



LABORATORY ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS

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1.0 Terms and definitions

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a Laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Aliquot: A portion of the Sample of biological fluid or tissue (e.g., urine, blood, etc.) obtained from the horse and used in the analytical process.

Analytical Testing: The parts of the Drug and Medication Control process involving Sample handling, analysis and reporting following receipt in the Laboratory.

Atypical Finding: A report from a Laboratory that requires further investigation as provided by the National Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents before determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Batch: A set of samples processed as a group.

Certified Reference Material: Reference Material characterized by a metrologically valid procedure for one or more specified properties, accompanied by a certificate that provides the value of the specified property, its associated uncertainty, and a statement of metrological traceability.

Competition: A horse race. The distinction between a Competition and an Event will be provided in the rules of the applicable organization.

Confirmation Procedure: An analytical test procedure whose purpose is to identify the presence or concentration of one or more specific Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Method in a Sample. A Confirmation Procedure may also indicate in a Sample a concentration of Prohibited Substance greater than a threshold concentration plus the measurement uncertainty.

Coverage factor k: The coverage factor k is a numerical value from statistical tables or computation that is used to compute the measurement uncertainty associated with a method. For example, a coverage factor of 3 confers a certain level of statistical certainty for the measurement uncertainty value. Larger values of the “coverage factor k” increase the certainty of the measurement uncertainty estimate.

Designated Special Event: A series of individual national Competitions conducted together under an organizing body (e.g., TOBA Graded Stakes Committee, Triple Crown Productions, Breeders’ Cup Limited) and for which a significant increase of resources and sample testing capacity may be required to

conduct Drug and Medication Control for the Event as determined by the RMTTC.

Drug and Medication Control: The process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Event: A series of individual Competitions (e.g., Breeders' Cup races) conducted under the supervision of one organizing body.

Fit for Purpose: Suitability of a test to meet testing objectives.

Horse: For purposes of Drug and Medication Control, any horse entered in an officially recognized competition conducted under the rules of racing of State Horse Racing Authority.

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between In-competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of a relevant State Horse Racing Authority, an In-Competition test is a test wherein a horse is selected for Testing in the period immediately before or after completion of a Competition.

Initial Testing Procedure (Screen Testing Procedure): An analytical test procedure whose purpose is to identify those Samples which may contain a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the quantity of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in excess of a defined threshold.

Intermediate Precision: Variation in results observed when one or more factors, such as time, equipment, and operator are varied within a Laboratory.

International Standard: A standard adopted by the RMTTC in support of the Code. Compliance with a National Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures covered by the National Standard were performed properly.

Laboratory: An accredited laboratory applying test methods and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection and, if applicable, quantification of a substance in urine, blood, and other biological Samples.

Laboratory Documentation Package: The material produced by the Laboratory to support the finding of an Adverse Analytical Finding as set forth in the RMTTC Technical Document for Laboratory Documentation Packages (Appendix C).

Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody: Documentation of the sequence of

Persons in possession of the Sample and any Aliquot of the Sample taken for Testing. [Comment: Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody is generally documented by a written record of the date, location, action taken, and the individual performing an action with a Sample or Aliquot.]

Marker: A compound, group of compounds, or biological parameters that indicate the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

Measurement Uncertainty: The Measurement Uncertainty (MU) is a parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the concentration of the analyte. The MU is different from the error associated with the measurement since the error is the difference between the measured value and the true value whereas the measurement uncertainty is a range of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured concentration.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL): concentration of a Prohibited Substance or Metabolite of a Prohibited Substance or Marker of a Prohibited Substance or Method that a Laboratory is expected to reliably detect and confirm in the routine daily operation of the Laboratory. See Attachment B—AGSC Testing Protocol.

National Standard for Laboratories (NSL): The National Standard applicable to Laboratories as set forth herein.

Non-Threshold Substance: A substance for which the documentable detection of any concentration is considered a Drug and Medication Control rule violation.

Out-of-Competition: Any Drug and Medication Control which is not In-Competition.

Person: A natural person or an organization or other entity.

Presumptive Analytical Finding: The status of a Sample test result for which there is a suspicious result in the Initial Testing Procedure, but for which a confirmation test has not yet been performed.

Prohibited Method: Any method or practice so described under RCI Model Rules, Section ARCI-011-015.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance not specifically permitted by state statute or by the rules promulgated by the State Horse Racing Authority.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: To disseminate or distribute information

to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Quality Manual: The Quality Manual is a document that describes the Laboratory's quality system. The Quality Manual shall include an Introduction, statement of the Scope, a section on Definitions and Terminology, a section on Management Requirements, and a section on Technical Requirements. The Management Requirements shall include sections on Organization, the Management System, Document control, Review of Contracts, Subcontracting, Purchasing, Service to the customer, Complaints, Control of Non-Conforming Work, Improvement, Corrective Actions, Preventive Actions, Control of Quality Records, Internal Audits, and Management Review. The Technical Requirements shall include sections on Personnel, Accommodations, Test Methods and Validation, Equipment, Measurement Traceability, Sampling, Handing of Test Items, Quality Control, and Reports and Calibration Certificates.

Reference Collection: A collection of samples of known origin that may be used in the determination of the identity of an unknown substance. For example, a well characterized sample obtained from a verified administration study in which scientific documentation of the identity of Metabolite(s) can be demonstrated.

Reference Material: Material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with respect to one or more specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in a measurement process.

Repeatability, s_r : Variability observed within a laboratory, over a short time, using a single operator, item of equipment, etc.

Reproducibility, s_R : Variability obtained when different laboratories analyze the same Sample.

Revocation: The permanent withdrawal of a Laboratory's RMTCC accreditation.

Sample/Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Drug and Medication Control.

Split Sample: Division of a Specimen taken for testing into two portions at collection, usually designated "A" and "B".

State Horse Racing Authority: The entity(ies) designated by each state as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement Drug and Medication Control rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the state level.

Suspension: The temporary withdrawal of a Laboratory's RMTCC accreditation.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Testing: The parts of the Drug and Medication Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the Laboratory.

Threshold Substance: A substance for which the detection and quantification of the substance at a concentration in excess of a stated threshold concentration plus the measurement uncertainty is considered an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Trainer: For purposes of Drug and Medication Control, the Trainer is the Person who is the absolute insurer of the condition of the Horse.

Use: The application, ingestion, inhalation, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

2.0 Process and Requirements for RMTC accreditation

This section describes the specific requirements that a laboratory shall fulfill in the process of applying for, obtaining, and maintaining RMTC accreditation.

The RMTC accreditation program shall be accredited to ISO/IEC 17011:2004 standards.

2.1 Applying for RMTC Laboratory Accreditation

2.1.2 Submit initial Application Form along with description of the Candidate Laboratory

The candidate laboratory shall complete the Application Form as provided by the RMTC and the candidate laboratory shall also complete a detailed technical questionnaire provided by the RMTC and submit it to the RMTC. The questionnaire will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- List of technical, administrative, and research staff members and their qualifications;
- Description of physical facilities, including a description of the security considerations for *Samples* and records;
- List of proposed and actual instrumental resources and equipment;
- Method validation data;
- Quality Manual
- List of available Reference Materials or standards, or plans to acquire Reference Materials or standards, including properly validated biological Sample Reference Collections.

Note: The RMTC may require an update of this information during the process of accreditation.

All of the materials must be delivered to the RMTC in order to be considered for accreditation. The completed Application shall be signed by the Laboratory Director.

2.1.3 Provide letter(s) of support

Upon successful completion of the above, the candidate laboratory shall be requested by the RMTC to provide an official letter of support from the responsible State Horse Racing Authority and any other responsible party within the respective state. The submitted materials shall contain as a minimum:

- The level of annual financial support for the period of the contract or other agreement;
- The estimated number of drug and medication control samples submitted

to the candidate laboratory for the period of the contract or other agreement;

- The most recent copy of the agreement between the candidate laboratory and State Horse Racing Authority

If the candidate laboratory has been under a contract of similar nature to that when the application for accreditation is submitted, an assessment by the State Horse Racing Authority of the laboratory's contractual performance should also be submitted. Any additional information regarding the above shall be given due consideration by the RMTC.

Letters of support from other State Horse Racing Authorities may also be provided in addition to the above referenced letters.

If the candidate laboratory, as an organization, is linked to host organizations (e.g., universities, private organization) and/or supported by a public authority, an official letter of support from such authority shall be provided. In addition to the above referenced letter from the State Horse Racing Authority, the following information should be provided:

- Documentation of the administrative support for the laboratory;
- Financial support for the laboratory, if relevant;
- Support for the research and development activities;
- Guarantee of provision of necessary analytical facilities and instrumentation.

2.1.4 Conduct Initial visit

Usually, the RMTC Laboratory Assessors shall conduct an initial visit (2-3 days) to the candidate laboratory at the candidate laboratory's expense. The purpose of this visit is to clarify issues with regard to the accreditation process and the defined requirements in the International Laboratory Accreditation (ILAC-G7 latest edition of *Accreditation Requirements and Operating Criteria for Horseracing Laboratories*) and to obtain information about different aspects of the laboratory relevant for the accreditation. Such a visit could be conducted prior to or during the accreditation process. The RMTC Horse Testing Laboratory Committee may issue an exemption from the initial site visit for those candidate laboratories that have been accredited to ISO/IEC 17025-2005 for five or more years. Laboratories seeking exemption must submit the two most recent accreditation audit reports from their accrediting authority.

2.1.5 Issue final report and recommendation

Within approximately six (6) weeks after the initial visit or the receipt of the questionnaire, the RMTC Horse Testing Laboratory Committee will complete and submit a report to the candidate laboratory. In the report the Committee will make

recommendations with respect to granting the candidate laboratory the status of RMTCC Provisional Accreditation or, if this is not the case, identifying needed improvements in order to be considered for status of RMTCC Provisional Accreditation.

2.1.6 Compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest

The candidate laboratory shall implement and comply with the provision(s) in the Code of Ethics which are relevant for a laboratory during the probationary period. The laboratory shall communicate the Code of Ethics to all employees and ensure understanding of and commitment to the different aspects of the Code of Ethics. The candidate laboratory shall provide to the RMTCC a letter of compliance with the Code of Ethics, signed by the Laboratory Director.

2.2 Preparing for RMTCC Laboratory Accreditation

Before entering the provisional accreditation period, the candidate laboratory may be required to perform a pre-provisional accreditation test, consisting of the analysis of at least ten (10) single-masked Proficiency Test (PT) samples in order to assess its competence at that time. The pre-provisional accreditation test may be conducted prior to an initial site visit as described in 2.1.4. The candidate laboratory shall successfully identify and document concentrations in excess of the threshold(s) or Minimum Required Performance Levels (MRPL), as applicable, of the Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substances, or Marker(s) of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods within fifteen (15) working days of opening the PT samples. The candidate laboratory shall provide a test report for each of the PT samples in the pre-provisional accreditation test. For negative samples, the RMTCC Horse Testing Laboratory Committee may request all or a portion of the negative screening data. For selected samples for which there is a Positive Finding, the candidate laboratory shall provide a Laboratory Documentation Package. Additional data are to be provided upon the RMTCC Horse Testing Laboratory Committee's request. The candidate laboratory's performance in the pre-provisional accreditation test shall be taken into consideration by the Committee to gauge the laboratory's competence as well as allow the Committee to provide feedback on areas in need of improvement. Documentation of corrective actions, if any, shall be reported upon request. Such testing will be taken into account in the overall review of the candidate laboratory's application and may affect the timeliness of the candidate laboratory's entry into the provisional phase of accreditation.

Upon successful completion of the provisions of section 2.1 and following official notification by the RMTCC, a candidate laboratory enters the provisional phase of RMTCC accreditation as a RMTCC provisional laboratory. The probationary period shall end after one (1) year and following the successful completion of all proficiency test sets.

2.2.1 Obtain Laboratory ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation

The laboratory shall be accredited by a relevant accreditation body to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 with primary reference to the interpretations and applications of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 requirements as described in the Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples (Section 2). The relevant accreditation body shall be an International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) full member that is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA). The laboratory shall prepare and establish the required documentation and system according to the requirements in Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples (Section 2). Based on this, the laboratory shall initiate and prepare for the accreditation process by consulting with a relevant accreditation body (e.g., A2LA, FQS, etc.). An assessment team consisting of representatives from a relevant accreditation body, including independent technical assessor(s) recommended by the RMTC will assess the laboratory. The laboratory shall correct any identified non-conformities within defined time-frames and document any non-conformities accordingly. Summaries of the Assessment Report and any documentation of correction of non-conformities shall be sent by the laboratory to the RMTC. The ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation shall be obtained before the end of the provisional period.

2.2.2 Participate in the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program (EQAP)

During the probationary period the laboratory shall successfully analyze at least ten (10) single-masked PT samples in multiple rounds containing a minimum of five samples per set (See Appendix A for a description of the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program).

After successful completion of the provisional period, as a final proficiency test, the laboratory shall analyze a minimum of 10 single-masked PT samples and, if deemed necessary, by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee in the presence of RMTC Laboratory Assessors. The final accreditation test shall assess both the scientific competence and the capability of the laboratory to manage multiple Samples. Costs associated with the RMTC on-site visit shall be paid by the laboratory. The provisional laboratory shall successfully identify and/or document a concentration in excess of the threshold or Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL) of the Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substances, or Marker(s) of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods within fifteen (15) working days of opening the samples. The provisional laboratory shall provide a Test Report for each of the samples in the proficiency test. For negative samples, the RMTC *may* request all or a portion of the negative screening data. For selected samples for which there is a Positive Analytical Finding, the provisional laboratory shall provide a Laboratory Documentation

Package. This documentation shall be submitted to the State Horse Racing Authority and the RMTC Horse Testing Laboratory Committee within thirty (30) days of the RMTC's request.

2.2.3 Plan and implement research activities

The provisional laboratory shall develop a plan, including a budget, for its research and development activities in the field of Drug and Medication Control within a 2-year period. The provisional laboratory shall demonstrate in its budget an allocation to research and development activities in the field of Drug and Medication Control of at least 10% of the annual budget for the initial 2-year period. At least two research and development activities shall be initiated and implemented within the provisional period. The research activities can either be conducted by the laboratory or in cooperation with other RMTC accredited Laboratories or other research organizations. The research plan should be developed in consultation with the relevant State Horse Racing Authority.

2.2.4 Plan and implement sharing of knowledge

The provisional laboratory shall demonstrate during the probationary period its willingness and ability to share knowledge with other RMTC accredited Laboratories. The provisional laboratory shall prepare and convey information and knowledge on at least two specific issues to the other RMTC accredited Laboratories within the provisional period. A description of this sharing is provided in the Code of Ethics.

2.3 Obtaining RMTC Accreditation

2.3.1 Participate in a RMTC accreditation audit

In the last phase of the provisional period the RMTC will prepare in cooperation with the laboratory a final RMTC accreditation assessment. Compliance with the defined requirements in the Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples (Section 2) and the practice and documentation of the laboratory will be assessed. If the RMTC has participated in the initial ISO/IEC 17025:2005 assessment, the final RMTC assessment may only consist of a document audit. Otherwise, the audit can be conducted together with the relevant accreditation body or separately if more practical. Should an on-site audit take place by the RMTC, the associated cost shall be paid by the laboratory. Based on the audit, the RMTC will issue an Audit Report and submit this to the laboratory. If applicable, the laboratory shall correct identified non-compliances within defined time-frames and report these to the RMTC.

2.3.2 RMTc report and recommendation

Based on the relevant documentation from the laboratory, the Audit Report(s) from RMTc representative(s) and the Audit Report(s) from the relevant accreditation body, the RMTc will make a final report including a recommendation concerning the accreditation of the laboratory. The report and recommendation will be submitted to the RMTc Executive Committee for approval. In case that the recommendation is that the laboratory should not be accredited, the laboratory will have a maximum of six (6) months to correct and improve specific parts of their operation, at which time a further report will be made by the RMTc.

2.3.3 Issue and publication of Accreditation certificate

A certificate signed by a duly authorized representative of the RMTc shall be issued in recognition of an accreditation. Such certificate shall specify the name of the Laboratory and the period (e.g., typically two years) for which the certificate is valid. Certificates may be issued after the effective date, with retroactive effect. A list of accredited Laboratories will be available on RMTc's website at <http://www.RMTcnet.com>.

2.4 Maintaining RMTc Accreditation

2.4.1 Maintain ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation

The Laboratory shall hold an accreditation from the relevant accreditation body, ILAC full member, signatory to ILAC MRA, according to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 with primary reference to the interpretations and applications of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 requirements as described in the Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples (Section 2).

2.4.2 Participate in the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program (EQAP)

The RMTc accredited Laboratories are required to successfully participate in the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program (EQAP) involving both single-masked and double-masked proficiency test samples.

2.4.3 Document Compliance with the RMTc Laboratory Code of Ethics plus Conflict of Interest

The Laboratory shall annually provide to the RMTc a letter of compliance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics (Appendix B), signed by the Laboratory Director. The Laboratory may be asked to provide documentation of compliance

with the provisions of the Code of Ethics (Appendix B).

2.4.4 Document implemented research activities

The Laboratory shall maintain a plan for research and development in the field of Drug and Medication Control, including an annual budget in this area of at least 10% of the total annual budget.

The Laboratory should document the publication of results of the research in relevant scientific papers in the peer-reviewed literature. The list of scientific papers shall be made available to the RMTC upon request. The Laboratory may also demonstrate a research program by documenting successful or pending applications for research grants.

The Laboratory shall provide an annual progress report to the RMTC documenting research and development results in the field of Drug and Medication Control and dissemination of the results. The Laboratory should also describe research and development plans for the next year.

2.4.5 Document implemented sharing of knowledge

The Laboratory shall demonstrate its willingness and ability to share knowledge with other RMTC accredited Laboratories. The Laboratory shall provide an annual report on sharing of knowledge with all other RMTC accredited Laboratories. A description of this sharing is provided in the Code of Ethics.

2.4.6 Provide renewed letter(s) of support

Letter(s) of Support, as described in Section 2.1.3, from a state horse racing authority shall be required in years in which there is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 re-assessment. For any commitment of less than three years, the State Horse Racing Authority responsible for a state Drug and Medication Control program shall be required to provide letter(s) of support for the Laboratory every year.

2.4.7 Minimum number of Samples

In order to maintain proficiency, RMTC-accredited Laboratories are required to analyze Drug and Medication Control Samples that are provided by State Horse Racing Authorities from a minimum of 2,500 horses per year, excluding those horses sampled for TCO₂ analysis, following the principles of the RMTC Drug and Medication Control Program. The RMTC will monitor the number of horses tested by the Laboratory. If the number of horses falls below 2,500 per year, RMTC Laboratory accreditation may be suspended or revoked in accordance with sections 2.4.9.2, and 2.4.9.3.

2.4.8 Participate in RMTC/Accreditation Body periodical assessments and re-assessments

The RMTC reserves the right to inspect and assess the Laboratory at any time. The notice of the assessment/inspection will be made in writing to the Laboratory Director. In exceptional circumstances, the assessment/inspection may be unannounced.

2.4.8.1 RMTC/Accreditation Body re-assessment

The Laboratory must receive ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation including compliance with the Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples (Section 2)

Copies of the assessment summary report as well as the Laboratory responses shall be sent in a timely fashion to the RMTC by the Laboratory. The Laboratory shall also provide a copy of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certificate as soon as it is obtained from the relevant accreditation body.

2.4.8.2 Accreditation Body periodical assessment

In years when an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 assessment is required, the Laboratory shall provide the RMTC with a copy of any external assessments and evidence of corrective actions for any noncompliance(s) within thirty (30) days of completion.

2.4.9 RMTC report and recommendation

The RMTC will annually review Laboratory compliance with the requirements listed in the ILAC-G7. With the exception of re-accreditation and other required on-site assessments, the annual review may consist of a documentation assessment. The RMTC may require documentation from the Laboratory. Failure of the Laboratory to provide timely information requested in evaluating performance by the specified date shall be considered a refusal to cooperate and may result in Suspension or Revocation of accreditation.

The RMTC will consider the overall, EQAP, and routine performance of the Laboratory in making decisions regarding continued accreditation. The Laboratory's performance on aspects of the standards described in Section 2 (such as turn around times, Documentation Package contents, and feedback from customer organizations) will be considered in formulating such recommendation in consultation with the relevant State Horse Racing Authority.

2.4.9.1 Maintenance of accreditation

In the event that the Laboratory has maintained satisfactory performance, the RMTC will maintain the accreditation of the Laboratory.

2.4.9.2 Suspension of accreditation

Whenever the RMTC has reason to believe that Suspension of accreditation may be required and that immediate action is necessary in order to protect the interests of the Drug and Medication Control Community, the RMTC may immediately suspend a Laboratory's accreditation. If necessary, such a decision may be taken by the Chairman of the RMTC Executive Committee. Confidential notice will be given to the relevant State Horse Racing Authority and the RMTC will assist the Authority in order to assure an orderly transfer of services during the suspension period.

Suspension of accreditation may be based on, but not limited to, the following considerations:

- Suspension of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation;
- Failure to take appropriate corrective action after an unsatisfactory performance either in routine Analytical Testing or in a proficiency test;
- Failure to comply with any of the requirements or standards listed in ILAC-G7 and/or Technical Documents;
- Failure to cooperate with the RMTC or the relevant State Horse Racing Authority in providing documentation;
- Lack of compliance with the RMTC Laboratory Code of Ethics;
- Major changes in key staff without proper and timely notification to RMTC;
- Failure to cooperate in any RMTC enquiry in relation to the activities of the Laboratory;
- Non-compliances identified from laboratory on-site assessments;
- Loss of financial and administrative support jeopardizing the quality and/or viability of the Laboratory.
- Material breach of contractual obligation to a State Horse Racing Authority

The RMTC may decide upon a Suspension of accreditation at any time based on the results of the EQAP program or other evidence of serious deviation(s) from the ILAC-G7 arising from the routine analysis of Drug and Medication Control Samples.

The period and terms of Suspension shall be proportionate to the seriousness of the non-compliance(s) or lack of performance and the need to ensure accurate and reliable drug testing of Horses. A period of Suspension shall be up to 6 months, during which time any non-compliance must be corrected, documented and reported to the RMTC at least six (6) weeks before the end of the Suspension period. Delay in submitting the proper corrective actions may lead to

an extension of the Suspension period. If the non-compliance is not corrected during the Suspension period, the Laboratory accreditation will be revoked, unless an extension, not to exceed two (2) months, is granted by the RMTTC.

2.4.9.3 Revocation of accreditation

The RMTTC Executive Committee shall revoke the accreditation of any Laboratory accredited under these provisions if it determines that Revocation is necessary to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of drug tests and the accurate reporting of test results. Revocation of accreditation may be based on, but not limited to, the following considerations:

- Loss of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation or repeated Suspensions of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation;
- Systematic failure to comply with ILAC-G7 and/or Technical Documents;
- Laboratory non-compliances identified (e.g., on-site assessments, documented client complaints, other enquiries);
- Repeated failure to take appropriate corrective action following unsatisfactory performance either in routine analytical testing or in a proficiency test;
- A repeated violation of the requirements and provisions of ILAC-G7;
- Failure to correct a lack of compliance with any of the requirements or standards listed in the ILAC-G7 and Appendix A EQAP during a Suspension period;
- Failure to cooperate with the RMTTC or the relevant State Horse Racing Authority during the Suspension phase;
- Recurrent non-compliances to the ILAC-G7 and/or Technical Documents and lack of cooperation with the RMTTC;
- Failure to inform clients of Suspension of accreditation;
- A repeated violation of the Code of Ethics;
- Any other cause that materially affects the ability of the Laboratory to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of drug tests and the accurate reporting of results;

If a Laboratory, whose accreditation has been revoked, should seek a new accreditation, it shall begin the process as a new laboratory as described in Section 2.1

2.4.10 Notification

2.4.10.1 Written Notice

When a Laboratory is suspended or the RMTTC seeks to revoke accreditation, the RMTTC shall immediately serve the Laboratory with written notice of the Suspension or proposed Revocation by facsimile, hand delivery, or registered or

certified mail, return receipt requested. This notice shall state the following:

- 1) The reason for Suspension or proposed Revocation;
- 2) The terms of the Suspension or proposed Revocation; and
- 3) The period of Suspension.

2.4.10.2 Effective Date

A Suspension is immediately effective. A proposed Revocation is effective sixty (60) calendar days after the date on the written notice or, if review is requested, upon the RMTC's decision to uphold the proposed Revocation. A Laboratory that has received notice that its accreditation is in the process of being revoked shall be suspended until the Revocation is made final or is rescinded by the RMTC.

2.4.10.3 Public Notice

The RMTC will immediately notify all relevant authorities of the name and address of any Laboratory that has had its accreditation suspended or revoked, and the name of any Laboratory that has had its Suspension lifted.

The RMTC will provide to any State Horse Racing Authority, upon written request, the RMTC's written decision which upholds or denies the Suspension or proposed Revocation.

The RMTC's website will be updated regarding a Laboratory's accreditation status.

2.4.11 Issue and publication of Accreditation certificate

If maintenance of accreditation is approved, the Laboratory shall receive a certificate signed by a duly authorized representative of the RMTC issued in recognition of such accreditation. Such a certificate shall specify the name of the Laboratory and the period (*e.g.*, typically two years) for which the certificate shall be valid. Certificates may be issued after the effective date, with retroactive effect.

2.5 Accreditation Requirements for Designated Special Events

There must be agreement between the Designated Special Event Organizer, the State Horse Racing Authority and the RMTC accredited Laboratory with regard to testing requirements such as turn-around time and scope of testing (if different from routine samples, *e.g.* Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association's Graded Stakes Testing requirements). The Laboratory will be required to report on staffing and equipment issues as required by the RMTC.

3.0 Application of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 to the Analysis of Urine and Blood Drug and Medication Control Samples

3.1 Introduction and Scope

This section of the document is intended as an application as described in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for the field of Drug and Medication Control. Any aspect of testing or management not specifically discussed in this document shall be governed by ISO/IEC 17025:2005. The application focuses on the specific parts of the processes that are critical with regard to the quality of the laboratory's performance as a Drug and Medication Control Laboratory and are therefore determined to be significant in the evaluation and accreditation process.

This section introduces the specific performance standards for a Drug and Medication Control Laboratory. The conduct of testing is considered a process within the definitions of ISO 17000:2004. Performance standards are defined according to a process model where the Drug and Medication Control Laboratory practice is structured into three main categories of processes:

- Analytical and technical processes;
- Management processes;
- Support processes.

Wherever possible, the application will follow the format of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 document. The concepts of the quality management system, continuous improvement, and customer satisfaction have been included.

3.2 Analytical and Technical Processes

3.2.1 Receipt of Samples

3.2.1.1 Samples (Blood or Urine) may be received by any method acceptable within the concepts of the International Standard for Testing.

3.2.1.2 The transport container shall first be inspected and any irregularities recorded.

3.2.1.3 The transfer of the Samples from the courier or other person delivering the Samples shall be documented including, at a minimum, the date, the time of receipt, and the name and signature of the Laboratory representative receiving the Samples. This information shall be included in the Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody record.

3.2.2 Handling and Retention of Samples

3.2.2.1 The Laboratory shall have a system to uniquely identify the Samples and associate each Sample with the collection document or other external chain of custody.

3.2.2.2 The Laboratory shall have Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody procedures to maintain control of and accountability for Samples from receipt through final disposition of the Samples.

3.2.2.3 The Laboratory shall observe and document conditions that exist at the time of receipt that may affect the integrity of a Sample. For example, irregularities noted by the Laboratory should include, but are not limited to:

- Sample tampering is evident;
- Sample is not sealed with tamper-resistant device or not sealed upon receipt;
- Sample is without a collection form (including Sample identification code) or a blank form is received with the Sample;
- Sample identification is unacceptable. For example, the number on the container does not match the Sample identification number on the form;
- Sample volume is inadequate to perform the requested testing menu;
- Sample transport conditions are not consistent with preserving the integrity of the Sample for analysis.

3.2.2.4 The Laboratory shall notify and seek instructions from the State Horse Racing Authority regarding rejection or testing of Samples for which irregularities are noted. If applicable, any agreement between a State Horse Racing Authority and Laboratory that establishes Sample rejection criteria shall be documented.

3.2.2.5 The Laboratory shall retain the "A" Sample(s) without an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding for a minimum of one (1) month after the final analytical ("A" Sample) report is transmitted to the State Horse Racing Authority. The Sample shall be stored frozen during the long term storage.

After the applicable storage period and with the consent of the State Horse Racing Authority, the Laboratory shall either make the Samples anonymous for research purposes or dispose of the Samples. Samples used for research purposes shall have any means of identification removed or be transferred into an anonymous container such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Horse. Disposal of Samples shall be conducted and recorded under the Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody.

3.2.2.6 The Laboratory shall retain frozen the "A" Sample with an Adverse Analytical Finding for as long as necessary in accordance with the terms set forth by the relevant State Horse Racing Authority pending the conclusion of a

regulatory and legal action.

Samples with irregularities shall be stored frozen for a minimum of three (3) months following the report to the State Horse Racing Authority.

3.2.2.7 If the Laboratory has been informed by the State Horse Racing Authority that the analysis of a Sample is challenged, disputed or under investigation, the Sample shall be stored frozen and all the records pertaining to the Testing of that Sample shall be stored until completion of any regulatory and legal challenges.

3.2.2.8 The Laboratory shall maintain a policy pertaining to retention, release, and disposal of Samples and Aliquots in accordance with the terms set forth by the relevant State Horse Racing Authority.

3.2.2.9 The Laboratory shall maintain custody information on the transfer of Samples, or portions thereof, to another Laboratory.

3.2.2.10 The laboratory may be instructed to preserve negative samples identified by the State Horse Racing Authority as candidates for retroactive testing when sufficient urine or blood remains in the "A" Sample for possible re-testing.

In cases where a Sample has been reported negative by the Laboratory following the analysis of the "A" Sample, the remainder of the "A" Sample shall be transferred to RMTC retroactive testing specimen containers and stored frozen by the Laboratory in a secure location under a continuous chain of custody for the purpose of possible retroactive testing. Any retroactive testing in such cases shall be governed under the terms of the contract or other legal agreement with the relevant State Horse Racing Authority.

3.2.3 Sampling and Preparation of Aliquots for Analysis

3.2.3.1 The Laboratory shall maintain paper or electronic Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody procedures for control of and accountability for all Aliquots and other subsamples and transfers from preparation through disposal.

3.2.3.2 Before the initial opening of a Sample bottle, the device used to ensure the integrity of the Sample (*e.g.*, security tape or a bottle sealing system) shall be inspected and the integrity documented.

3.2.3.3 The Aliquot preparation procedure for any Initial Testing Procedure or Confirmation Procedure shall ensure that no risk of contamination of the Sample or Aliquot exists.

3.2.4 Analytical Testing

3.2.4.1 Urine analysis for adulteration or manipulation

3.2.4.1.1 The Laboratory shall only note any unusual condition of the urine - for example: color, odor, turbidity or foam. Any unusual conditions should be recorded and included as part of the report to the State Horse Racing Authority.

3.2.4.1.2 The Laboratory shall measure the pH and specific gravity of sample(s) with an Adverse Analytical Finding. Other tests that may assist in the evaluation of adulteration or manipulation may be performed if deemed necessary.

3.2.4.2 Urine/Blood Initial Testing Procedure

3.2.4.2.1 The Initial Testing Procedure(s) shall detect the Prohibited Substance(s) or Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substance(s), or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for all substances covered by the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances for which there is a method that is Fit-for-purpose. The RMTC, in consultation with the relevant State Horse Racing Authority, may make specific exceptions to this section for specialized techniques that are not required to be within the scope of accreditation of all Laboratories.

3.2.4.2.2 The Initial Testing Procedure shall be performed with a Fit-for-purpose method for the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method being tested. A characteristic of the Initial Testing Procedure is to obtain information about the potential presence of Prohibited Substance(s) or Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substance(s), or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

3.2.4.2.3 All batches undergoing the Initial Testing Procedure shall include appropriate negative and positive controls in addition to the Samples being tested.

3.2.4.2.4 For Threshold Substances, appropriate controls near the threshold shall be included in the Initial Testing Procedures.

3.2.4.3 Urine/Blood Confirmation Procedure

All Confirmation Procedures shall be documented. The objective of the Confirmation Procedure is to accumulate additional information to support an Adverse Analytical Finding. A Confirmation Procedure shall have equal or greater selectivity/discrimination than the Initial Testing Procedure.

3.2.4.3.1 "A" Sample Confirmation

3.2.4.3.1.1 A Presumptive Analytical Finding from an Initial Testing Procedure of

a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall be confirmed using an additional Aliquot(s) taken from the original "A" Sample.

3.2.4.3.1.2 Mass spectrometry (MS) coupled to either gas (GC) or liquid chromatography (LC) is the analytical technique of choice for confirmation of Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

3.2.4.3.1.3 The Laboratory shall have a policy to define those circumstances where the Confirmation Procedure for an "A" Sample may be repeated (*e.g.*, batch quality control failure) and the first test result shall be nullified. Each repeat confirmation shall be documented and be completed on a new Aliquot of the "A" Sample.

3.2.4.3.1.4 If more than one Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is identified by the Initial Testing Procedures, the Laboratory is not required to confirm every Presumptive Analytical Finding. The decision on the prioritization on order of confirmation(s) should be made in cooperation with the State Horse Racing Authority and the decision documented.

3.2.4.3.1.5 The mean value of the results of at least two Aliquots for the "A" Sample finding for Threshold Substances must exceed the relevant Threshold plus the value of the measurement uncertainty determined by the Laboratory. Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding decisions shall be based on the mean of the measured concentrations, taking into account the measurement uncertainty with the coverage factor, k , and a level of confidence of 95%. Reports and documentation shall give the mean concentration with the associated uncertainty, unless otherwise specified by the racing authority.

3.2.5 Results Management

3.2.5.1 Review of results

3.2.5.1.1 A minimum of two certifying scientists shall independently review all Adverse Analytical Findings and Atypical Findings before a report is issued. The review process shall be recorded.

3.2.5.1.2 At a minimum, the review shall include:

- Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody documentation;
- Validity of the analytical initial and confirmatory data and calculations;
- Quality control data;
- Completeness of documentation supporting the reported analytical findings.

3.2.5.1.3 When an Adverse Analytical Finding is rejected, the reason(s) shall be recorded.

3.2.6 Documentation and Reporting

3.2.6.1 The Laboratory shall have documented procedures to ensure that it maintains a coordinated record related to each Sample analyzed. In the case of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the record shall include the data necessary to support the conclusions reported. In general, the record should be such that in the absence of the analyst, another competent analyst could evaluate what tests had been performed and interpret the data.

3.2.6.2 Each step of testing shall be traceable to the staff member who performed that step.

3.2.6.3 Significant variance from the written procedure shall be documented as part of the record (e.g., memorandum for the record).

3.2.6.4 Where instrumental analyses are conducted, the operating parameters for each run shall be included as part of the record.

3.2.6.5 Reporting of "A" Sample results should occur within fourteen (14) calendar days of receipt of the Sample. The reporting time required for specific Events may be substantially less than fourteen days. The reporting time may be altered by agreement between the Laboratory and the State Horse Racing Authority.

3.2.6.6 A single, distinct Test Report shall be generated to document the Adverse Analytical Finding(s) of an individual Sample. The Laboratory Test Report may include, in addition to the items stipulated in ISO/IEC 17025:2005, the following:

- Client Sample identification code;
- Laboratory identification code;
- Type of test (Out of Competition/In-Competition);
- Date of receipt of Sample;
- Date of report;
- Sex of the horse;
- Type of Sample (urine, blood, etc.);
- Test results (for Threshold Substances: the mean value, units and reporting threshold shall be included);
- Signature of authorized individual;
- Other information as specified by the State Horse Racing Authority and/or RMTC.

At a minimum, labeling and information provided by the Laboratory related to the

type of test, test results (including comments/opinions) and client to whom the report is addressed shall also be provided on the test report.

3.2.6.7 The Laboratory is not required to measure or report a concentration for Prohibited Substances for a non-threshold analyte in urine/blood Samples. The Laboratory shall report the actual Prohibited Substance(s), Metabolite(s) of the Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s), or Marker(s) detected in the urine/blood Sample.

For Threshold Substances in urine/blood Samples, the Laboratory report shall establish that the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) of a Prohibited Method is present at a concentration greater than the threshold concentration (taking into consideration the value of measurement uncertainty for the "A" Sample confirmation only).

3.2.6.8 The Laboratory should qualify the result(s) in the Test Report as an Adverse Analytical Finding or "No Prohibited Substance(s) on Test menu detected".

3.2.6.9 The Laboratory shall have a policy regarding the provision of opinions and interpretation of data which has been approved in writing by the State Horse Racing Authority. An opinion or interpretation may be included in the Test Report provided that the opinion or interpretation is clearly identified as such. The basis upon which the opinion has been made shall be documented. Note: An opinion or interpretation may include, but not be limited to, recommendations on how to use results, information related to the pharmacology, metabolism and pharmacokinetics of a substance, whether the observed results may suggest the need for additional Testing and whether an observed result is consistent with a set of reported conditions.

3.2.6.10 The Laboratory, upon request by Testing Authorities, may be asked to review data from longitudinal studies. Following review of the applicable data, a report and recommendation shall be made by the Laboratory to the State Horse Racing Authority as to whether the data support an Adverse Analytical Finding or not.

3.2.6.11 The Laboratory Documentation Package should be provided by the Laboratory only to the relevant result management authority upon request and should be provided within 10 working days of the request. Laboratory Documentation Packages shall contain material specified in the RMTTC Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages (Appendix C).

3.3 Quality Management Processes

3.3.1 Organization

3.3.1.1 Within the framework of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, the Laboratory shall be

considered as a testing Laboratory.

3.3.1.2 The administrative and operational activities of the Laboratory, as well as the hosting facility, should be independent from the Drug and Medication Control Organization(s) providing support (e.g., financial, Samples, facilities) to the Laboratory.

3.3.1.3 The Laboratory Director shall have the responsibilities of the Chief Executive, unless otherwise noted.

3.3.2 Quality Policy and Objectives

3.3.2.1 The Quality Policy and implementation shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Section 4.2 Management System and shall include a Quality Manual that describes the quality system.

3.3.2.2 A single staff member should be appointed as the Quality Manager and shall have responsibility and authority to implement and ensure compliance with the quality system.

3.3.3 Document Control

The control of documents that make up the Management System shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Section 4.3 Document Control.

3.3.3.1 The Laboratory Director (or designee) shall approve the Quality Manual and all other documents used by staff members in completing testing.

3.3.3.2 The Management System shall ensure that the contents of the RMTC Technical Documents are incorporated into the appropriate manuals by the effective date and that training is provided and recorded. If this is not possible, the RMTC shall be contacted with a written request for an extension.

3.3.4 Review of requests, tenders, and contracts

Review of legal documents or agreements related to testing shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Section 4.4.

The Laboratory shall ensure that the State Horse Racing Authority is informed concerning the Prohibited Substances that can be detected under the scope of accreditation in Samples submitted for analysis.

3.4.4 Test Methods and Method Validation

3.4.4.1 Selection of Methods

Standard methods are generally not available for Drug and Medication Control analyses. The Laboratory shall develop, validate, and document methods for the detection of substances present on the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substance and for associated Metabolites or Markers or related substances.

Note that for many substances, the associated metabolites are detected, thereby confirming the metabolism and the administration of a Prohibited Substance to the horse from which the sample was collected. The methods shall be selected and validated so they are Fit-for-purpose. RMTC shall supply feedback to the Laboratories regarding the suitability of the assay principle.

3.4.4.1.1 Non-Threshold Substances

Laboratories are not required to measure or report a concentration for Non-Threshold Substances.

The Laboratory shall develop, as part of the method validation process, acceptable standards for identification of Prohibited Substances.

The Laboratory shall demonstrate the ability to successfully identify 100% of the time representative substances in the class of Prohibited Substances at the Minimum Required Performance Levels (*e.g.*, twenty urine samples supplemented at the MRPL). The Laboratory shall establish, in routine practice, the use of control samples containing representative substance(s) at the MRPL if the appropriate standards are available. A Reference Collection may be used for identification and in such cases an estimate of the detection capability for the method may be provided by assessing a representative substance.

3.4.4.1.2 Threshold Substances

The Laboratory shall develop methods that are Fit-for-purpose. The method shall be capable of determining both the concentration and the identity of the Prohibited Substance or Metabolite(s) or Marker(s).

Confirmation methods for Threshold Substances shall be performed on two aliquots. If insufficient sample volume exists to analyze two aliquots, the determination should be based on the measurement of one aliquot. Adverse Analytical Finding decisions shall be based on the mean of the measured concentrations, taking into account the measurement uncertainty with the coverage factor, k , and a level of confidence of 95%. Reports and documentation, where necessary, shall report the mean concentration.

3.4.4.2 Validation of Methods

3.4.4.2.1 Confirmation methods for Non-Threshold Substances shall be

validated. Factors to be investigated to demonstrate that a method is Fit-for-purpose include but are not limited to:

- Specificity. The ability of the assay to detect only the substance of interest shall be determined and documented. The assay shall be able to discriminate between compounds of closely related structures;
- Identification capability. Since the results for Non-Threshold Substances are not quantitative, the Laboratory should establish criteria for ensuring that a substance representative of the class of Prohibited Substances can be repeatedly identified and detected as present in the Sample at the MRPL;
- Robustness. The method shall be determined to produce similar results with respect to minor variations in analytical conditions. Those conditions that are critical to reproducible results shall be controlled;
- Carryover. The conditions required to eliminate carryover of the substance of interest from Sample to Sample during processing or instrumental analysis shall be determined and implemented;
- Matrix interferences. The method should avoid interference in the detection of Prohibited Substances or their Metabolites or Markers by components of the Sample matrix;
- Standards. Reference Materials should be used for identification, if available. If there is no reference standard available, the use of data or sample from a validated Reference Collection is acceptable.

3.4.4.2.2 Confirmation methods for Threshold Substances shall be validated. Factors to be investigated to demonstrate that a method is Fit-for-purpose include but are not limited to:

- Specificity. The ability of the assay to detect only the substance of interest shall be determined and documented. The assay shall be able to discriminate between compounds of closely related structures;
- Intermediate Precision. The method shall allow for the reliable repetition of the results at different times and with different operators performing the assay.
- Intermediate Precision at the threshold shall be recorded;
- Robustness. The method shall be determined to produce similar results with respect to minor variations in analytical conditions. Those conditions that are critical to reproducible results shall be controlled;
- Carryover. The conditions required to eliminate carryover of the substance of interest from Sample to Sample during processing or instrumental analysis shall be determined and implemented;
- Matrix interferences. The method shall limit interference in the measurement of the concentration of Prohibited Substances or their Metabolites or Markers by components of the Sample matrix;
- Standards. Reference Materials should be used for quantification, if

- available;
- Limit of quantitation (LOQ). The Laboratory shall demonstrate that a threshold method has an established LOQ of no more than 50% of the threshold value for Threshold Substances;
 - Linearity shall be documented at 50% to 200% of the threshold value, unless otherwise stipulated in a Technical Document.

3.4.4.3 Estimate of Uncertainty of Method

In most cases, an identification of a Prohibited Substance, its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), is sufficient to report an Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.4.4.3.1 Uncertainty in identification

The appropriate analytical characteristics shall be documented for a particular assay. The Laboratory shall establish criteria for identification of a compound at least as rigorous as stated in the relevant Technical Document.

3.4.4.3.2 Uncertainty in establishing that a substance exceeds a threshold.

The purpose of threshold reporting in Drug and Medication Control is to establish that the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is present at a concentration greater than the threshold value taking into consideration the applicable uncertainty. The method, including selection of standards and controls, and estimation of uncertainty shall be Fit-for-purpose.

3.4.4.3.2.1 Uncertainty of quantitative results, particularly at the threshold value, shall be addressed during the validation of the assay.

3.4.4.3.2.2 The expression of uncertainty shall use the expanded uncertainty using a coverage factor, k , to reflect a level of confidence of 95 %.

3.4.4.3.2.3 Uncertainty may be further addressed in Technical Documents in order to reflect the purpose of analysis for the specific substances.

3.4.4.4 Control of Data

3.4.4.4.1 Data and Computer Security

3.4.4.4.1.1 All reasonable measures shall be taken to prevent intrusion and copy of data from computer systems.

3.4.4.4.1.2 Access to computer terminals, computers, servers or other operating equipment shall be controlled by physical access and by multiple levels of access controlled by passwords or other means of employee recognition and identification. These include, but are not limited to, account privileges, user

identification codes, disk access, and file access control.

3.4.4.4.1.3 The operating software and all files shall be backed up on a regular basis and a current copy shall be either stored in a fire and water proof environment or kept off site at a secure location.

3.4.4.4.1.4 The software shall prevent the changing of results unless there is a system to document the Person doing the editing and that editing can be limited to users with proper level of access.

3.4.4.4.1.5 All data entry, recording of reporting processes and all changes to reported data shall be recorded with an audit trail. This shall include the date and time, retention of original data, reason for change to original data, and the individual performing the task.

3.4.5 Equipment

3.4.5.1 A List of available equipment is to be established and maintained.

3.4.5.2 As part of a quality system, the Laboratory shall operate a program for the maintenance and calibration of equipment according to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Section 5.5.

3.4.5.3 General service equipment that is not used for making measurements should be maintained by visual examination, safety checks, and cleaning as necessary. Calibrations are only required where the setting can significantly affect the test result. A maintenance schedule, at least to manufacturer's recommendations or local regulations, if available, shall be established for items such as fume hoods, centrifuges, evaporators, etc, which are used in the test method.

3.4.5.4 Equipment or volumetric devices used in measuring shall have periodic performance checks along with servicing, cleaning, and repair.

3.4.5.5 Qualified subcontracted vendors may be used to service, maintain, and repair measuring equipment.

3.4.5.6 All maintenance, service, and repair of equipment shall be documented.

3.4.6 Measurement Traceability

3.4.6.1 Reference Materials

When available, reference drug or drug metabolite(s) traceable to a national standard or certified by a body of recognized status, such as USP, BP, Ph.Eur. or WHO, should be used. At a minimum, an analysis report must be obtained.

When a Reference Material is not certified, the Laboratory shall verify its identity and purity by comparison with published data or by chemical characterization.

3.4.6.2 Reference Collections

A collection of sample or isolates may be obtained from a biological matrix following an authentic and verifiable administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, providing that the analytical data are sufficient to justify the identity of the relevant chromatographic peak or isolate as a Prohibited Substance or Metabolite of a Prohibited Substance or Marker of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

3.4.7 Assuring the quality of test results

3.4.7.1 The Laboratory shall participate in the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program (EQAP).

3.4.7.2 The Laboratory shall have in place a quality system, including the submission of masked quality control samples that challenges the entire scope of the analytical process (*i.e.*, Sample receipt and accessioning through result reporting).

3.4.7.3 Analytical performance shall be monitored by operating quality control schemes appropriate to the type and frequency of testing performed by the Laboratory. The range of quality control activities should include:

- Positive and negative controls analyzed in the same analytical run as the Presumptive Analytical Finding Sample;
- The use of deuterated or other internal standards or standard addition;
- Comparison of mass spectra or ion ratios from selected ion monitoring (SIM) to a Reference Material or Reference Collection Sample analyzed in the same analytical run;
- Confirmation of the "A" and "B" Split Samples;
- For Threshold Substances, quality control charts referring to appropriate control limits depending on the analytical method employed (*e.g.*, $\pm 10\%$ of the target value; $\pm 3SD$), should be used;
- The quality control procedures shall be documented by the Laboratory.

Appendix A - Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assessment Program (EQAP)

1.0 Introduction

The Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assessment Program (EQAP) is designed to monitor the capabilities of laboratories, evaluate laboratory proficiency, and to improve the uniformity of test results between laboratories. At the same time, the EQAP also represents, via an educational component, a mechanism to continuously improve the effectiveness of the overall testing procedure from the test barn to the regulatory agency.

1.1 Preface

The EQAP is intended to demonstrate laboratory capabilities for screening a multitude of drugs and metabolites across classes of drugs that are of regulatory concern to the horse racing industry. The proficiency program is not designed to determine the lowest concentration that a drug can be detected, but rather to determine whether a laboratory can routinely detect drugs at concentrations that are of concern to regulatory authorities.

1.2 Program Elements of the EQAP

The EQAP consists of three coordinated programs:

- An educational drug administration component in which known proficiency test (PT) samples are distributed to each participating laboratory with specific documentation to allow the laboratory to detect, quantify, and confirm the presence of the administered drug or its metabolites in urine and plasma or serum samples. Standard Operating Procedures for the detection, quantification, and confirmation of new drugs can also be contributed by member laboratories. This is especially important as new prohibited substances appear and newer technologies are developed by participating laboratories.
- A single-masked sample component in which samples are known to be PT samples but the identities of drugs or metabolites, if any, in these samples are not known to the receiving laboratory. A list of candidate drugs will be developed by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee in concert with the participating laboratories.
- A double-masked sample component in which samples are distributed through the designated contact person for each State Horse Racing Authority in such a way that laboratory personnel are unaware that the double-masked sample is present in the routine track samples submitted to the laboratory for

testing. Drugs (and their associated metabolites) contained in double-masked samples will be from the same list of drugs developed for single-masked samples.

1.3 Horse Testing Laboratory Committee (HTLC)

1.3.1 General responsibilities of the HTLC

All activities and policies of the EQAP shall be directed, administered, and reviewed by the HTLC whose mandate is to insure that the program services are relevant to the needs of the racing industry, that sample distribution policies are fair and timely, that protocols for the generation of PT samples are appropriate, and that the EQAP Provider complies with all contractual requirements and agreements.

1.3.2 Specific responsibilities of the HTLC:

- The HTLC shall define the responsibilities of the EQAP Provider laboratory and will ensure that the EQAP Provider laboratory is accredited according to ISO 43 standards.
- The HTLC will specify the Minimum Required Performance Level for each analyte that will be subject to proficiency sample testing. Each laboratory has the responsibility to demonstrate analytical competency at the Minimum Required Performance Levels.
- The HTLC will select the drug and target concentration for single- and double-masked PT samples, determine whether supplemented samples or administration samples will be utilized and, if administration samples are utilized, the dosing route, regime, and timing of sample collection.
- The HTLC shall specify the documentation for PT samples such that a review of: 1) analyte(s) concentrations, 2) homogeneity of the sample sets, 3) characterization of the samples, and 4) analyte(s) stability can be readily conducted.
- The HTLC shall provide oversight of the EQAP Program and EQAP Provider to insure that the specified provisions and practices of the program are met and that the quality of the program and its services are always maintained with appropriate documentation on file.
- The HTLC shall establish a formal appeal process that is independent of the EQAP Provider. This appeal process must be open and objective, and must be able to deal with all appeals of results from the testing phase of this program. Reviews of appeal must be completed and final reports and

recommendations issued before releasing results of proficiency testing to the regulatory agency.

- The HTLC shall review and revise the program as necessary.

1.3.3 Membership in the HTLC shall comprise the following:

- A Commissioner or staff member of a State Horse Racing Authority who will be appointed by the Association of Racing Commissioners International. This committee member will have voting privileges
- An Analytical Chemist who will be appointed by the AORC Americas division. The Analytical Chemist may have worked in the horse racing industry previously but shall not be associated currently with any active Horse Race Testing Laboratory in the United States or affiliated with any laboratory bidding for such work. The Analytical Chemist will have voting privileges.
- A Veterinarian who will be appointed by the American Association of Equine Practitioners. The Veterinarian shall have experience in the racing industry and preferably residency training in veterinary clinical pharmacology, internal medicine or surgery, or advanced degree in pharmacology. The Veterinarian will have voting privileges.
- A Racing Industry member who will be appointed by the RMTTC. This committee member will have voting privileges.
- Laboratory Members representing the participating laboratories. Two members of the committee shall be associated with a Race Horse Drug Testing Laboratory. The participating laboratories will be chosen on a rotational basis. These laboratory members will serve a 2-year term on the committee. The Laboratory Members shall recuse themselves from any committee discussions related to the Double-Masked PT Sample Program. The Laboratory Members will have voting privileges consisting of ½ vote per Member and will not vote on any issues related to the Double-Masked PT Sample Program.
- The EQAP Laboratory Members will serve as *ex officio* members of the Committee but shall not have voting privileges.
- The Chairman of the committee can be the Analytical Chemist or Veterinarian and shall be elected by the committee.
- The Committee shall have the option of selecting an advisory expert on an *ad hoc* membership basis and for a short period of time based on the needs of the committee. The Scientific Advisory Expert shall have no voting privileges.

1.4 EQAP PT Sample Composition

All procedures associated with the handling and testing of the PT samples by the laboratory are, to the greatest extent possible, to be carried out in a manner identical to that applied to routine laboratory samples, unless otherwise specified by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee. No effort should be made to optimize instrument performance (e.g., by changing multipliers or chromatographic columns) or method performance prior to analyzing the PT samples unless it is a regularly scheduled maintenance activity. Only methods or procedures used in routine testing should be employed.

1.4.1 Sample Content

PT samples may be supplemented or may be from horse administration studies. For Non-Threshold Substances, the substance and/or its major metabolite(s) will be present in concentrations greater than the Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL), be approved by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee, and the concentration will be documented by extensive analytical testing prior to distribution.

1.4.2 Single-Masked PT Samples

Each participating laboratory will receive single-masked PT samples identified as proficiency samples and will therefore be aware that the samples are PT samples. The identities of the drugs or metabolites in the PT samples will be unknown to laboratory personnel. Single-masked PT samples may be comprised of the following:

- **Blank PT Samples**—samples that have been demonstrated by in-depth testing prior to distribution not to contain Prohibited Substances or their Metabolites.
- **Adverse Analytical Finding PT Samples**—samples that contain target substance(s) each laboratory must be prepared to detect by screening methods at the required Minimum Required Performance Level. For some analytes, the sample composition may consist of the parent drug as well as major metabolites. A sample may contain more than one target substance. It is also possible that the sample will contain multiple metabolites that would represent the administration of a single substance. All substances detected should be reported according to the criteria specified in the laboratory's standard operating procedures.
- **Adulterated PT Samples**—samples which have been deliberately adulterated by the addition of extraneous substances designed to dilute the sample, degrade the analyte, or to mask the analyte during the analytical determination.
- **Quantitative PT Samples**—samples used for threshold substances only. The concentration of drug or metabolite in the sample will be specified by

the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee and guided by one of the following criteria:

- At least 20% above the threshold or;
- At least 20% below the applicable threshold for special purpose samples. In this case, the Laboratory will be directed to analyze the sample for a particular prohibited substance as part of an educational challenge and the results will not be considered for evaluation purposes for the EQAP PT program.

Concentrations of any of the prohibited substances or metabolites found below the threshold in PT samples are considered to be negative for the purposes of the EQAP.

Each laboratory shall report the results of single-masked PT samples to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee in the same manner as specified for routine samples unless otherwise directed by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee. For some PT samples or sample sets, additional information may be requested by the EQAP Provider or the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee.

1.4.3 Double-Masked PT Samples

The laboratory will receive double-masked PT samples that are indistinguishable from official test samples. The double-masked PT samples may consist of blank samples, adulterated samples, horse administered samples, or samples with adverse analytical finding(s). These samples may be used to assess turn-around time, compliance with documentation package requirements, and other non-analytical performance criteria as well as Laboratory competence in detection and identification of Prohibited Substances, Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substances, and Marker(s) of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. The laboratory will report results for double-masked EQAP PT samples to the relevant State Horse Racing Authority in the manner established for reporting results for official samples.

Any of the sample types as described for single-masked PT samples can comprise the Double-masked PT samples .

1.4.4 Special Purpose Samples

For Special Purpose Samples, the Prohibited Substance and/or its major Metabolite(s) will be present below the applicable MRPL. These samples may be prepared by supplementation or may also be obtained after administration of a dose that is lower than the recommended dose or from collection of samples longer than the generally expected collection period. In the case of Special Purpose Samples, the Laboratory will be directed to analyze the sample as part of an educational challenge and the results will not be considered for evaluation purposes for the EQAP masked and double-masked PT program but will be used

to survey laboratory capabilities.

1.4.5 Open Educational PT Samples

Participating laboratories may be directed to analyze one or more PT samples for specific analytes. These samples will be used for educational and training purposes and for data gathering. Each laboratory shall report the results of tests performed on these samples in a format specified by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee.

1.5 Evaluation of External Quality Assessment Program

1.5.1 Laboratory Evaluation

The PT sample testing program is a part of the continued evaluation of accredited laboratories. The PT samples shall be distributed in multiple rounds per year and will consist of a minimum of 10 single-masked samples per year and 5 double-masked samples per year. At least two (2) PT samples will contain Threshold Substances. Blank and adulterated samples may also be included.

Annually laboratories will be required to submit laboratory documentation packets for 2 of the single-masked samples and 1 of the double-masked samples reported. The Horse Testing Laboratory Committee shall specify those laboratory documentation packets that are required from each participating laboratory. The Horse Testing Laboratory Committee can alter the number of single-masked and double-masked PT samples distributed in one calendar year. The calendar year starts January 1st and ends December 31st.

Reporting results of single-masked samples to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee will be consistent with the requirements of Appendix C – Laboratory Documentation Packages. Because double-masked samples will not be known as a PT samples, results will be reported by the Laboratory to the applicable State Horse Racing Authority based on established jurisdictional reporting procedures. The State Horse Racing Authority will report the results of the double-masked samples to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee. Failure of the State Horse Racing Authority to submit the results of double-masked PT samples shall not adversely affect the accreditation status of the laboratory.

1.5.2 Evaluation of Qualitative PT Samples

A laboratory's report for a Qualitative PC sample shall be considered correct if the findings are consistent with the contents of the PT sample and the analytical data meet the laboratory's criteria for reporting an adverse analytical finding. Qualitative PT samples will only contain non-threshold substances at concentrations greater than the MRPL for each reportable substance.

1.5.3 Evaluation of Quantitative PT Samples

A laboratory's report for a Quantitative PT sample shall be considered correct if the findings are consistent with the contents of the PT sample, correct with regard to the reporting threshold, and the analytical data meet the laboratory's criteria for reporting an adverse analytical finding.

1.5.4 False Positive PT Sample Results

No false positive result is acceptable as part of the PT sample testing program. Any false positive finding reported shall automatically initiate a formal review of the PT sample by the EQAP Provider to insure that the sample was of acceptable quality. If the EQAP Provider review finds evidence of the presence of the reported finding or other laboratories report similar findings, the sample series involved shall be declared invalid and the EQAP Provider shall be required to initiate an appropriate corrective action plan immediately.

If the review fails to substantiate the result reported by the laboratory, appropriate remedial and preventive actions by the laboratory shall be required as follows:

1. The Laboratory and the relevant State Horse Racing Authority will be informed by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee of a false positive finding as soon as possible.
2. The Laboratory shall be required to provide the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee and the relevant State Horse Racing Authority with a written report of its procedures within ten (10) working days. This report must include the submission of all quality control data from the batch of samples that included the false positive finding if the error is deemed to be of a technical or scientific nature.
3. The Horse Testing Laboratory Committee shall review the Laboratory's report promptly and decide, in consultation with the relevant State Horse Racing Authority, what further action, if any, to take;
4. If the error is determined to be an administrative error (*e.g.*, clerical, sample mix-up, etc), the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee may direct the Laboratory to take corrective action to minimize the occurrence of the specific error in the future. If there is reason to believe the error may have been systematic, the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee, in consultation with and with the consent of the relevant State Horse Racing Authority,

may require the Laboratory to review and re-analyze previously reported samples.

5. If the error is determined to be a technical or methodological error, the Laboratory may be required, in consultation with and with the consent of the relevant State Horse Racing Authority, to re-test all samples reported positive by the Laboratory from the time of the final resolution of the error back to the time of the last satisfactory PT sample testing round. This testing shall be documented and must be submitted along with a summary statement signed by the Laboratory Director indicating the steps taken to rectify the problem and the results of testing.

1.5.5 False Negative PT Sample Results

A false negative PT sample report shall automatically initiate appropriate remedial and preventive actions by the laboratory, unless the laboratory files an appeal regarding the validity of the PT sample. If an appeal is filed, the EQAP Provider shall demonstrate that the sample was of acceptable quality. If the EQAP Provider review finds no evidence for the presence of the intended analyte(s) or other laboratories report the absence of the analyte(s), the PT sample set involved shall be declared invalid and the EQAP Provider shall be required to initiate an appropriate corrective action plan immediately.

If the review verifies the presence of the intended analyte(s) or other laboratories report the presence of intended analyte(s) then the following actions by the laboratory shall be required:

1. The Laboratory must initiate proper corrective action and report its actions to the relevant State Horse Racing Authority and the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of the report from the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee.
2. The laboratory may otherwise be advised by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee to take corrective action for a given reason or to change a corrective action plan which has previously been submitted to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee.
3. The laboratory shall implement the corrective action reported to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee in its routine laboratory operations.

1.5.6 Threshold Substance PT Sample Results

A Laboratory with an unsatisfactory result or an unacceptably high measurement uncertainty will be required to furnish documentation of its corrective action plan to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee and the relevant State Horse Racing Authority within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice issued by the HTLC.

1.5.7 Overall Laboratory Evaluation

The Horse Testing Laboratory Committee shall evaluate the performance of each Laboratory based on the results of the single-masked and double-masked PT samples along with any other issues brought to the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee's attention in relation to the Laboratory's routine testing services. The factors for consideration include, but are not limited to:

1. False negative(s)
2. False Positive(s)
3. Questionable results for Threshold Substance(s)
4. Unsatisfactory results for Threshold Substance(s)
5. Improper implementation of corrective action
6. Responsiveness to the Horse Testing Industry Committee and the relevant State Horse Racing Authority
7. Test Report(s)
8. Documentation package(s)

Each laboratory will achieve a score based on the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee guidelines. An assessment will be made on the overall performance of the laboratory after each single- and double-masked PT round based on criteria developed by the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee and incorporated into this document.

Exhibit I: Proficiency Test Sample Preparation

1. Healthy horses representative of the racing population, ages 3 to 10 years, that are capable of exercising 10-13 meters per second for two minutes twice a week will be used for administration samples.
2. The total number of horses required for the program must be adequate to provide for the needs of the laboratories receiving PT samples.
3. Urine will be collected between hours 4 and 5, 8 and 9, and 24 and 25 hours after dose administration; urine collection times can be modified based on the pharmacokinetics of the drug or other considerations, if required to meet the objectives of the program.
4. Blood will generally be collected midway between urine collection times but may be collected at other times if required to meet the objectives of the program.
5. A minimum of 50 mL of urine will be collected for each participating laboratory for each single-masked PT sample. The minimum required volume for double-masked PT samples will be dependent on the practices of the specific State Horse Racing Authority.
6. A minimum of 10 mL of plasma or 10 mL of serum or 10 mL of whole blood for each participating laboratory will be collected for single-masked PT samples. The minimum sample volume for double-masked PT samples will be dependent on the practices of the specific State Horse Racing Authority.
7. All urine samples from each collection interval from each horse will be pooled, mixed, and aliquots of 50 to 75 mL will be frozen at -20°C and then stored at -80°C in order to ensure the homogeneity of PT samples.
8. Blood collected from all horses at each collection time will be similarly pooled and centrifuged in a refrigerated centrifuge. Five mL aliquots of plasma or serum will be frozen at -20° C and stored at -80° C for single-masked PT samples.
9. For quantitative PT samples, the concentration of the parent drug and/or its metabolites in a representative number of aliquots of pooled urine and plasma or serum will be verified by a laboratory using a validated method. The drug and/or its metabolites will be characterized and their concentrations determined.

10. Double-masked PT samples (urine and blood, plasma, or serum) will be distributed to all jurisdictions in sample containers that are indistinguishable from routine test sample containers.
11. Double-masked PT samples may be supplemented with furosemide and/or permitted non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs at relevant concentrations.
13. Supplemented and Quantitative Proficiency samples will be prepared with whole blood and/or urine collected from horses known not to have had any interfering substance(s) administered within the time period that would be detected by the techniques used in analysis of the samples. The EQAP Provider will test one or more aliquots of the sample to demonstrate that it does not contain any evidence for the presence of any prohibited substance by the most sensitive means available to the laboratory.
12. All PT samples will be stored under refrigeration or with ice pack until frozen.
13. The volume collected of all PT samples is required to be sufficient to make duplicates of either supplemented samples or administered drug samples.
14. No preservatives will be added to the samples.

Exhibit II: Quantitative PT Sample Preparation

All quantitative PT samples must be prepared with the Threshold concentration in mind. PT samples may need to be supplemented at a specified concentration or the concentration shall be measured to determine whether it meets the objectives of the test.

Drug Standards

1. Drug standards and associated chemicals used to produce quantitative solutions shall be Certified Reference Material obtained from commercial sources such as the United States Pharmacopeial (USP) Convention, Sigma-Aldrich, Alltech or pharmaceutical manufacturers that produce drugs and metabolites meeting requirements for traceability to a national or internationally recognized standard as defined by the National Institutes on Standards and Testing (traceability is defined as that "property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually [national](#) or [international standards](#), through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having [stated uncertainties](#)." (International Vocabulary of Basic and General Terms in Metrology).
2. Certified Reference Standards must be used to check the purity of drug and metabolite standards obtained from non-certified sources.

Preparation of Stock Standard Solution for supplemented solutions

1. Calculate the amount of substance required, correcting for purity and salts.
2. Weigh accurately approximately xx.xx mg of the substance into a yyy.y mL volumetric flask. Dissolve in an appropriate solvent. Bring to volume with an appropriate solvent. Mix the solution well.
3. The concentration of the stock standard solution is AA.AA mg/mL.

Preparation of Working Standard Solution

1. Transfer zz.z mL of the stock standard solution into a qqq.q mL volumetric flask. Bring to volume with an appropriate solvent. Mix the solution well.
2. The concentration of the working standard solution is bb.bb mg/mL.

3. Dilute the working standard solution using an appropriate solvent until the desired concentration required to supplement the substance into the pooled urine is achieved. Choose volumes of standard solutions and volumetric flasks during these steps to maintain the desired accuracy and precision of the final working standard solution.

Preparation of supplemented urine sample solution

1. Transfer ddd.d mL of the final working standard solution into a eee.e mL volumetric flask.
2. Bring to volume with negative control horse urine. Mix the solution well.

Exhibit III: Procedure for PT Sample Distribution

1.0 Scheduling and Communication

- 1.1 Select date to dose a horse(s).
- 1.2 Confirm which laboratories are participating in the particular round. Laboratories should identify the racetrack within the jurisdiction they test for and want the sample to ship from.
- 1.3 Verify whether the laboratory receives urine and blood (including type; serum, plasma, whole blood) from the specified racetrack.
- 1.4 Verify the make and manufacturer for the blood collection tubes, and any processing needed for the blood samples. Serum Separator tubes must sit for 30 minutes at room temperature after blood collection and then centrifuged. Some tracks centrifuge the blood sample and ship frozen plasma to the laboratory. States differ in the types of blood samples that they submit to their equine drug testing laboratories. Efforts should be made to standardize the blood collection tubes and procedures.
- 1.5 Obtain the phone numbers and e-mail addresses of the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian and/or other State Horse Racing Authority designee from the laboratory or the State Horse Racing Authority.
- 1.6 Notify the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian and/or other designees about the proficiency sample program and confirm with each State Horse Racing Authority designee or State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian:
 1. The volume of urine sample required;
 2. The blood collection tube type, quantity and type of blood sample sent to the laboratory. Inquire if processing the sample will be needed before shipping;
 3. The UPS shipping address for sample delivery to the racetrack; NOTE: Samples have a way of getting delivered and lost at the racetrack. It is very important to establish contact with the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian so they are looking out for the sample. The State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian's phone number must be on the UPS shipping label for delivery.
 4. The re-labeling procedure for the masked samples;
 5. The date the sample should arrive at the track in order to be received and properly stored.
- 1.7 Calculate volume of urine needed, including the volume necessary to preserve split samples.

- 1.8 Calculate number and type of blood tubes needed and any processing required.
- 1.9 Dose the horse and collect zero hour and samples after drug administration.
- 1.10 Freeze urine samples if time permits before shipping.
- 1.11 Process the blood samples if necessary, *i.e.*, centrifuge, or centrifuge and decant plasma or serum.
- 1.12 Determine sample receipt date required by each racetrack.

2.0 Shipping to the Racetrack

It may not be possible to ship all samples on the same day because racetracks have varying dark days and it is vital that the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian takes delivery of the sample as soon as possible in order to store it properly.

2.1 For Single-Masked PT Samples:

- 2.1.1 Notify the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian, the State Horse Racing Authority and the Laboratory of sample shipment.
- 2.1.2 Communicate the tracking numbers to all parties.
- 2.1.3 Obtain a firm confirmation from the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian that they are expecting the sample.
- 2.1.4 Obtain a firm confirmation from the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian that the sample was received.

2.2 For Double-Masked PT Samples:

- 2.2.1 Notify only the State Horse Racing Authority and the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian of sample shipment;
- 2.2.2 Communicate tracking numbers only to the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian
- 2.2.3 Get a firm confirmation from the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian that they are expecting the sample.
- 2.2.4 Get a firm confirmation from the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian that the sample was received.

3.0 Shipping from the Racetrack to the Laboratory

- 3.1 Procedure for the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian to be utilized for Single-Masked PT Samples:
 - 3.1.1 Submit the sample as soon as possible with a set of race samples.
 - 3.1.2 Transfer the urine sample to the appropriate sample container and assign an identification number and label and seal the sample with evidence tape as per standard operating procedure. Please leave the EQAP Identification on the urine sample cup.
 - 3.1.3 Transfer or label and seal the blood sample tubes as per normal procedure, and leave the EQAP identification label on the tube.
 - 3.1.4 Submit the additional enclosed letter to your laboratory with the sample.
- 3.2 Procedure for the State Horse Racing Authority Veterinarian to be utilized for Double-Masked PT Samples:
 - 3.2.1 Submit the sample as soon as possible with a set of race samples.
 - 3.2.2 Transfer the urine sample to the appropriate sample container and assign an identification number and label and seal the sample with evidence tape as per standard operating procedure. Remove any EQAP Identification.
 - 3.2.3 Transfer or label and seal the blood sample tubes as per normal procedure, and remove any EQAP identification.

4.0 Post-analysis Procedure

- 4.1 The result(s) of the analysis will be communicated by the testing laboratory in the normal manner to the appropriate State Horse Racing Authority Official and the result(s) will be managed by the State Horse Racing Authority. The State Horse Racing Authority will inform the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee of the results if an analyte in a double-masked PT sample is reported.
- 4.2 If an analyte in a double-masked PT sample is not reported, the State Horse Racing Authority Official will inform the Horse Testing Laboratory Committee that a double-masked PT sample was submitted to the

laboratory for analysis and that the laboratory did not report any findings for the sample.

- 4.3 A portion of the double-masked PT sample from the retained sample as well as the negative control sample will be used to assist in the investigation of any non-conforming results.

Appendix B – Laboratory Code of Ethics

1.0 Confidentiality

The heads of Laboratories, their delegates, and Laboratory staff shall not disclose results of testing to any persons other than those specified in the contractual agreement between the Laboratory and the State Horse Racing Authority.

2.0 Research

Laboratories are encouraged to establish and participate in research programs provided that the Laboratory Director is satisfied with the bona fide nature of the research and the programs have received proper institutional animal care and use approval. A minimum of 10% of the overall laboratory budget must be delegated to research activities in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 of this document.

3.0 Research in Support of Drug and Medication Control

Laboratories are expected to develop a program of research and development to support the scientific foundation of Drug and Medication Control. This research may consist of the development of new methods or technologies, the pharmacological characterization of a new drug substance, the characterization of a masking agent or method, and other topics relevant to the field of Drug and Medication Control.

3.1 Animal subjects

Laboratories shall follow institutional animal care and use requirements regarding the use of animal subjects in research.

3.2 Controlled substances

Laboratories shall comply with all relevant federal and state laws regarding the handling and storage of controlled substances.

4.0 Analysis

4.1 Competitions

Laboratories should accept and analyze Samples originating only from known sources within the context of Drug and Medication Control programs administered by recognized State Horse Racing Authorities.

Laboratories shall ensure that Samples received are tested in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreement with the State Horse Racing Authority.

4.2 Out-of-Competition testing

Laboratories shall accept Samples taken during Out-of-Competition only if the following conditions are met:

- That the Samples have been collected and sealed under the conditions generally prevailing in Competitions themselves as in Section 4.1 above;
- If the collection is a part of an Drug and Medication Control program; and

Laboratories shall not accept Samples from individual trainers on a private basis or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf unless the State Horse Racing Authority has official programs for such testing and the results are reported directly to the State Horse Racing Authority.

The provisions of Section 3.2.6.5 on reporting time requirements shall not apply to Out-of-Competition Sample testing.

4.3 Clinical or Forensic sample testing

Occasionally the Laboratory may be requested to analyze a sample for a prohibited substance or endogenous substance in order to assist the regulatory veterinarian in the diagnostic process.

Work to aid in forensic investigations may be undertaken if the work is requested by an appropriate regulatory agency or body. The Laboratory should not engage in analytical activities or expert testimony that would intentionally question the integrity of the individual or the scientific validity of work performed in a Drug and Medication Control program.

4.4 Other analytical activities

The Laboratory should not accept any external samples without the prior written consent of the State Horse Racing Authority.

The Laboratory shall not engage in any analysis that undermines or is detrimental to the Drug and Medication Control program and should not provide analytical services in Drug and Medication Control adjudication, unless specifically requested by the responsible State Horse Racing Authority.

The Laboratory shall not provide results, documentation or advice that, in any way, suggests endorsement of commercial products or services.

4.5 Laboratory Communication of Adverse Analytical Findings

4.5.1 Responsibility of State Horse Racing Authority

It is the responsibility of the State Horse Racing Authority to provide the laboratory secure communication outlets for the transmission of Adverse Analytical Findings.

4.5.2 Responsibility of the Laboratory

It is the responsibility of the Laboratory to not communicate Adverse Analytical Findings to any entity other than persons designated by the State Horse Racing Authority.

4.6 Sharing of Information and Resources

4.6.1 New Substances

When possible, the Laboratories shall share information with the RMTC regarding the detection of potentially new or rarely detected Prohibited Substances or Markers of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods.

4.6.2 Sharing of Knowledge

When information on new substance(s), method(s), or practice(s) is known to the Laboratory Director, such information shall be shared with the RMTC once legally permissible to do so. This can occur by participation in scientific meetings, publication of results of research, sharing of specific details of methodology necessary for detection, and working with the RMTC to distribute information by preparation of a reference substance or biological excretion study or information regarding the chromatographic retention behavior and mass spectra of the substance or its Metabolites. The Laboratory Director or staff shall participate in developing standards for best practice and enhancing uniformity of testing in the RMTC accredited Laboratory system.

5.0 Conduct Detrimental to the Drug and Medication Control Program

Laboratory personnel shall not engage in conduct or activities that undermine or are detrimental to the Drug and Medication Control program of the RMTC or any State Horse Racing Authority. Such conduct could include, but is not limited to, conviction for fraud, embezzlement, perjury, etc. that would cast doubt on the integrity of the Drug and Medication Control program.

No Laboratory employee or consultant shall provide counsel, advice or

information to Trainers or others regarding techniques or methods to mask detection of, alter metabolism of, or suppress excretion of a Prohibited Substance or Marker of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in order to avoid an Adverse Analytical Finding. No Laboratory staff shall assist a Trainer in avoiding collection of a suitable Sample. This paragraph does not prohibit presentations to educate Trainers, students, or others concerning Drug and Medication Control programs and Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

Appendix C – Laboratory Documentation Packages

Laboratory Documentation Packages shall be provided by the Laboratory as required by the Horse Testing Laboratory External Quality Assurance Program (EQAP) or in support of an Adverse Analytical Finding. The package shall contain information documenting the items listed below. Additional information may be included to document an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Deviations from this technical document shall not invalidate the Adverse Analytical Finding(s).

1. All Laboratory Documentation Packages generated by the Laboratory should meet the following formatting requirements:

- A cover page and a signed statement by the Laboratory Director or authorized delegate certifying that the documentation package contains authentic copies of original data, records, and forms;
- Sequentially numbered pages of the documentation package;
- Table of Contents;
- Presentation in a format that will allow proper review by relevant stakeholders;
- Data, charts, graphs, etc adequately described. [Descriptions may be provided in the Table of Contents, page headers, titles, etc]

2. All Laboratory Documentation Packages provided shall contain the following information:

- List of laboratory staff involved in the test, including signatures and/or initials and position title(s) (Each individual's complete signature/name can assist in interpreting the Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody record);
- External chain of custody record;
- Documentation of shipping and receipt of intact sample;
- Documentation linking sample identification number to laboratory identification number (if available);
- Test Sample Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody records;
- Urine analysis results for adulteration or manipulation as per 3.2.4.1 of this document, if completed (not applicable for blood).

- **Initial Testing Procedure Data**

- Initial Testing Procedure description;
- Initial Aliquot Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody record;
- Initial Testing Procedure results on negative control(s), positive control(s), and all sample aliquot(s) related to the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- Documentation of any deviations from the written Initial Testing Procedures, if any;
- Instrument performance data from the same analytical run; used to verify instrument performance or operation during that run. Data utilized for this purpose shall include instrument performance report(s) and quality control sample data.

[For example, tune report from a mass spectrometer or other instrument report; chromatographic performance verification samples, if any; and/or quality control data, if any. This does not refer to data generated at other times (*e.g.*, validation data for the method)].

- **Confirmation Procedure Data**

- Confirmation Procedure description;
- Confirmation Aliquot Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody record;
- Confirmation Procedure data on negative control(s), positive control(s), and all sample aliquot(s) related to the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- Identification data and/or quantitative data and uncertainty estimation, if applicable;

[A summary table is to be provided that compiles the necessary data and applicable criteria utilized to identify and/or determine the concentration of the target substance(s) to report an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding.]

- Documentation of any deviations from the written Confirmation Procedures, if any;

[For example, a change in the split ratio or a dilution of the derivatized sample due to sample overload in the GC-MS or LC-MS; application of an additional cleanup step; or an explanation for the re-analysis of the sample with a new aliquot];

- Instrument performance data from the same analytical run; used to verify instrument performance or operation during that run. Data utilized for this purpose shall include instrument performance report(s) and quality control sample data;

[For example, tune report from a mass spectrometer or other instrument report; chromatographic performance verification samples, if any; and/or quality control data, if any. This does not refer to data generated at other times (*e.g.*, validation data for the method)];

- Laboratory Test Report.

Attachment A
ILAC G-7 Document

Attachment B—Minimum Required Performance Levels

Drug	Analyte	RCI Class	MRPL
Alfentanil	Alfentanil	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Amphetamine	Amphetamine	1	10 ng/ml in urine
Apomorphine	Apomorphine	1	10 ng/ml in urine
Carfentanil	Carfentanil	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Cocaine	Benzoylecgonine	1	20 ng/ml in urine
Codeine	Morphine	1	20 ng/ml in urine
Diacetylmorphine	Morphine	1	20 ng/ml in urine
Etorphine	Etorphine	1	1 ng/ml in urine
Fentanyl	Despropionylfentanyl	1	1 ng/ml in urine
Hydromorphone	Hydromorphone	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Levorphanol	Levorphanol	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Meperidine	Meperidine & Normeperidine	1	10 ng/ml in urine
Mephentermine	Mephentermine	1	10 ng/ml in urine
Methamphetamine	Methamphetamine & Amphetamine	1	10 ng/ml in urine
Methylphenidate	Ritalinic Acid	1	20 ng/ml in urine
Morphine	Morphine	1	20 ng/ml in urine
Oxycodone	Oxymorphone	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Oxymorphone	Oxymorphone	1	2 ng/ml in urine
Sufentanil	Sufentnil	1	1 ng/ml in urine
Amitriptyline	Nortriptyline	2	2 ng/ml in urine
Buprenorphine	Buprenorphine	2	10 ng/ml in urine
Buspirone	Buspirone	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Caffeine	Caffeine	2	100 ng/ml in plasma
Carisoprodol	Meprobamate & Hydroxycarisoprodol	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Chlorpromazine	7-hydroxychlorpromazine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Desipramine	Desipramine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Dezocine	Dezocine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Diazepam	Nordiazepam, Oxazepam & Temazepam	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Ephedrine	Ephedrine & Phenylpropanolamine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Fluoxetine	Fluoxetine & Norfluoxetine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Fluphenazine	Fluphenazine sulfoxide & 7-hydroxyfluphenazine	2	200 pg/ml in plasma
Imipramine	Desipramine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Lidocaine	3-hydroxylidocaine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Mepivacaine	3-hydroxymepivacaine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Modafinil	Modafinil	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Nalbuphine	Nalbuphine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Nalorphine	Nalorphine	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Nortriptyline	Nortriptyline	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Oxazepam	Oxazepam	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Propionylpromazine	2-(1-hydroxypropyl)promazine sulfoxide	2	20 ng/ml in urine
Tramadol	O-desmethyltramadol	2	2 ng/ml in urine
Acepromazine	2-(1-hydroxyethyl)promazine sulfoxide	3	20 ng/ml in urine

Drug	Analyte	RCI Class	MRPL
Albuterol	Albuterol	3	2 ng/ml in urine
Boldenone	Boldenone	3	15 ng/ml in urine 100 pg/ml in plasma
Bumetanide	Bumetanide	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Butorphanol	Butorphanol	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Clenbuterol	Clenbuterol	3	1 ng/ml in urine 20 pg/ml in plasma
Derecoxib	Derecoxib	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Detomidine	Detomidine alcohol	3	2 ng/ml in urine
Etodolac	Etodolac	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Fenoprofen	Fenoprofen	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Flufenamic acide	Flufenamic acid	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Formoterol	Formoterol	3	10 ng/ml in urine
Furosemide	Furosemide	3	50 ng/ml in plasma
Gabapentin	Gabapentin	3	50 ng/ml in urine
Glycopyrrolate	Glycopyrrolate	3	1 ng/ml in urine 3.5 pg/ml in plasma
Guanabenz	Guanabenz	3	10 ng/ml in urine
Ipratropium	Ipratropium	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Ketorolac	Ketorolac	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Metaproterenol	Metaproterenol	3	10 ng/ml in urine
Methyltestosterone	Methyltestosterone	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Metoprolol	Hydroxy & Desmethylmetoprolol	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Nabumetone	6-methoxy-naphthyl-acetic acid	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Nandrolone	Nandrolone	3	1 ng/ml in urine 100 pg/ml in plasma
Pentazocine	Pentazocine	3	10 ng/ml in urine
Phenylpropranolamine	Phenylpropranolamine	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Pirbuterol	Pirbuterol	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Piroxicam	Piroxicam	3	500 ng/ml in urine
Procaine	Procaine	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Promazine	3-hydroxypromazine	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Propranolol	4-hydroxypropranolol	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Pyrilamine	O-desmethylpyrilamine	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Ractopamine	Ractopamine	3	5 ng/ml in urine
Sildenafil	Sildenafil	3	5 ng/ml in urine
Stanozolol	16 β -hydroxystanozolol Stanozolol	3	1 ng/ml in urine 100 pg/ml in plasma
Tenoxicam	Tenoxicam	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Terbutaline	Terbutaline	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Testosterone	Testosterone	3	20 ng/ml in urine 100 pg/ml in plasma
Tetrahydrogestirone	Tetrahydrogestirone	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Theophylline	Theophylline	3	20 ng/ml in urine
Trenbolone	Trenbolone	3	1 ng/ml in urine
Betamethasone	Betamethasone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Dexamethasone	Dexamethasone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Diclofenac	Diclofenac	4	500 ng/ml in urine
Diflunisal	Diflunisal	4	500 ng/ml in urine
Flumethasone	Flumethasone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Flunixin	Flunixin	4	20 ng/ml in plasma

Drug	Analyte	RCI Class	MRPL
Ibuprofen	Ibuprofen	4	500 ng/ml in urine
Isoflupredone	Isoflupredone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Ketoprofen	Ketoprofen	4	10 ng/ml in plasma
Meclofenamic acid	Meclofenamic acid	4	100 ng/ml in urine
Methocarbamol	Methocarbamol	4	1 ng/ml in plasma
Methylprednisolone	Methylprednisolone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Naproxen	Naproxen	4	1 µg/ml in plasma
Phenylbutazone	Phenylbutazone	4	2 µg/ml in plasma
Prednisolone	Prednisolone	4	20 ng/ml in urine
Prednisone	Prednisone	4	20 ng/ml in urine