must not enter or start the horse in any race.

(24) A person who fails to comply with ~~sub-rule (1)~~this Rule is guilty of an offence.

99A. (1) A person shall not perform, attempt to perform or authorise the performance of the procedure of blistering.

(2) For the purposes of this rule blistering means the application or injection of an irritating substance onto or into soft tissue of a horse to create an inflammatory reaction which results in the vesiculation of the skin and/or underlying tissues.

(3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

100. (1) A person who has a horse gelded or submits it to a medical, surgical or other procedure of a type specified by the Controlling Body or Stewards, shall notify the Controlling Body or Stewards of that fact.

(2) Notification under sub-rule (1) shall be given within 7 days of the gelding or other procedure occurring, in writing or such other form as the Controlling Body or Stewards may determine and, if the horse is named, notification shall be accompanied by the horse's registration certificate.

(3) Where a horse has been gelded the connections of such gelding shall not nominate such gelding for a race to be run within a period of 28 days of the horse being gelded.

(4) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

100A. Notification of gelding or performance of other specified procedures shall be given to the Controlling Body or Stewards in such form as the Controlling Body may determine.

Bleeding attacks

101. (1) Any time a horse suffers a bleeding attack the trainer shall immediately and in any event within 24 hours notify the Stewards.

(2) The appearance of blood at both nostrils constitutes a bleeding attack.

(3) If the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has suffered a bleeding attack which has originated from the lungs the Stewards shall bar the horse from racing:-

(a) after the first bleeding attack for three (3) months;

(b) after the second bleeding attack for life.

(4) A horse which has been barred under sub-rule (3) (a) shall not resume racing until:-

(a) it has trialled to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

(b) a veterinary surgeon has certified in writing that the horse is fit to resume racing.

(5) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) or races a horse in contravention of sub-rule (4) is guilty of an offence.

(6) Any person who furnishes the Stewards with a false certificate is guilty of an offence.

101A. (1) Where a horse is barred from racing under rule 101 the Stewards shall issue a notice in terms of form R134-A and give it to the trainer or authorised agent.

(2) Sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 134A apply.

101B. (1) Any time a horse suffers bleeding from one nostril and that blood has originated from the lungs the trainer shall immediately and in any event within twenty four (24) hours notify the Stewards.

(2) If the Stewards determine that a horse has bled from one nostril and that blood has originated from the lungs the horse shall not be eligible to race until it has trialed to the satisfaction of the Stewards.

Atrial Fibrillation

101C. (1) If a horse suffers atrial fibrillation the trainer shall immediately and in any event within 24 hours notify the Stewards.

(2) If the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has suffered atrial fibrillation the Stewards shall:

- (a) After the first episode stand the horse down from racing for a period of 14 days, require the horse to undergo an ECG prior to a trial and then trial to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- (b) After the second episode stand the horse down from racing for a period of 28 days, require the horse to undergo an ECG before trialling and then trial on two occasions to the satisfaction of the Stewards.
- (c) If the horse suffers a third episode within twelve months of the second episode bar the horse for life.
- (d) If the horse suffers a third episode more than twelve months after the second episode stand the horse down from racing for such period as they consider necessary and require the horse to undergo such veterinary examination and complete such trials as they consider necessary.

(3) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) or races a horse in contravention of sub-rule (2) is guilty of an offence.

Blindness

102. (1) The owner or trainer of a horse which is blind in 1 eye or has visual impairment may apply to the Chairman of Stewards for permission to race the horse.

(2) The Chairman of Stewards may grant permission subject to such conditions as the Chairman sees fit to impose.

(3) A person shall not permit a horse which is blind in 1 eye or which has visual impairment to race without permission, or contrary to or in non compliance with a condition imposed by the Chairman of Stewards on granting permission.

(4) A person who fails to comply with any provision of sub-rule (3) is guilty of an offence.

Vice in horse

103. The Controlling Body, or the Stewards on forming the opinion that a horse has a defect, habit or vice which endangers or might endanger itself or other horses or drivers may bar the horse from racing for any period of time.

103A. (1) Where the Stewards deem it appropriate, they may issue a notice in terms of form R134-A in respect of a horse which has a defect, habit or vice and give it to the trainer or authorised agent.

(2) Where the Stewards act under sub-rule (1), sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 134 apply.

Pregnant Mares

103B. (1) A mare or filly shall not race or perform track work after day 120 of its pregnancy.

(2) A person who fails to comply with this rule is guilty of an offence.

Notification of disease or death

104. (1) If a horse contracts or is suffering any contagious disease or condition specified by the Controlling Body or Stewards, the connections of the horse must immediately and in any event within 24 hours of the horse being diagnosed as suffering from the disease or condition, notify the Controlling Body or Stewards in writing of that fact.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

(3) The Controlling Body or Stewards may take such action with regard to the horse as it or they may determine.

(4) Action under sub-rule (3) may include ordering the destruction of the horse.

104A. (1) The Controlling Body or Stewards may, by order in writing, declare an infectious or contagious animal disease or condition to be a contagious disease or condition for the purposes of this rule.

(2) A person who owns or is in charge of, or has in his or her possession or control, a horse which the person suspects or should reasonably suspect is infected with a contagious disease or condition and who does not, as soon as possible after the person should have suspected or became aware that the horse is infected and in any event within 24 hours of the horse being diagnosed as suffering from the disease or condition, notify the Controlling Body or Stewards in that State or Territory by the quickest means of communication available to the person, is guilty of an offence.

(3) A person who owns or is in charge of, or has in his possession or control, a horse which the person suspects or may reasonably suspect is infected with a contagious disease or condition must, as far as practicable, keep that horse separate from other horses or animals not so infected. A person who contravenes this sub-rule is guilty of an offence.

(4) If they reasonably suspect any premises, place or area to be contaminated with a contagious disease or condition the Stewards may, by order in writing, declare it to be an infected place. Such written notice of an order declaring any premises, place or area to be an infected place may be given to the owner or person in charge or in apparent control of the premises, place or area to which the order relates.

(5) If they reasonably suspect any vehicle to be contaminated with a contagious disease or condition the Stewards may, by order in writing, declare it to be an infected vehicle. Such written notice of an order declaring a vehicle to be an infected vehicle may be given to the owner or person in charge or in apparent control of the vehicle to which the order relates.

(6) Any person, other than a person expressly authorized to do so in writing by the Stewards, who brings, moves, takes or allows any person to bring, move or take any animal, fodder or fitting into, within or out of any such premises, place, area or vehicle, declared under sub-rules (4) or (5) or any person who causes, permits or assists any vehicle to enter or leave any such premises, place or area, is guilty of an offence.

(7) Without limiting their powers the Stewards may attach conditions to an authorisation referred to in sub-rule (6) including, but not limited to, conditions that the animal, fodder, fitting or vehicle to which the authorisation relates must be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Stewards and in such manner as may be specified by the Stewards before leaving or being taken out of the infected place or infected vehicle; and/or that the animal, fodder, fitting or vehicle must not go or be brought to any other premises or place where any specified animals, fodder or fittings are located.

(8) An order made under this rule comes into effect on the day it is made.

(9) Nothing in this Rule limits in any way the operation of the Rules and, in particular, the operation of Rule 104.

105. *(Rule 105 repealed, HRA approved 11.12.2015.) Refer to Rule 96A and Rule 96B.*

105A. *(Rule 105A repealed, HRA approved 11.12.2015.) Refer to Rule 96A and Rule 96B.*

Advertisements for service, sale and related matters

106. (1) No person shall advertise any sire for service or any horse for sale, lease or syndication with the representation that the sire or horse has run a certain time unless it is an official winning time, or an official registered time trial time.

(2) For the purposes of an advertisement -

(a) an official winning time recorded overseas shall be converted where necessary to reflect the Australian timing method (i.e. tenths of seconds);

(b) where the time mentioned is that of an official registered time trial that fact shall be indicated;

(c) an official registered time trial time does not include a qualifying trial time.

(3) A person advertising other than in accordance with this rule is guilty of an offence.

(4) Where a person is guilty of an offence under this rule then, in addition to any penalty imposed on that person, registration of a sire the subject of that person's advertisement may be withdrawn or, if the horse is a dam, registration of the dam's foaling may be refused.

Minimum age of owner

107. Unless the Controlling Body approves, a person under the age of 18 years cannot own, lease or otherwise have a legal interest in a horse.

Registration of owners

108. The Controlling Body may register the owners of horses and registration may be effected in such manner and form and with such particulars and information as the Controlling Body considers appropriate.

Ownership, legal interests, leases

109. (1) Within 7 days of entering into a lease or prior to the horse next racing whichever is the earlier the lessee shall lodge a notification of the lease with the Controlling Body.

(2) Notification shall be made in the manner and form and be accompanied by such documentation, information and fees as the Controlling Body may determine.

(3) The Controlling Body may register or refuse to register the notification.

(4) The lease becomes effective on registration of the notification by the Controlling Body.

(5) The Controlling Body may cancel the registration of the notification and the lease thereupon becomes ineffective.

109A. *(Rule 109A repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)*

110. (1) If the term of a notified lease is extended or if a notified lease is surrendered, or otherwise terminated before the conclusion of its term, the lessor or the lessee shall within 7 days of the event occurring or prior to the horse next racing whichever is earlier notify the Controlling Body.

(2) Notification shall be made in the manner and form and be accompanied by such documentation, information and fees as the Controlling Body may determine.

(3) An event described in sub-rule (1) becomes effective when approval thereto is given by the Controlling Body.

110A. (1) *(Rule 110A(1) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022)*

(2) *(Rule 110A(2) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022).*

111. (1) A change in the ownership of a registered horse or notified foal shall be made in accordance with this rule.

(2) All transfers of ownership of a named horse must be lodged with the Controlling Body by both the outgoing owners and the incoming owners:

(a) within 7 days of each transfer taking place; or

(b) at least 24 hours before the horse is entered for a race, whichever is earlier.

(3) An application under this rule shall be made in the manner and form, and be accompanied by the horse's registration certificate and such other documentation, information and fees as the Controlling Body may determine.

(4) The Controlling Body may register or refuse to register the change.

(5) A change becomes effective on registration.

(6) The Controlling Body may cancel the registration of a change and it thereupon becomes ineffective.

111A. *(Rule 111A repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2022).*

112. (1) A person who fails to comply with a provision of rule 109, 110 or 111 is guilty of an offence.

(2) Where an offence is committed under rule 109, 110 or 111 the Controlling Body may take such action with regard to the horse concerned in the offence and take such action with regard to the registration of the ownership in the horse as it may determine.

(3) The Controlling Body may register or cancel the registration of notification of a lease, or approve an event of the type described in sub-rule 110 (1) or register or cancel the registration of a change in the ownership of a horse, on the basis of such documentation or information as it considers suitable and notwithstanding the failure of any person to comply with a provision of rule 109, 110 or 111.

Passing of engagements and related matters

113. (1) The engagements of a horse and the rights and liabilities attaching thereto shall pass -

(a) to the new owner when a change in ownership is registered under rule 111;

(b) to the lessee when notification of a lease is registered under rule 109.

(2) The engagements of a horse and the rights and liabilities attaching thereto shall revert to the lessor on cancellation of notification of a lease under rule 109.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this rule, the Controlling Body or Stewards may make such determinations and give such directions with regard to the engagements of a horse and the rights and liabilities attaching thereto as it or they think fit.

Syndicates & Groups

114. (1) The connections of a horse may make application to the Controlling Body to register a syndicate in respect of the horse.

(2) If 21 or more persons own a horse application to register a syndicate shall be made under sub-rule (1).

(3) An application under sub-rule (1) shall be made in the manner and form and be accompanied by such documentation, information and fees as the Controlling Body determines.

(4) The Controlling Body may grant or refuse an application under sub-rule (1).

(5) The Controlling Body may at any time cancel the registration of a syndicate.

114A. (1) Application to register a syndicate shall be made on form R114-A.

(2) Application to renew the registration of a syndicate shall be made on form R114-C.

115. (1) A syndicate shall appoint a natural person as its manager.

(2) An appointment under sub-rule (1) can only be made with the approval of the Controlling Body.

(3) 20 or fewer persons who jointly own a horse shall appoint a natural person as the joint ownership manager.

(4) A manager appointed pursuant to this rule shall act for and on behalf of the syndicate or joint ownership as the case may be in all harness racing matters and is responsible for ensuring that the obligations of the syndicate or joint ownership arising under these rules are met.

(5) The Controlling Body may at any time cancel the appointment of a manager appointed under this rule.

116. (1) The manager shall notify the Controlling Body of any change in the composition of the syndicate within 7 days of the change occurring or prior to the horse next racing whichever is earlier.

(2) A manager who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

116A. Notification of change in the membership of a syndicate shall be made on form R114-B.

117. If a member of a syndicate or a party to a joint ownership arrangement is under disqualification a horse owned by the syndicate or in joint ownership as the case may be, cannot be nominated for or start in a race except with the approval of the Controlling Body.

118. (1) A person shall not use a syndicate name if the syndicate is not registered under these rules.

(2) A person shall not assert that he or she is a manager of a syndicate if that person is not appointed as such manager in accordance with these rules.

(3) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

Relinquishment of training

119. (1) A trainer shall on relinquishing the training of a horse immediately give notification of that fact to the Controlling Body or Stewards.

(2) Notification shall be given in the manner and form, and be accompanied by such documentation information and fees as the Controlling Body may determine.

(3) A trainer who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

Temporary transfer of horse

119A. (1) Where a trainer intends to leave his horse with another licensed trainer or another person the trainer must obtain approval from the Stewards prior to doing so.

(2) The period in which a horse may be left with another licensed trainer or another person shall not exceed 14 days from the date of approval.

(3) The details of the request must be confirmed by the trainer in writing within the time and contain the information required by the Controlling Body or Stewards.

(4) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rules (1), (2) and (3) is guilty of an offence.

Eligibility for Nomination

119B. Unless the Stewards otherwise approve, a horse shall not be eligible to be nominated for a race unless for a period of at least twenty eight (28) days immediately prior to the date fixed for nomination the horse has been trained by a licensed trainer and that trainer has lodged with the Controlling Body a stable return for that horse.

Location of Horse

119C. (1) A trainer shall not without the prior approval of the Stewards stable any horse trained by him in any location other than any registered training establishment of the trainer.

(2) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence and in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, the nomination of the horse concerned may not be accepted or if after acceptance, be rejected and the horse withdrawn from or disqualified from the race.

Transfer from disqualified trainer

120. (1) A horse trained but not owned by a trainer whose licence has been suspended or cancelled or who is disqualified (in this rule called the "disqualified person") is ineligible to race until it is transferred to the control of a licensed trainer.

(2) A transfer must be approved by the Controlling Body or Stewards.

(3) A horse which is trained by a disqualified person shall not without the approval of the Stewards be transferred to an immediate family member or to a person whom the Stewards determine is a close associate.

(4) For the purposes of this rule:-

(a) An immediate family member means the following persons who are related to the disqualified person:-

(i) Spouse, defacto, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, cousin;

(ii) Child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or cousin of the disqualified person's spouse or defacto partner.

(b) A close associate includes but is not limited to the following which may be existing or prior:-

(i) Commercial relationship

(ii) Trainer/owner relationship

(iii) Trainer/breeder relationship

(iv) Employee/employer relationship

(v) Co-located registered training address.

(5) The Controlling Body or Stewards may at any time revoke the approval of a transfer if it or they form the view that the disqualified person is involved with or influencing the training of the horse.

(6) If a transfer is not approved or is revoked the horse is ineligible to race.

(7) A horse may be declared ineligible to race by the Controlling Body or Stewards if it or they form the view that the disqualified person is involved with or influencing the training of the horse.

121. (1) A horse registered or notified under these rules shall not be offered for sale, or sold, unless its owner or trainer has first matched the identity of the horse with its official description maintained in the records of the Controlling Body.

(2) The registration certificate of a horse offered for sale must be available for inspection by prospective purchasers and must be handed over to the purchaser on sale.

(3) The Stewards may cause a horse offered for sale, or sold, to be swabbed or otherwise examined or tested.

(4) A horse shall not be offered for sale, or sold, in a condition which infringes a determination made under rule 188.

(5) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule or who frustrates or impedes, or endeavours to frustrate or impede, action taken by the Stewards under sub-rule (3), is guilty of an offence.

Offences

122. (1) Unless the Controlling Body otherwise approves a person shall not nominate for or start in a race a horse which has not been named or registered under these rules.

(2) A person shall not cause someone to believe that an unnamed horse has been named under these rules.

(3) A person shall not cause a horse to take part in a race under a name other than the name shown on the horse's registration certificate.

(4) A person shall not cause another person to believe that a horse has a name other than that shown on the horse's registration certificate.

(5) A person shall not change or abandon the name shown on a horse's registration certificate except with the approval of the Controlling Body or HRA.

(6) Where a horse's name has been changed the old name (in parenthesis) as well as the new, shall be shown in every program for a meeting or race in which the horse participates for a period of 3 months or until the horse has competed under the new name on at least 6 occasions, whichever shall be longer.

(7) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

PART 9

DRIVERS

Driver's fee

151. A driver's fee shall be paid in an amount determined by the Controlling Body.

Priorities concerning horse to be driven

152. (1) The owner or trainer of a horse in a race shall not drive any other horse in the race except with the permission of the Chairman of Stewards.

(2) A person who owns or trains more than one horse starting in a race and who desires to drive in that race must observe the order of priority set out in this sub-rule.

(a) First: The person shall drive the horse the person owns and trains.

(b) Second: The person shall drive the horse which the person owns but which is trained by someone else.

(c) Third: The person shall drive the horse trained but not owned by the person.

(3) Ownership for the purposes of sub-rule (2) shall be determined by the degree of ownership (in percentage terms) held by that person.

(4) The order of priority set out in sub-rule (2) may be varied by the Stewards.

(5) Application to the Stewards to vary the order of priority must be made in such manner as the Chairman of Stewards determines.

(6) In this rule "person" means in relation to horses starting in a race, an owner, trainer, part owner and lessee and a "trainer" includes a driver temporarily in charge of a horse in a trainer's absence.

152A. (1) ~~Where the spouse or partner of a driver is the owner or trainer of a horse in a race the driver shall not without the approval of the Stewards drive any horse in the race other than the horse owned or trained by his/her spouse or partner.~~ [\(Rule 152A\(1\) repealed, HRA approved 18/07/2025\)](#)

~~(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.~~

~~(2)~~ [\(Rule 152A\(2\) repealed, HRA approved 18/07/2025\)](#)

Pregnant Driver

153. (1) Immediately a driver becomes aware that she is pregnant she shall notify the Controlling Body or Stewards.

(2) A pregnant driver shall not drive after the first trimester of her pregnancy.

(3) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

Horse breaking gait

154. (1) If a horse breaks gait, its driver shall take immediate action to avoid interference with other runners and without gaining an unfair advantage restrain the horse to its correct gait before rejoining the race without interference to another runner.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Stewards a driver fails to comply with sub-rule (1) the horse may be disqualified for the race or placed in a lower finishing position and the driver is guilty of an offence.

155. (1) If a horse breaks gait during a race and the Stewards are of the opinion that the horse thereby gained ground or maintained its ground or caused interference to or obtained an advantage to the detriment of another runner, the Stewards may disqualify the horse from the race or place it in a lower position.

(2) If the Stewards form the opinion referred to in sub-rule (1) and are further of the opinion that the driver could or should have taken steps to prevent any of the specified events occurring and failed to do so, the driver is guilty of an offence.

155A. (1) *(Rule 155A(1) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*

(2) *(Rule 155A(2) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*

Whips

156. (1) (a) A driver shall only use and be in possession of a whip approved by the Controlling Body.

(b) A whip, once approved -

(i) shall not be modified in any manner;

(ii) shall be maintained in a satisfactory condition;

(c) A whip that does not comply with sub-paragraph (b) may be confiscated by the Stewards.

(2) (a) A driver shall only apply the whip and/or the rein in a wrist only flicking motion whilst holding a rein in each hand with the tip of the whip pointed forward in an action which does not engage the shoulder.

(b) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (a), “*wrist only flicking motion*” means:-

(i) Ensuring no force is generated by the use of the elbow or shoulder when applying the whip.

(ii) The forearm is not raised beyond forty-five degrees relative to the racing surface.

(iii) Not applying the whip with overt force.

(3) A driver shall not use a whip or rein in an unapproved manner.

(4) For the purposes of sub-rule (3) a driver shall be deemed to have used the whip or rein in an unapproved manner in the following circumstances which are not exclusive:-

- (a) If the whip or rein is applied excessively, continuously and/or without allowing the horse time to respond.
- (b) If the whip or rein is applied when the horse:-
 - (i) is not visibly responding;
 - (ii) is not in contention;
 - (iii) cannot maintain or improve its position;
 - (iv) is clearly winning;
 - (v) has passed the winning post at the finish of a race.
- (c) *(Rule 156(4)(c) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*
- (d) If the whip is used in a prodding or jabbing fashion.

(5) A driver shall not use the whip in a manner which causes injury to a horse.

(6) A whip shall not be used so as to obstruct, strike or endanger another driver or horse.

(7) A driver shall not allow a whip to project outside the sulky.

(8) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

156A. The approved whip is a flexible whip of black or dark tan colour with a core of fibreglass with a handle base and shaft and a leather keeper to a maximum of 60 millimetres in length and 20 millimetres in width amounting to a maximum overall length of 1600 millimetres.

156B. (1) A person shall not instruct or offer an inducement to a driver to use a whip in a manner contrary to the provisions of Rule 156.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

Offences

relating to eligibility to drive

157. (1) A person shall not drive in a race unless qualified and eligible to do so.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

157A. (1) A driver who is eligible to claim a concession and who wins a race using that concession outside the area of control of the Controlling Body by which he or she is licensed shall immediately notify that Controlling Body of the race win.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.
relating to engagements

158. (1) A driver shall fulfil an engagement to drive in a race except when the Stewards give permission not to do so.

(2) A driver shall not substitute for another driver in a race except with the permission of the Stewards.

(3) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) is guilty of an offence.

relating to dress - driver's attire

159. (1) A driver shall dress for a race in the manner determined by the Controlling Body.

(2) A driver's jacket shall be of approved material and colour and trousers shall be white and made of suitable material.

(3) A driver shall wear boots which may be black or dark tan and which entirely cover feet and ankles and afford reasonable protection.

(4) A driver's attire shall be clean and tidy.

(5) Where the Stewards consider that the climatic conditions at a meeting warrant the wearing of gear other than or in addition to that mentioned in the foregoing sub-rules, such as the wearing of gumboots, they may direct or give permission for this to be done.

(6) The Stewards may confiscate any item of attire which they consider should not be worn by a driver in a race.

(7) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

relating to dress - helmets

159A. (1) (a) When driving or riding a horse the driver must:

- (i) Wear a properly affixed helmet;
- (ii) Wear a helmet the make and model of which has been approved by HRA and entered in the [Register of Helmets](#).

(b) The helmet must:-

- (i) Be in a satisfactory condition;
- (ii) Not be modified in any way save and except for any art or decorative work;

- (iii) Have attached to it a manufacturer's label that states the date of manufacture and that it complies with a [standard approved by HRA](#).
- (2) Every driver is responsible for the care and condition of their own helmet.
- (3) A helmet will be deemed not in a satisfactory condition and must be immediately replaced by a driver if:-
 - (a) Five years have expired since its date of purchase or acquisition as a brand new helmet or eight years have expired since its date of manufacture, whichever is earlier; or
 - (b) It sustains a severe impact; or
 - (c) The wearer suffers from concussion following a fall.
- (4) Further to sub-rule (3)(a) a driver is required to:-
 - (a) Retain and maintain documentary evidence (such as a receipt) of the date on which the driver purchased or acquired a helmet in his or her possession; and
 - (b) Produce such evidence to a Controlling Body or the Stewards at any time required by either of them.
- (5) The Stewards may at any time seize a helmet for inspection and may in their absolute discretion confiscate any helmet that does not comply with the requirements of this rule, including (without limitation) where the Stewards are of the opinion that a helmet is not in a satisfactory condition including as a result of general wear and tear or the manner in which it has been stored or maintained.
- (6) When driving or mounted on a horse during darkness every driver must affix to his or helmet a safety warning light of a type approved by a Controlling Body or the Stewards (except that this rule does not apply to any location where the Stewards have ruled that sufficient artificial lighting exists).
- (7) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

relating to dress - protective vests

- 159B.** (1) (a) When driving or riding a horse the driver must:
- (i) Wear a properly affixed protective vest;
 - (ii) Wear a protective vest which is of a make and [model approved by HRA](#).
- (b) The protective vest must:-
- (i) Be in a satisfactory condition;
 - (ii) Not be modified in any way;

- (iii) Have attached to it a manufacturer's label that states the date of manufacture and that it complies with a [standard approved by HRA](#).

(2) A driver required by these Rules to wear a protective vest must not have in his or her possession a protective vest that does not comply with the requirements in sub-rule (1).

(3) The Stewards may confiscate or order the satisfactory repair of any protective vest that does not comply with the requirements in sub-rule (1).

(4) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

relating to the preliminary

160. (1) Every driver when entering upon the track to compete in a race shall unless otherwise directed by the Stewards only drive the horse in its preliminary the correct way of the course.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

relating to the instructions of the clerk of the course

161. (1) Subject to the powers of the Stewards, drivers shall obey the instructions and requirements of the Clerk of the Course.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

relating to matters at the start and during the race

162. (1) A driver shall not -

(a) dismount or move the horse off the track when under starter's orders except with the permission of the starter or at the direction of the Stewards;

(b) disobey orders given by the starter;

(c) once on the track speak, communicate or signal to any person other than an authorised official;

(d) delay the start;

(e) come to the barrier out of position;

(f) cross over before reaching the starting point;

(g) start from the wrong barrier position;

(h) fail to come up into position;

(i) fail to come up to the starting gate by the time the candy pole or other nominated marker is reached;

- (j) fail to maintain position behind the starting gate until the start;
- (k) start before the signal is given;
- (l) allow his horse to progress in advance of the mobile barrier arms once the score-up has commenced;
- (m) interfere with a driver or horse during the score up or the start;
- (n) take or attempt to take an unfair advantage in a race;
- (o) look around unduly during a race;
- (p) fail promptly to report to the Stewards an incident in the course of a race affecting, or which might have affected, the performance of a horse or the true running of the race;
- (q) lose or drop any part of his attire, gear or equipment during a race;
- (r) without reasonable explanation fail to take all necessary steps to activate gear, appliances or devices which require activation;
- (rr) fail to immediately report to the Stewards if during a race any of his horses' gear is broken, lost, damaged, tampered or interfered with or has malfunctioned;
- (s) carry or use a stop watch in a race;
- (t) shout loudly, make any improper noise, or do or attempt anything which interferes or is designed to interfere with the progress of a runner;
- (u) reduce or check the speed of a driver's horse in a way which causes or could cause interference or jostling;
- (v) whip the driver's horse with the reins;
- (vv) *(Rule 162(1)(vv) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*
- (w) do anything to hinder or prevent a runner from passing where that runner has sufficient room to do so;
- (ww) allow his or her horse to shift from its running line unless it is commencing a forward move or improving its position;
- (www) allow his horse to shift ground in a manner which:
 - (i) impedes another horse;
 - (ii) hinders another horse;
 - (iii) advantages another horse;
- (x) set an excessively slow pace; or
- (y) fail to adhere to minimum time standards for sections of a race.

(z) fail to fully drive his or her horse out to the end of the race.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

163. (1) A driver shall not -

(a) cause or contribute to any

(i) crossing

(ii) jostling

(iii) interference;

(b) subject to rule 164

(i) make another horse cover more ground than necessary

(ii) impede the forward progress of another horse;

(c) allow the driver's horse or the sulky or any part thereof to:

(i) shift inside the marker post;

(ii) make contact with the marker post.

(d) directly or indirectly cause another runner to shift inside of the line of marker posts or into the sprint lane.

(2) If a driver's horse or sulky shifts inside the line of marker posts, the driver shall restrain the horse and, without interference to another runner, return to a position outside the line of marker posts at the first opportunity.

(3) A driver shall trail with the head of the driver's horse behind the seat of the sulky being trailed.

(4) A driver shall trail the immediately preceding horse as close as is reasonably practicable in all of the circumstances.

(5) A driver who, in the opinion of the Stewards, fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence and in relation to sub-rules (1)(c)(i) and (ii) and sub-rule (2) the Stewards may disqualify the horse or give it a lower placing.

(6) For the purposes of sub-rule (1)(a)(i) "crossing" occurs when a driver changing the position of the driver's horse, compels another runner to shorten stride or the driver of that other horse to pull it out of its stride.

163A. (1) A driver shall hold a rein in each hand unless activating adjustable gear.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

164. The Controlling Body may determine the circumstances in which a driver who does not have a clear passage in the course of a race may take action to secure such a passage.

164A. *(Rule 164A repealed, HRA approved 31.10.2003)*

165. (1) From the start through the first turn, and until reaching the next straight, a driver shall -

(a) maintain with the inside wheel of the sulky a course which is at least 30cm wider on the track than the course being made good by the outside wheel of the sulky of the horse that is racing in the next position closer to the inside running line;

(b) not move the driver's horse towards the inside running line unless the rear of the driver's sulky is at least one metre clear of the extended front legs of the horse racing in the next position closer to the inside running line.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

166. (1) Except in the final lap of a race a horse shall not enter any part of the sprint lane in an attempt to pass other horses or improve its position.

(2) The driver of a horse in contravention of sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence and the horse may be disqualified or given a lower placing.

167. (1) From the time the sprint lane becomes available for racing purposes, the leading horse closest to the inside running line and any horse in advance of and outside that horse or having passed that horse on its outside shall not enter any part of the sprint lane.

(2) In the event of the leading horse or its sulky entering any part of the sprint lane after the sprint lane becomes available for racing purposes the driver shall immediately take all necessary action to remove the horse and sulky from the sprint lane.

(3) The driver of a horse in contravention of sub-rule (1) and (2) is guilty of an offence and the horse may be disqualified or given a lower placing.

relating to careless driving

168. (1) A person shall not before, during or after a race drive in a manner which is in the opinion of the Stewards:-

- (a) careless
- (b) reckless
- (c) incompetent
- (d) intimidatory
- (e) improper
- (f) foul or
- (g) likely to endanger person or horse.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

169. (Rule 169 (1) and (2) repealed, HRA approved 30.04.2001)

relating to sulkies

170. (1) (a) A driver shall, throughout the course of a race, drive with both feet ~~in on~~ the ~~rests~~footrests of the sulky, unless he is activating approved gear. ~~—(effective 1/11/2016)~~

(b) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (a) hereof, when activating approved gear by foot, the driver's foot shall not be moved in a downwards direction from the sulky footrest.

(c) A driver shall not place his feet on any part of the sulky other than the footrests.

(2) A driver shall not drive in a race with part of the driver's body protruding beyond the sulky.

(3) A driver or person in charge of or responsible for affixing a sulky to a horse shall ensure that the sulky is affixed in a manner which prevents the hind legs of the horse from contacting any part of the sulky or the driver's feet.

(4) A driver shall not:-

(a) Attempt to or allow his foot or leg to come into contact with the hind legs of the horse he is driving;

(b) Attempt to or allow his foot or leg to be placed in the immediate vicinity of the hind legs of the horse he is driving.

(5) A driver who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence and in relation to sub-rule (4) the Stewards may in addition to any other penalty disqualify the horse.

relating to obstructions on the track

171. (1) In the event of an obstruction occurring on the track during a race, drivers shall observe due caution and obey instructions given by the Stewards or any appointed person.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

relating to mobile phone use

172. (1) A person driving or riding a horse in a race shall not use or have in his possession any mobile communication device.

(2) A person driving, riding or handling a horse shall not use any mobile communication device.

(3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence.

relating to betting

173. (1) A driver shall not bet in a race in which the driver participates.

(2) A driver engaged to drive at a meeting shall not enter the betting area of the racecourse during the period commencing sixty minutes before the time fixed for the first race and finishing at the completion of the driver's engagements at the meeting.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, betting area means those areas of a racecourse where betting with an approved wagering operator is conducted.

(4) A licensed person shall not authorise, enable, permit or allow another person to place a bet on a betting account of the licensed person.

(5) A driver or trainer shall not place or have an interest in a bet on any betting account other than an account registered in their own name.

(6) Any person who fails to comply with any provision of this rule is guilty of an offence.

Disqualification of horse and related matters

174. (1) Where a driver is found guilty of an offence under a rule contained in part 9 and the offence relates to the way in which the driver has driven or behaved or controlled or failed to control the driver's horse at the start or during a race, the Stewards in relation to the race in which the offence occurred may give the driver's horse a lower placing or disqualify it for such period they think fit.

(2) A disqualification under sub-rule (1) or alteration of placings does not affect settlement of bets or wagers.

relating to driving capacity

174A. (1) The holder of a driver's licence shall advise the Stewards of any injury, sickness, abnormality or condition that may affect or has affected their capacity to carry out their driving duties.

(2) A driver who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

PART 12

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Determination of prohibited substance

- 188.** (1) The Controlling Body may determine -
- (a) anything to be a substance;
 - (b) a substance to be a prohibited substance;
 - (c) a substance which in the opinion of the Controlling Body has or may have a certain effect to be a prohibited substance;
 - (d) a substance coming within a nominated category or class to be a prohibited substance;
 - (e) a substance when in or on a horse to be a prohibited substance;
 - (f) a substance when in or on a horse at or above a nominated level to be a prohibited substance;
 - (g) a substance when in or on a horse for a nominated time to be a prohibited substance.

(2) When making a determination under sub-rule (1) the Controlling Body may act under any paragraph or any combination of paragraphs in that sub-rule.

188A. (1) The following are prohibited substances:

(a) Substances capable at any time of causing either directly or indirectly an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:-

- the nervous system
- the cardiovascular system
- the respiratory system
- the digestive system
- the musculo-skeletal system
- the endocrine system
- the urinary system
- the reproductive system
- the blood system
- the immune system
- the integumentary system
- the ocular system

(b) Substances falling within, but not limited to, the following categories:-

- acidifying agents
- adrenergic blocking agents
- adrenergic stimulants
- agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism
- alcohols
- alkalinising agents
- anabolic agents

anaesthetic agents
analgesics
antiangina agents
antianxiety agents
antiarrhythmic agents
anticholinergic agents
anticoagulants
anticonvulsants
antidepressants
antiemetics
antifibrinolytic agents
antihistamines
antihypertensive agents
anti-inflammatory agents
antinauseants
antineoplastic agents
antipsychotic agents
antipyretics
antirheumatoid agents
antispasmodic agents
antithrombotic agents
antitussive agents
bisphosphonates
blood coagulants
bronchodilators
bronchospasm relaxants
buffering agents
central nervous system stimulants
cholinergic agents
corticosteroids
depressants
diuretics
erectile dysfunction agents
fibrinolytic agents
haematopoietic agents
haemostatic agents
hormones (including trophic hormones) and their synthetic counterparts
hypnotics
hypoglycaemic agents
hypolipidaemic agents
immunomodifiers
masking agents
muscle relaxants
narcotic analgesics
neuromuscular agents
plasma volume expanders
respiratory stimulants
sedatives
stimulants
sympathomimetic amines
tranquillisers
vasodilators
vasopressor agents
vitamins administered by injection

(c) Metabolites, artifacts and isomers of the prohibited substances prescribed by sub-rules(1)(a) and (1)(b).

(d) An endogenous substance where the concentration of that substance is in the opinion of the Stewards unusual or abnormal.

(2) The following substances when present at or below the levels set out are excepted from the provisions of sub-rule (1) and Rule 190AA:

(a) Alkalinising Agents, when evidenced by total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) present at a concentration of 36.0 millimoles per litre in plasma.

(b) Arsenic at a level of 0.30 micrograms per millilitre in urine.

(c) Dimethyl sulphoxide at a concentration of 15.0 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 1000 nanograms per millilitre in plasma.

(d) In male horses other than geldings, free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol at a mass concentration of 45 micrograms per litre in urine when, at the screening stage, the free and glucuroconjugated 5 α -estrane-3 β , 17 α -diol exceeds the free and glucuroconjugated 5,10 estrene-3 β ,17 α -diol in the urine.

(e) Salicylic acid at a concentration of 750 micrograms per millilitre in urine or 6.50 micrograms per millilitre in plasma.

(f) Free hydrocortisone at a concentration of 1.00 micrograms per millilitre in urine.

(g) Testosterone -

(i) in geldings: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 20 micrograms per litre in urine,

(ii) in geldings, fillies and mares: free testosterone at a mass concentration of 100 picograms per millilitre in plasma,

(iii) in fillies and mares: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at a mass concentration of 55 micrograms per litre in urine,

(iv) In fillies and mares that have been notified as pregnant so as to comply with Rule 103B: free testosterone and testosterone liberated from its conjugates at any concentration in urine or free testosterone at any concentration in plasma.

(h) 3-Methoxytyramine (including both free 3-methoxytyramine and 3-methoxytyramine liberated from its conjugates) at a concentration of 4.0 milligrams per litre in urine.

(i) Boldenone in male horses other than geldings, (including both free boldenone and boldenone liberated from its conjugates) at a mass concentration of 15 micrograms per litre in urine.

(j) Prednisolone (free Prednisolone) at a mass concentration of 10 micrograms per litre in urine.

(k) Cobalt at a concentration of 100 micrograms per litre in urine or 25 micrograms per litre in plasma.

(3) A determination and consideration of the specific gravity or creatinine concentration of a horse urine sample is not required when comparing its concentration with a urinary threshold, screening unit or residue limit.

(4) The following are not prohibited substances:

- antimicrobials (antibiotics) and other anti-infective agents but not including procaine penicillin
- antiparasitics approved and registered in Australia by the APVMA for use in horses
- ranitidine
- omeprazole
- ambroxol
- bromhexine
- demborexine
- registered vaccines against infectious agents
- orally administered glucosamine
- orally administered chondroitin sulphate
- altrenogest when administered to fillies and mares

(5) A trainer must notify the Stewards no later than 1 hour prior to the scheduled starting time of a race if the trainer's horse has been treated with Antimicrobials (antibiotics and other anti-infective agents) except Procaine Penicillin, Vaccines and antisera for the prevention of disease, or Mucolytics within the preceding 7 days.

(6) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (5) is guilty of an offence.

188B. (1) In relation to the testing for the presence of a therapeutic substance in a sample taken at any time from a horse there must be an initial screening test or screening analysis of the sample.

(2) As a minimum requirement, the initial screening test or screening analysis is to be conducted as follows:-

- (a) A biological matrix, equivalent in volume to the sample, is to have added to it a quantity of the therapeutic substance, or its specified metabolite, sufficient to bring its concentration to the screening limit specified for that therapeutic substance. This is known as the spiked sample and is to be analysed concurrently with the sample.
- (b) The sample is then to be tested to ascertain whether or not it contains a quantity of the therapeutic substance, or its specified metabolite, that exceeds the screening limit by making a direct comparison with the spiked sample.
- (c) If the screening limit is not exceeded, the detection of the therapeutic substance is not to be reported.
- (d) If the screening limit is exceeded then the sample is to be further tested in accordance with normal laboratory procedures designed to certify the presence of the therapeutic substance in the sample.

(3) A therapeutic substance for the purpose of this rule and the [screening limit applicable](#) to it or its specified metabolite shall be promulgated from time to time by Harness Racing Australia and published on the websites of Harness Racing Australia and a Controlling Body.

(4) The screening limit testing provided for in this rule is not intended and does not operate to mean that for the purpose of the Rules the therapeutic substance only becomes a prohibited substance if and when the screening limit is exceeded.

(5) It shall not be a defence to any charge under Rules 190, 190A, 190AA, 195 and 196A that the result of any initial screening test or screening analysis should have been below the screening limit for the therapeutic substance in question.

Testing

189. (1) The Stewards may carry out tests and examinations to determine whether a prohibited substance was or is in or on a horse.

(2) A test or examination may be made at any time and place.

(3) A test or examination may be conducted on a horse alive or dead.

(4) For purposes of testing or examining the Stewards may take possession of a horse for such period and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

(5) The connections of a horse shall comply with any directions relating to testing and examining given by the Stewards.

(6) For purposes of testing and examining a horse the Stewards may use the services of a veterinary surgeon or other appropriately qualified person.

(7) Blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or samples or specimens may be taken from a horse for purposes of testing and examining and may be stored, frozen or otherwise dealt with, and shall be disposed of only as the Stewards may direct.

(8) Where the Stewards suspect that a prohibited substance was or is in or on a horse or that blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from a horse may contain a prohibited substance, they may withdraw the horse from a race, bar it from racing for a period, or give such direction about the horse as they consider appropriate.

(9) It is an offence for a person to fail to comply with a direction given under sub-rule (5) or sub-rule (7) or sub-rule (8) or to interfere with or prevent or endeavour to interfere with or prevent the carrying out of a test or examination.

189A. (1) Any sample taken from a horse other than a sample taken in accordance with sub-rule (2) shall only be analysed by a laboratory approved by the Controlling Body.

(2) The Stewards or a Controlling Body:-

(a) May retain a sample, or portion or aliquot of a sample taken from a horse for their own purposes including without limitation to conduct their own testing or analysis (including screening tests).

(b) May in their discretion but subject to sub-rule (3):

- (i) Determine whether they communicate the result of their own internal analysis.
- (ii) Use the result of any analysis for the purpose of investigations, enquiries and intelligence or prosecuting a breach of the rules.

(3) The provision of sub-rule (1) shall not apply to samples taken in accordance with sub-rule (2).

(4) If an internal analysis is used to prosecute a breach of the rules the Stewards or the Controlling Body must communicate the results of that analysis to the person(s) the subject of the prosecution.

Presentation free of prohibited substances

190. (1) A horse shall be presented for a race free of prohibited substances.

(2) If a horse is presented for a race otherwise than in accordance with sub-rule (1) the trainer of the horse is guilty of an offence.

(3) If a person is left in charge of a horse and the horse is presented for a race otherwise than in accordance with sub-rule (1), the trainer of the horse and the person left in charge is each guilty of an offence.

(4) An offence under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) is committed regardless of the circumstances in which the prohibited substance came to be present in or on the horse.

(5) A horse is presented for a race during the period commencing at 8.00 a.m. on the day of the race for which the horse is nominated and ending at the time it is removed from the racecourse after the running of that race.

(6) Where a trainer intends to leave another person in charge of a horse in the trainer's absence, then prior to doing so, the trainer must notify the Chairman of Stewards, and the notification must be in the manner, within the time, and containing the information determined by the Controlling Body or the Chairman of Stewards.

(7) A person can only be left in charge of a horse by a trainer with the approval of the Chairman of Stewards.

(8) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (6) or sub-rule (7) is guilty of an offence.

Out of Competition Testing

190A. (1) When a sample taken at any time from a horse being trained or cared for by a licensed person has detected in it any prohibited substance specified in sub-rule (2):-

(a) The trainer and any other person who was in charge of such horse at the relevant time shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) The horse may be disqualified from any race in which it has competed subsequent to the taking of such a sample where, in the opinion of the Stewards, the prohibited substance was likely to have had any direct and/or indirect effect on the horse at the time of the race.

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1), the following substances are specified as prohibited substances:-

(a) haematopoiesis – stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO), epoetin alfa, epoetin beta, darbepoetin alfa, and methoxy polyethylene glycolepoetin beta (*Mircera*);

(b) insulins;

(c) growth hormones and their releasing factors;

(d) insulin-like growth factor-1;

(e) substances listed in Schedule 8 and Schedule 9 of the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons* contained in the Australian Poisons Standard;

(f) selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMS);

(g) selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS);

(h) selective opiate receptor modulators (SORMS);

(i) peroxisome proliferator activated receptor 8 (PPAR8) agonists, including but not limited to GW 1516;

(j) AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosyl-imidazole-4-carboxamide);

(k) other agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression;

(l) hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers, including but not limited to ITPP (myoinositol trispyrophosphate); and hypoxia inducible factor (HIF) – 1 activators, including but not limited to Xenon and Argon;

(m) agents modifying myostatin function, including but not limited to myostatin inhibitors;

(n) oxygen carriers including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral and modified haemoglobin products;

(o) thymosin beta;

(p) venoms of any species or derivatives thereof;

(q) synthetic proteins and peptides and synthetic analogues of endogenous proteins and peptides not registered for medical or veterinary use;

(r) anabolic androgenic steroids (other than an anabolic androgenic steroid which is present at or below the relevant concentrations set out in Rule 188A(2));

(s) unregistered bisphosphonates;

(t) zoledronic acid;

- (u) cannabinoids;
- (v) metabolites, artifacts and isomers of any of the substances specified in paragraphs (a) to (u).

(3) The substances bufotenine, butorphanol, 3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-4-hydroxyindole, N.N-dimethyltryptamine, Ketamine, methadone, morphine, pethidine and quinalbarbitone, and their metabolites, artifacts and isomers are excepted from the provisions of this rule.

(4) Any person who is in possession of a substance specified in sub-rule (2) or a metabolite, artifact or isomer of such substance is guilty of an offence.

(5) It shall be a defence to a charge under sub-rule (4) for the person in possession of such substance or preparation to prove that the substance or preparation was prescribed to him, for use by him, by a qualified medical practitioner.

(6) Any person who attempts to obtain possession of a substance specified in sub-rule (2) or a metabolite, artifact or isomer of such substance, is guilty of an offence.

Anabolic Steroids

190AA.(1) A horse must not, in any manner, at any time, be administered an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator.

- (2) Any person who:
 - (a) administers an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator;
 - (b) attempts to administer an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator;
 - (c) causes an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator to be administered; and/or
 - (d) is a party to the administration of, or an attempt to administer, an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator,

to a horse is guilty of an offence.

(3) Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has, or is likely to have been, administered any anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator contrary to this rule, the Stewards may prevent the horse from starting in any relevant race.

(4) When a sample taken at any time from a horse has detected in it an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator the horse is not permitted to start in any race or be used for the purposes of breeding:

- (a) for a minimum period of 12 months from the date of the collection of the sample in which an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator was detected; and

(b) only after an Anabolic Androgenic Steroid And/or Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator Clearing Certificate is provided in respect of a sample taken from the horse, such sample having been taken at a date determined by the Stewards.

~~(5)~~

(5) Where a sample taken at any time from a horse has detected in it an anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor the horse shall be disqualified from any race in which it has competed subsequent to the taking of such a sample and prior to the completion of the penalty specified in sub-rule 4(a) and the requirement in sub-rule 4(b).

(6) Any owner, lessee, nominator, trainer and/or person in charge of a horse registered under these Rules must, when directed by the Stewards or other person authorised by the Controlling Body, produce, or otherwise give full access to, the horse so that the Stewards or other person authorised by the Controlling Body may take or cause a sample to be taken and analysed to determine whether any anabolic androgenic steroid and/or selective androgen receptor modulator is present in the system of the horse.

(~~6~~7) For the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, sub-rule (~~5~~6) requires an owner, lessee, nominator and/or trainer 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.

(~~7~~8) Any person who fails to produce, or give full access to, a horse to provide a sample as required by sub-rule (~~5~~6) is guilty of an offence.

(~~8~~9) In respect of a horse registered under these Rules, where an owner, lessee, nominator, trainer and/or person in charge of a horse is in breach of sub-rule (~~5~~6), the relevant horse will not be permitted to start in any race:

(a) for a period of not less than 12 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 anabolic androgenic steroids and/or selective androgen receptor modulator; and

(b) only after an Anabolic Androgenic Steroid And/or Selective Androgen Receptor Modulator Clearing Certificate is provided in respect of a sample taken from the horse, such sample having been taken at a date determined by the Stewards.

Bisphosphonates

190AB.(1) A horse must not at any time be administered an unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid.

(2) Any person who:-

- (a) Administers an unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid

- (b) Attempts to administer an unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid
- (c) Causes an unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid to be administered and/or
- (d) Is a party to the administration of or an attempt to administer any unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid

to a horse is guilty of an offence.

(3) Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has, or is likely to have been, administered an unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid contrary to this rule, the Stewards may prevent the horse from starting in any relevant race.

(4) When a sample taken from a horse aged less than four years has detected in it a bisphosphonate the horse is not permitted to start in any race for a minimum period of twelve months from the date of the collection of the sample in which the bisphosphonate was detected.

(5) When a sample taken from a horse aged four years or older has detected in it:

- (a) A registered bisphosphonate other than zoledronic acid the horse is not permitted to start in any race for a minimum period of thirty days from the date of the collection of the sample in which the bisphosphonate was detected.
- (b) An unregistered bisphosphonate or zoledronic acid the horse is not permitted to start in any race for a minimum period of twelve months from the date of the collection of the sample in which the bisphosphonate was detected.

(6) For the purposes of this rule and rule 190A an unregistered bisphosphonate means a bisphosphonate that is not registered for veterinary use in Australia.

(7) For the purposes of this rule a registered bisphosphonate means a bisphosphonate that is registered for veterinary use in Australia.

(8) When a sample taken from a horse has detected in it a bisphosphonate in breach of this rule the trainer and any other person who is in charge of such horse at the relevant time shall be guilty of an offence.

Transfer Restrictions

190AC. (1) When a trainer is notified by the Stewards that the presence of a substance prohibited by Rules 188A, 190A or 190AB has been certified to be present in a horse trained by that trainer at the time the sample is taken, the trainer is not permitted without the prior approval of the Stewards to:-

- (a) transfer the ownership of any horse they own to any other person;
- (b) transfer any training responsibilities for any horse they train to any other person.

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1) “certified” means the issuance of an evidentiary certificate pursuant to Rule 191(1).

(3) A trainer who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

Log Book

190B. (1) A trainer shall at all times keep and maintain a log book:-

- (a) listing all therapeutic substances in his or her possession;
- (b) recording all details of treatment administered to any horse in his or her care and including as a minimum requirement:
 - (i) the name of the horse
 - (ii) the date and time of administration of the treatment
 - (iii) the name of the treatment (brand name of active constituent)
 - (iv) the route of administration
 - (v) the amount given
 - (vi) the name and signature of the person or persons administering and/or authorising treatment.

(2) For the purposes of this rule treatment includes:

- (i) all Controlled Drugs (Schedule 8) administered by a veterinarian
- (ii) all Prescription Animal Remedies (Schedule 4)
- (iii) all Prescription Only Medicines (Schedule 4) prescribed and/or dispensed by a veterinarian for off label use
- (iv) all injectable veterinary medicines (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intra-articular) not already included above
- (v) all Pharmacist only (Schedule 3) and Pharmacy Only (Schedule 2) medicines
- (vi) all veterinary and other medicines containing other scheduled and unscheduled prohibited substances
- (vii) all alkalinising agents
- (viii) all herbal preparations
- (ix) shockwave therapy
- (x) acupuncture (including laser treatment)
- (xi) chiropractic treatment

- (xii) the use of any electrical stimulation device (including transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS))
- (xiii) magnetic field therapy
- (xiv) ultrasound
- (xv) any form of oxygen therapy including hyperbaric oxygen therapy
- (xvi) the taking of a blood sample
- (xvii) all veterinary examinations including but not limited to endoscopic or radiographic examinations
- (xviii) [cryotherapy](#).

(3) Details of the treatment administered to any horse must be entered into the log book on the day of the administration.

(4) A trainer shall upon request produce such log book or register for inspection by the Stewards.

(5) A trainer shall retain possession of a log book for a period of two years.

(6) A trainer who fails to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), (3), (4) or (5) is guilty of an offence.

Evidentiary certificates

191. (1) A certificate from a person or drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body which certifies the presence of a prohibited substance in or on a horse at, or approximately at, a particular time, or in blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen tested, or that a prohibited substance had at some time been administered to a horse is prima facie evidence of the matters certified.

(2) If another person or drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body analyses a portion of the sample or specimen referred to in sub-rule (1) and certifies the presence of a prohibited substance in the sample or specimen that certification together with the certification referred to in sub-rule (1) is conclusive evidence of the presence of a prohibited substance.

(3) A certificate furnished under this rule which relates to blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from a horse at a meeting shall be prima facie evidence if sub-rule (1) only applies, and conclusive evidence if both sub-rules (1) and (2) apply, that the horse was presented for a race not free of prohibited substances.

(4) A certificate furnished under this rule which relates to blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from a horse shall be prima facie evidence if sub-rule (1) only applies, and conclusive evidence if both sub-rules (1) and (2) apply, that the prohibited substance was present in or on the horse at the time the blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen was taken from the horse.

(5) Sub-rules (1) and (2) do not preclude the presence of a prohibited substance in or on a horse, or in blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or

specimen, or the fact that a prohibited substance had at some time been administered to a horse, being established in other ways.

(6) Sub-rule (3) does not preclude the fact that a horse was presented for a race not free of prohibited substances being established in other ways.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, certificates do not possess evidentiary value nor establish an offence, where it is proved that the certification procedure or any act or omission forming part of or relevant to the process resulting in the issue of a certificate, was materially flawed.

191A. *(Rule 191A repealed, HRA approved 01.06.2022)*

Possession on course

192. (1) No person, unless he has first obtained the permission of the Stewards, shall have in his possession either on a racecourse or in any motor vehicle or trailer being used for the purpose of travelling to or from a racecourse any prohibited substance or a syringe, needle or other instrument which could be used –

- (a) to administer a prohibited substance to a horse; or
- (b) to produce a prohibited substance in a horse.
- (c) to administer any medication or substance to a horse.

(2) The Stewards may impose terms and conditions when giving permission under sub-rule (1).

(3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) or with a term or condition imposed under sub-rule (2) is guilty of an offence.

(4) For the purposes of sub-rule (1) possession includes control of and right of access to the prohibited substance or syringe, needle or other instrument.

Stomach tubing, atomisers and other devices

193. (1) A person shall not attempt to stomach tube or stomach tube a horse nominated for a race or event within one clear day of the commencement of the race or event.

(2) A person shall not attempt to use or use an atomiser, face mask or other device on a horse nominated for a race or event within one clear day of the commencement of the race or event.

(3) A person shall not administer or allow or cause to be administered any medication to a horse on race day prior to such horse running in a race.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (3), a person, with the permission of the Stewards may administer or allow or cause to be administered any medication to a horse on race day prior to such horse running in a race.

(5) The Stewards shall order the withdrawal or disqualification of a horse that has been either treated or attempted to have been treated in breach of sub-rules (1), (2) and (3).

(6) A person shall not without the prior approval of the Stewards administer or allow or cause to be administered any medication to a horse on a racecourse after such horse has run in a race.

(7) For the purposes of this rule, medication means any treatment with drugs or other substances.

(8) A person shall not allow or permit another person to attempt to perform or perform any of the actions prohibited by sub-rules (1), (2), (3) or (6).

(9) A person who fails to comply with sub-rules (1), (2), (3), (6) or (8) is guilty of an offence.

Unregistered Substances

194. A person who:

- (a) Procures or attempts to procure;
- (b) Has in his possession or on his premises or under his control;
- (c) Administers or attempts to administer;

any substance or preparation that is not registered, labelled, prescribed or obtained in compliance with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation is guilty of an offence.

194A. A person who:

- (a) Sells or attempts to sell;
- (b) Supplies or attempts to supply;
- (c) Distributes or attempts to distribute;

any substance or preparation that is not registered, labelled, prescribed or obtained in compliance with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation is guilty of an offence.

Injectable product containing cobalt salts

194B. (1) A person must not have in his or her possession or on his or her premises any injectable product which contains cobalt salts.

- (2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

Disqualification

195. A horse which has been presented for a race shall be disqualified from it if blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from the horse is found to contain a prohibited substance.

195A. (1) This rule is to apply to any race or series of races which the Controlling Body stipulates in the Conditions of Entry that it shall apply to; such a race or races being a qualifying race for some other race.

(2) If in relation to a race to which this rule applies a blood, urine, saliva or other sample or specimen is taken from a horse when it is presented for such race and a certificate from a person or drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body certifies the presence of a prohibited substance in such specimen or sample then the horse shall be immediately disqualified from participating in any other race for which the race in question provides or provided a qualification for participation.

(3) This rule is to have effect and to be conclusive irrespective of whether further testing procedures or other circumstances establish that the horse was presented for the race free of any prohibited substances.

Administering substances

196. (1) The Controlling Body may make determinations concerning the feeding, injecting, inserting or otherwise administering substances or prohibited substances to a horse.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a determination made under sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

196A. (1) A person shall not administer or cause to be administered to a horse any prohibited substance

(i) for the purpose of affecting the performance or behaviour of a horse in a race or of preventing its starting in a race; or

(ii) which is detected in any sample taken from such horse prior to or following the running of any race.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

196B. (1) A person shall not without the permission of the Stewards within one (1) clear day of the commencement of a race administer, attempt to administer or cause to be administered an injection to a horse nominated for that race.

(2) For the purposes of this rule -

(a) Administering an injection to a horse means the use of a hypodermic needle or other instrument to introduce or extract any substance from the horse;

(b) It is not necessary to establish whether any substance was injected or the nature of the substance injected.

(3) The Stewards shall order the withdrawal or disqualification of a horse that has been either administered or attempted to have been administered an injection in breach of sub-rule (1).

(4) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

196C. (1) A person must not administer an alkalinising agent in any manner to a horse which is engaged to run in a race:

(a) at any time on the day of the scheduled race and prior to the start of the race;

(b) at any time within one (1) clear day of the commencement of the race.

(2) Any person who:-

(a) administers an alkalinising agent;

(b) attempts to administer an alkalinising agent;

(c) causes an alkalinising agent to be administered; and/or

- (d) is a party to the administration of, or an attempt to administer, an alkalinising agent

contrary to sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

(3) Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has or is likely to have been administered any alkalinising agent contrary to sub-rule (1) the horse shall either be withdrawn or disqualified from the race.

(4) Alkalinising agent:-

- (a) Means any substance that may elevate the plasma total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) of a horse when administered by any route.
- (b) Includes but is not limited to substances that are bicarbonates, citrates, succinates, acetates, propionates, maleates, lactates and trometamol (THAM, Tris Buffer or Trometamine) and also include products marked as urinary alkalinises and hind gut buffers.
- (c) Does not subject to sub-rule (d) hereof include substances that are alkalinising agents which are contained in commercial feeds and/or balanced commercial electrolytes supplements which when fed and consumed according to the manufacturer's recommendations for normal daily use, which Stewards are satisfied have a negligible effect on plasma TCO₂.
- (d) Any exemption from the definition of alkalinising agent granted under this rule does not constitute a defence to a charge laid against a person following the detection by a drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body of a TCO₂ concentration in a horse in excess of the threshold described by Rule 188.

(5) *(Rule 196C(5) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*

196D. (1) A person shall not within eight (8) clear days of the commencement of a race administer, attempt to administer or cause to be administered an intra-articular injection to a horse nominated for that race.

(2) A Steward shall order the withdrawal or disqualification of a horse that has been either the subject of an administration or an attempted administration of an injection in breach of sub-rule (1).

(3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

(4) *(Rule 196D(4) repealed, HRA approved 09.12.2021)*

196E. (1) The trainer and any other person in charge of a horse must not:-

- (a) Administer;
- (b) Cause to be administered;
- (c) Attempt to administer; or
- (d) Be a party to the administration or attempted administration of,

a product containing cobalt salts by injection.

(2) Where the Stewards are satisfied that a horse has or may have been administered a product containing cobalt salts by injection contrary to sub-rule (1) the horse shall either be withdrawn or disqualified from the race.

(3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

PART 14

GENERAL OFFENCES

Racecourses

- 202.** A person shall not drive a horse unless that person holds a driving licence, training licence or a stablehand licence or other licence authorising that activity.
- 203.** A person shall not train a horse unless that person holds a training licence.
- 204.** A person shall not carry out the duties of a stablehand unless that person holds a trainer's, driver's or stablehand's licence.

The track

- 205.** A person not being a steward, a driver engaged in a race, a club official or someone authorised by the Stewards, shall not be on the track during a meeting.

Information

- 206.** A person shall not inform the Controlling Body or Stewards, a club or other body conducting a meeting, a drivers' check clerk, or some other official or representative, that a driver shall drive at a meeting if that driver is unavailable to do so.
- 207.** A person shall not seek or obtain improperly information from anyone employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry.
- 208.** A person employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry shall not divulge information to anyone improperly.
- 209.** A person employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry shall not knowingly or recklessly furnish false information to the Controlling Body, the Stewards or anyone else.

Notifications

- 210.** Notification of a driver properly engaged for a horse taking part in a race shall be given by the nominator, trainer, owner or other authorised person to the Controlling Body at a time designated by the Controlling Body.

Horses

- 211.** A trainer or other licensed person for the time being in charge of a horse shall not leave the horse unattended at a racecourse whether in a stable or elsewhere.
- 212.** A person shall not whether alone or in association with others nominate or start a horse in a race for which the horse is disqualified or otherwise ineligible.

213. A person shall not:-

(a) by use of harness, gear, equipment, device, substance or any other thing inflict suffering on a horse;

(b) have in his possession any harness, gear, equipment, device, substance or any other thing capable of inflicting suffering on a horse.

213A. A person other than a registered veterinarian, shall not use or have in his possession or control any electric or electronic apparatus or device capable of administering an electric shock to a horse.

213B. (1) A person other than a registered veterinarian shall not:

(a) have in his possession or control any device capable of administering shockwave therapy to a horse;

(b) perform shockwave therapy on a horse.

(2) A horse that has been subjected to any form of shockwave therapy shall be ineligible to race for seven (7) clear days following the therapy.

(3) A shockwave therapy device means any device which is capable of delivering a pneumatically generated high energy pressure wave.

213C. (1) A person shall not use or have in their possession at a racecourse at which a meeting is being conducted any electrical, mechanical or galvanic device, equipment, appliance or apparatus which can be used to treat a horse.

(2) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence and any horse that has either been treated or been the subject of an attempted treatment shall be withdrawn or disqualified from the race.

214. A person shall not do anything which prevents or impedes a horse from doing its best in a race.

215. A person shall not alter or manipulate gear or other equipment so as improperly to advantage or disadvantage a horse in a race.

216. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not fraudulently or improperly nominate or start a horse in a race.

217. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not conceal or attempt to conceal the identity of a horse.

218. A person having responsibility for the welfare of a horse shall not fail to care for it properly.

218A. (1) A person having responsibility for the welfare of a horse shall:-

(a) Exercise reasonable care, control or supervision of the horse so as to prevent:-

(i) An act of cruelty to the horse; or

(ii) The horse's body condition from declining to, in the opinion of the Stewards based on veterinary advice, an unacceptable level.

(b) Take such reasonable steps to alleviate any pain inflicted upon or being suffered by the horse.

(c) Obtain veterinary advice and provide treatment in accordance with that advice.

(d) Provide and ensure that the horse is ingesting proper and sufficient nutrition.

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1)(c) veterinary advice must include, but is not limited to, a diagnosis and/or advice and/or opinion from a veterinarian.

(3) A person who fails to comply with any provision of this Rule is guilty of an offence.

218B. (1) A person shall not mistreat a horse.

(2) For the purposes of this rule "mistreat" means to abuse or treat a horse badly, cruelly or unfairly.

218BC. (1) A person in charge of a horse presented to race which on the racecourse has been found to be suffering a condition or has received veterinary treatment shall not be removed from the racecourse without the express permission of the Stewards.

(2) A trainer, or the person in charge, who removes a horse from the racecourse in contravention of sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

219. A person shall not do or fail to do anything which results in the inconsistent running of a horse.

220. A person shall not lead a horse at a racecourse other than by way of a lead rope attached to a properly fitted restraining device.

221. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not threaten, coerce or improperly influence anyone to refrain from nominating or starting a horse in a race.

222. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not threaten, coerce or improperly influence anyone to withdraw a horse from a race.

Protective gear

223. A person when engaged in any activity relating to the care, control, training or management of a horse shall wear adequate footwear, clothing and other protective bodily coverings.

224. (*Rule 224 repealed, HRA approved 11.12.2015*)

Trainers

225. A trainer shall adequately condition, prepare and supervise horses trained by that trainer.

226. A trainer shall not permit a person to drive, train or carry out duties in breach of rules 202, 203 or 204.

Money or other inducements

227. A person shall not give or offer any money or other inducement improperly to anyone employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry.

228. A person employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry shall not accept or agree to accept any money or other inducement improperly.

229. A person employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry who is offered or given any money or other inducement improperly shall immediately inform the Chairman of Stewards or Chief Steward.

Association with disqualified persons

230. Except with the consent of the Controlling Body or Stewards a person shall not associate or communicate for purposes relating to the harness racing industry with a disqualified person or a person whose name appears in the current list of disqualifications published or adopted by a recognised harness racing authority.

Assault and interference

231. (1) A person shall not:-

- (a) threaten
- (b) harass
- (c) intimidate
- (d) abuse
- (e) assault
- (f) otherwise interfere improperly with
- (g) bully

anyone employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry or otherwise having a connection with it.

(2) A person shall not misconduct himself in any way.

Weapons and related matters

232. A person while on a racecourse shall not, except with the approval of the Stewards, have in his or her possession or control a firearm or other weapon.

Conversing with driver

233. A person shall not converse with a driver after the driver is checked out for a race and is on the track.

Illegal betting

234. A person shall not lay or accept an illegal bet.

235. A person who believes that another person is likely to participate in or be connected with illegal betting shall not communicate with that other person in connection with such betting.

235A. (1) A trainer must not lay any horse that is either under his care, control or supervision or has been in the preceding 21 days.

(2) Any person employed by a trainer in connection with the training or care of horses must not lay a horse under the control of the trainer for whom he is or was employed, while so employed and for a period of 21 days thereafter.

(3) An agent or manager must not lay any horse to be driven by a driver for whom he is agent or manager.

(4) The connections must not lay any horse that is or may be entered by them or on their behalf, save that a bookmaker may lay a horse in accordance with his licence.

(5) Where under sub-rules (1), (2), (3) and (4) it is an offence for a person to lay a horse, it shall also be an offence for that person to:

- (a) have a horse laid on his behalf;
- (b) receive any monies or other valuable consideration in any way connected with the laying of the horse by another person.

(6) For the purposes of this rule “lay” means the offering or the placing of a bet on a horse:

- (a) to lose a race;
- (b) to be beaten by any other runner or runners;
- (c) to be beaten by any margin or range of margins;
- (d) that a horse will not be placed in a race in accordance with the provisions of Rule 49.

235B. (1) A trainer shall not place a bet on another horse in a race in which he has a starter.

(2) A trainer shall not place a bet on a horse in a race to finish ahead of a horse trained by that trainer in the race.

Employment

236. Except with the approval of the Controlling Body or Stewards, a person shall not employ or use a disqualified person in connection with the care, training, management, supervision or racing of horses.

Registration

237. A person shall not fail to register anything which these rules or the [Stud Book Regulations](#) require to be registered.

Orders and related matters

238. A person shall not fail to comply with any order, direction or requirement of HRA, the Controlling Body or the Stewards relating to harness racing or to the harness racing industry.

239. A person shall not do anything which can only be done at the order, direction or requirement of HRA, the Controlling Body or the Stewards in the absence of or contrary to, such order, direction or requirement.

239A. A person whose conduct or negligence has led or could lead to a breach of the rules is guilty of an offence.

Corruption and related matters

240. A person shall not, whether alone or in an association with others, do, permit or suffer anything before, during or after a race which in the opinion of the Stewards or Controlling Body:-

- (a) may cause someone to be:-
 - (i) unlawfully advantaged, or
 - (ii) unlawfully disadvantaged, or
 - (iii) penalised.
- (b) is corrupt.
- (c) is improper.

241. A person shall not in connection with any part of the harness racing industry do anything which is fraudulent or corrupt.

242. A person shall not furnish the Controlling Body with a document purporting to describe the ownership of a horse which is false or fails to mention a person with ownership rights or interests.

243. A person employed, engaged or participating in the harness racing industry shall not behave in a way which is prejudicial or detrimental to the industry.

244. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not communicate improperly with the Controlling Body, its members or employees about anything which is or is likely to be the subject of an inquiry by or appeal to the Controlling Body.

245. A person shall not direct, persuade, encourage or assist anyone to breach these rules, the [Stud Book Regulations](#) or otherwise engage in an improper practice.

246. A person who has reasonable grounds for believing that someone is behaving or may behave or has behaved in a way causing, likely to cause or which has caused a breach of these rules or the Stud Book Regulations shall promptly bring the matter to the notice of HRA, the Controlling Body or the Stewards.

247. A person attending before the Controlling Body its members or employees, the Stewards, officials, or at any proceeding under these rules, shall not speak or behave in a malicious, intimidatory or otherwise improper manner.

Publications and related matters

248. A person shall not say, publish or write or cause to be said, published or written anything malicious, intimidatory, obscene, offensive, defamatory, racist, threatening, harassing, discriminatory, abusive or otherwise improper about HRA, the Controlling Body, their members and employees or the Stewards or anyone else associated with the Harness Racing Industry.

249. A person whether alone or in association with others shall not say, publish or write or cause to be said, published or written anything intended improperly to influence a decision of HRA, the Controlling Body, their members or employees, or the Stewards, on any matter.

Alcohol and related matters

250. (1) A driver commits an offence if:-

- (a) A sample taken from him is found upon analysis to contain a substance banned by Rule 251, or
- (b) He refuses or fails to deliver a sample as directed by the Stewards, or tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes or in any way hinders the collection of such sample or attempts to do any of those things.

(2) A driver may be prevented by the Stewards from driving if in their opinion, based on any information, their own observations or on medical or other competent advice, his faculties may be impaired by any substance banned by Rule 251 or by any other cause.

(3) In the event of an analysis of a sample taken from a driver indicating the presence of a substance banned by Rule 251, or if a driver refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so, or tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes or in any way hinders the collection of such sample, or attempts to do any of those things, the Stewards may forthwith, pending the determination of any inquiry or other proceeding or the result of any other analysis, stand down such person from driving.

(4) In the event of a driver incurring a penalty or being prevented from driving under this rule he shall not resume driving until he delivers a sample, as directed by the Stewards, that is free of any substance banned by Rule 251.

(5) *(Rule 250(5) repealed, HRA approved 11.12.2015)*

250A. (1) A person carrying on or purporting to carry on an activity regulated by licence at any time or carrying on official duties at a meeting commits an offence if:

(a) a sample taken from him or her is found upon analysis to contain a substance banned by Rule 251A, or

(b) he or she refuses or fails to deliver a sample as directed by the Stewards, or tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes or in any way hinders the collection of such sample or attempts to do any of those things.

(2) A person carrying on or purporting to carry on a licensed activity at any time or carrying on official duties at a meeting may be prevented by the Stewards from conducting such activity or duties if in their opinion, based on any information, their own observations or on medical or other competent advice, his or her faculties may be impaired by any substance banned by Rule 251A or by any other cause.

(3) In the event of an analysis of a sample taken from a person carrying on or purporting to carry on a licensed activity at any time or carrying on official duties at a meeting indicating the presence of a substance banned by Rule 251A, or if such person refuses or fails to deliver a sample when directed to do so, or tampers with, adulterates, alters, substitutes or in any way hinders the collection of such sample or attempts to do any of those things, the Stewards may forthwith, pending the determination of any inquiry or other proceeding or the result of any other analysis, stand down such person from conducting licensed activities or official duties.

(4) In the event of a person under this rule incurring a penalty or being prevented from conducting licensed activities or official duties, the person shall not

resume such activities or duties until they deliver a sample, as directed by the Stewards, that is free of any substance banned by Rule 251A.

(5) For the purpose of this rule and Rule 251A, a person carrying on official duties includes veterinarians, farriers, track attendants, swabbing assistants, clerks of course, judges, starters and stewards.

251. The following substances and/or their metabolites, artifacts, and isomers are declared as banned substances in drivers when present in a sample (unless otherwise stated) at a concentration above the applicable cut-off level:-

- (a) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0µg/L).
- (b) All barbiturates (0µg/L); All Cannabinoids - substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, 11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (15µg/L): Synthetic cannabinoid analogues and/or their metabolites, such as JWH-018, JWH-073 and HU-210.
- (c) All diuretics (0µg/L): Probenecid: (0µg/L): Alcohol (at a concentration in excess of 0.02% on a breath analyser).
- (d) All stimulants – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Amphetamine (150µg/L): Methylamphetamine (150µg/L): Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (150µg/L): Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) (150µg/L): Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) (150µg/L): Methylphenidate (0µg/L): Modafinil (0µg/L): Cocaine (100µg/L): Ephedrine (10,000µg/L).

Substances in this group excluded are: Levo-amphetamine: Levo-methylamphetamine: Phenylpropanolamine: Pseudoephedrine.
- (e) All anorectics – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Phentermine (500µg/L): Diethylpropion (0µg/L): Sibutramine (0µg/L).
- (f) All opiates and opioids – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Morphine (0µg/L, save as specified by Rule 252: Codeine (0µg/L, save as specified in Rule 252): Oxycodone (0µg/L): Fentanyl (0µg/L): Alfentanil (0µg/L): Pethidine (0µg/L): Methadone (0µg/L): Heroin (0µg/L): Monoacetylmorphine (0µg/L): Hydromorphone (0µg/L): Buprenorphine (0µg/L).

Substances in this group excluded are: Dihydrocodeine: Dextromethorphan: Pholcodine: Propoxyphene: Tramadol.
- (g) All dissociative anaesthetics and related substances – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to: Ketamine (0µg/L): Phencyclidine (0µg/L): Tiletamine (0µg/L).
- (h) Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and pro-drugs of GHB (1,4-butanediol: gamma-butyrolactone) (10,000µg/L).
- (i) Benzylpiperazine (500µg/L) and phenylpiperazine (0µg/L) and their derivatives (0µg/L).
- (j) Tryptamine derivatives (0µg/L) (e.g. dimethyltryptamine:

- alphamethyltryptamine: hydroxydimethyltryptamine and related substances).
- (k) All benzodiazepines – substances in this group include: but are not restricted to: Diazepam (200µg/L): Nordiazepam (200µg/L): Oxazepam (200µg/L): Temazepam (200µg/L): Alprazolam (100µg/L, as alpha-hydroxyalprazolam): Clonazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoclonazepam): Flunitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoflunitrazepam): Nitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminonitrazepam): Bromazepam (0µg/L): Clobazam (0µg/L): Flumazenil (0µg/L): Lorazepam (0µg/L): Midazolam (0µg/L): Triazolam (0µg/L): and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity – benzodiazepine receptor agonists (zalplon: zolpidem: zopiclone).

251A. The following substances and/or their metabolites, artifacts, and isomers are declared as banned substances when present in a sample (unless otherwise stated) at a concentration above the applicable cut-off level in persons carrying on or purporting to carry on an activity regulated by licence at any time or carrying on official duties at a race meeting:-

- (a) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (0µg/L).
- (b) All barbiturates (0µg/L); All Cannabinoids - substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, 11-Nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (15µg/L): Synthetic cannabinoid analogues and/or their metabolites, such as JWH-018, JWH-073 and HU-210.
- (c) Alcohol (at a concentration in excess of 0.02% on a breath analyser).
- (d) All stimulants – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Amphetamine (150µg/L): Methylamphetamine (150µg/L): Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (150µg/L): Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) (150µg/L): Methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) (150µg/L): Methylphenidate (0µg/L): Modafinil (0µg/L): Cocaine (100µg/L): Ephedrine (10,000µg/L). Substances in this group excluded are: Levo-amphetamine: Levo-methylamphetamine: Phenylpropanolamine: Pseudoephedrine.
- (e) All opiates and opioids – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to, Morphine (0µg/L, save as specified by Rule 252): Codeine (0µg/L, save as specified in Rule 252): Oxycodone (0µg/L): Fentanyl (0µg/L): Alfentanil (0µg/L): Pethidine (0µg/L): Methadone (0µg/L): Heroin (0µg/L): Monoacetylmorphine (0µg/L): Hydromorphone (0µg/L): Buprenorphine (0µg/L). Substances in this group excluded are: Dihydrocodeine: Dextromethorphan: Pholcodine: Propoxyphene: Tramadol.
- (f) All dissociative anaesthetics and related substances – substances in this group include, but are not restricted to: Ketamine (0µg/L): Phencyclidine (0µg/L): Tiletamine (0µg/L).
- (g) All benzodiazepines – substances in this group include: but are not restricted to: Diazepam (200µg/L): Nordiazepam (200µg/L): Oxazepam (200µg/L): Temazepam (200µg/L): Alprazolam (100µg/L, as alpha-hydroxyalprazolam): Clonazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoclonazepam): Flunitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminoflunitrazepam): Nitrazepam (100µg/L, as 7-aminonitrazepam):

Bromazepam (0µg/L): Clobazam (0µg/L): Flumazenil (0µg/L): Lorazepam (0µg/L): Midazolam (0µg/L): Triazolam (0µg/L): and substances with similar structure or pharmacological activity – benzodiazepine receptor agonists (zalplon: zolpidem: zopiclone).

252. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 251, when Codeine and/or Morphine are detected in a sample taken from a driver then the sample shall be deemed not to contain Codeine and Morphine if:-

- (a) The total Codeine and Morphine concentration is less than 2,000µg/L;
- or
- (b) The total Codeine and Morphine concentration achieved in confirmatory testing is in the range 2,000 – 15,000µg/L inclusive and at least one of the following applies:-
 - (i) The Codeine to Morphine ratio contained in the sample is greater than 1.0; or
 - (ii) The driver satisfies the Stewards that there is no illegal use of opiates or opioids by the driver.

252A. The Stewards may stay in whole or in part, and for such period and under such terms and conditions as they think fit, the operation of any penalty imposed for a breach of Rule 250 or 250A. Provided that, in the event of any failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the stay, the Stewards may order that the penalty take effect.

252B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 250, the Stewards may permit a driver to receive a specified banned substance, subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The medication must be essential treatment for a substantial illness, condition or ailment suffered by the driver.
- (b) The medication must be prescribed by a medical practitioner.
- (c) The medical practitioner must certify:-
 - (i) The nature of the illness, condition or ailment being suffered by the driver.
 - (ii) That no alternative, non-banned substance would serve the same purpose for the illness, condition or ailment concerned.
 - (iii) That the medication would not affect the driver in a race or track-work to the extent that it could in any way constitute a danger to the driver or other drivers.
- (d) The driver must if requested submit to medical examination by a medical practitioner appointed by a Controlling Body or Stewards to advise it or them on the matters raised in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (c) of this rule.
- (e) The driver must:-
 - (i) Before driving make application to the Controlling Body or Stewards for permission to drive with a specifically prescribed banned substance in his system.

- (ii) Adhere strictly to his prescribed medication and must report to the Stewards immediately he forms the intention to discontinue or in any way vary his prescribed medication.
 - (iii) Report to the Stewards immediately he believes that either his illness, condition or ailment or his medication may have some influence on his ability to drive effectively and/or safely.
 - (iv) Renew his application for exemption on each occasion on which he applies for the renewal of his licence.
- (f) Under no circumstances shall a person be granted retrospective exemption under this rule.

252BB. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 250A, the Stewards may permit a person referred to in Rule 250A to receive a specified banned substance, subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The medication must be essential treatment for a substantial illness, condition or ailment suffered by that person.
- (b) The medication must be prescribed by a medical practitioner.
- (c) The medical practitioner must certify:-
 - (i) The nature of the illness, condition or ailment being suffered by such person.
 - (ii) That no alternative, non-banned substance would serve the same purpose for the illness, condition or ailment concerned.
 - (iii) That the medication would not affect the person carrying on or purporting to carry on licensed activities or official duties to the extent that it could in any way constitute a danger to that person or others.
- (d) The person carrying on or purporting to carry on licensed activities or official duties must if requested submit to medical examination by a medical practitioner appointed by a Controlling Body or Stewards to advise it or them on the matters raised in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) of paragraph (c) of this rule.
- (e) The person carrying on or purporting to carry on licensed activities or official duties must:-
 - (i) Before engaging in the relevant activity make application to the Controlling Body or Stewards for permission to conduct the activity with a specifically prescribed banned substance in his system.
 - (ii) Adhere strictly to his prescribed medication and must report to the Stewards immediately he forms the intention to discontinue or in any way vary his prescribed medication.
 - (iii) Report to the Stewards immediately he believes that either his illness, condition or ailment or his medication may have some

influence on his ability to conduct the activity effectively and/or safely.

- (iv) Renew his application for exemption on each occasion on which he applies for the renewal of his license.

(f) Under no circumstances shall a person be granted retrospective exemption under this rule.

252C. A licensed person or official, when carrying on or purporting to carry on a licensed activity or duties related to the care and control of horses or the conduct of a race shall not be, in the opinion of the Stewards, under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

252D. For the purposes of Rules 250, 250A and 252C:

(a) The Stewards may administer any test or use any equipment as they consider appropriate;

(b) A urine sample provided by a person to whom those rules apply shall only be declared free of any banned substance if the sample contains a creatinine concentration of 200mg/L or greater. In the event that the urine sample does not contain this concentration, the person shall be required to deliver a further urine sample or samples as directed by the Stewards.

252E. (1) A certificate from a person or drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body which certifies the presence of a banned substance in or on a person at, or approximately at a particular time or in blood, urine, saliva or other matter or sample or specimen tested is prima-facie evidence of the presence of a banned substance.

(2) If another person or drug testing laboratory approved by the Controlling Body analyses a portion of the sample or specimen referred to in sub-rule (1) and certifies the presence of a banned substance in the sample or specimen that certification together with the certification referred to in sub-rule (1) is conclusive evidence of the presence of a prohibited substance.

(3) A certificate furnished under this rule which relates to blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from a person shall be prima facie evidence if sub-rule (1) only applies, and conclusive evidence if both sub-rules (1) and (2) apply, that the sample taken from the person was not free of a banned substance.

(4) A certificate furnished under this rule which relates to blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen taken from a person shall be prima facie evidence if sub-rule (1) only applies, and conclusive evidence if both sub-rules (1) and (2) apply, that the banned substance was present in or on the person at the time the blood, urine, saliva or sample or specimen was taken from the person.

(5) Sub-rules (1) and (2) do not preclude the presence of a banned substance in or on a person, or in blood, urine, saliva, or other matter or sample or specimen being established in other ways.

(6) Sub-rule (3) does not preclude the fact that a person provided a sample not free of a banned substance being established in other ways.

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, certificates do not possess evidentiary value nor establish an offence, where it is proved that the certification procedure or any act or omission forming part of or relevant to the process resulting in the issue of a certificate, was materially flawed.

Rule 252F. *(Rule 252F repealed, HRA approved 11.12.2015)*

Illegal communications

253. A person on a racecourse shall not use a telephone or other communication device for an illegal or otherwise improper purpose or contrary to a restriction on such use imposed by the Stewards.

Assumed Names

254. Unless the Controlling Body otherwise approves a person shall not use an assumed name or alias.

Children's Access to Stabling Areas On-Course

254A. (1) *(Rule 254A(1) repealed, HRA approved 07.12.2017)*

(2) *(Rule 254A(2) repealed, HRA approved 07.12.2017)*

(3) *(Rule 254A(3) repealed, HRA approved 07.12.2017)*

Blood Doping

254A. (1) Subject to sub-rule (2) a person shall not either directly or indirectly withdraw from a horse, manipulate and reinfuse into a horse homologous, heterologous or autologous blood products or blood cells.

(2) A registered veterinary surgeon may for lifesaving purposes or through use of veterinary regenerative therapies for the treatment of musculoskeletal injury withdraw from a horse, manipulate and reinfuse into a horse homologous, heterologous or autologous blood products or blood cells.

(3) A horse that is treated in accordance with sub-rule (2) shall not be permitted to start in any race for a period of eight clear days from the date of the treatment.

(4) A person who fails to comply with sub-rules (1), (2) or (3) is guilty of an offence.

Creation of offences

255. (1) A person who fails to comply with any provision of a rule contained in Part 14 is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who infringes an offence provision in these rules or the [SBR](#) is guilty of an offence.

Possession

255A. (1) For the purpose of the Rules:-

(a) A person shall be deemed to have in their possession any animal or item of property which is found in or on their

- registered training establishment, artificial breeding station, stud, stable, motor vehicle, float or their place of residence.
 - (b) A person shall ensure that they do not have in their possession any animal or item of property which may give rise to a breach of the Rules.
- (2) It is not a defence to a charge under this rule (or any other rule) that the person:-
 - (a) Did not have any knowledge of the existence or presence of the animal or item of property which is the subject of the charge.
 - (b) Had an honest and reasonable mistake of fact as to the existence or presence of the animal or item of property which is the subject of the charge.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.