

## **ALKALINISING AGENTS NOT TO BE ADMINISTERED WITHIN ONE (1) CLEAR DAY OF RACING**

**AUGUST 29, 2019**

**TRAINERS** are reminded that Australian Harness Racing Rule (AHRR) 196C makes it an offence to administer, attempt to administer or cause to be administered any substance that meets the definition within the rule of an 'alkalinising agent' to a horse BY ANY ROUTE INCLUDING IN THE FEED within one (1) clear day of a race or an official trial as follows:

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

- (a) at any time on the day of the scheduled race and prior to the start of the race;
- (b) at any time within one (1) clear day of the commencement of the race.
- (2) Any person who:-
  - (a) administers an alkalinising agent;
  - (b) attempts to administer an alkalinising agent;
  - (c) causes an alkalinising agent to be administered; and/or
  - (d) is a party to the administration of, or an attempt to administer, an alkalinising agent contrary to sub-rule (1) is guilty of an offence.

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has or is likely to have been administered any alkalinising agent contrary to sub-rule (1) the horse shall either be withdrawn or disqualified from the race.

(4) Alkalinising agent:-

- (a) Means any substance that may elevate the plasma total carbon dioxide (TCO<sub>2</sub>) of a horse when administered by any route.
- (b) Includes but is not limited to substances that are bicarbonates, citrates, succinates, acetates, propionates, maleates, lactates and trometamol (THAM, Tris Buffer or Trometamine) and also include products marked as urinary alkalinises and hind gut buffers.
- (c) Does not subject to sub-rule (d) hereof include substances that are alkalinising agents which are contained in commercial feeds and/or balanced commercial electrolytes supplements which when fed and consumed according to the manufacturer's recommendations for normal daily use, which Stewards are satisfied have a negligible effect on plasma TCO<sub>2</sub>.
- (d) Any exemption from the definition of alkalinising agent granted under this rule does not constitute a defence to a charge laid against a person following the detection by an official racing laboratory of a TCO<sub>2</sub> concentration in a horse in excess of the threshold described by Rule 188.

**Continued . . .**

**For further information on this matter contact:  
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(5) For the purposes of this Rule:-

one clear day means the twenty four (24) hour period from 12.01 a.m. to 12 midnight.

Products that contain alkalinising agents and which fall within the definition include, **but are not limited to**, Sodium Bicarbonate ('Bicarb'), Carbalene<sup>®</sup>, Carbelyte<sup>®</sup>, Baladene<sup>®</sup>, Lang's Solution<sup>®</sup> for intravenous use, Neutra-Syrup<sup>®</sup>, Neutralka<sup>®</sup>, Neutrolene<sup>®</sup>, Neutrolene Plus<sup>®</sup>, Neutradex<sup>®</sup> and any other products that are marketed as lactic acid buffering or neutralising products.



Bicarb Soda



Carbalene<sup>®</sup>



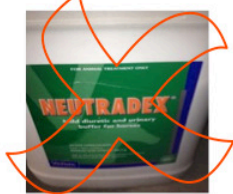
Ranvet Neutrolene<sup>®</sup>



Ranvet Neutrolene Plus<sup>®</sup>



Carbine Chemicals Carbelyte<sup>®</sup>



Neutradex<sup>®</sup>



Carbine Chemicals Reload<sup>®</sup>



Electrolyte Replacer B<sup>®</sup>



Ranvet Langs Solution<sup>®</sup>



Baladene<sup>®</sup>

**Pictured products are a small selection of alkalinising agents available**

Trainers should seek the advice of their registered veterinarian in relation to products to be administered to a horse within one (1) clear day of that horse contesting a race or official trial.

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