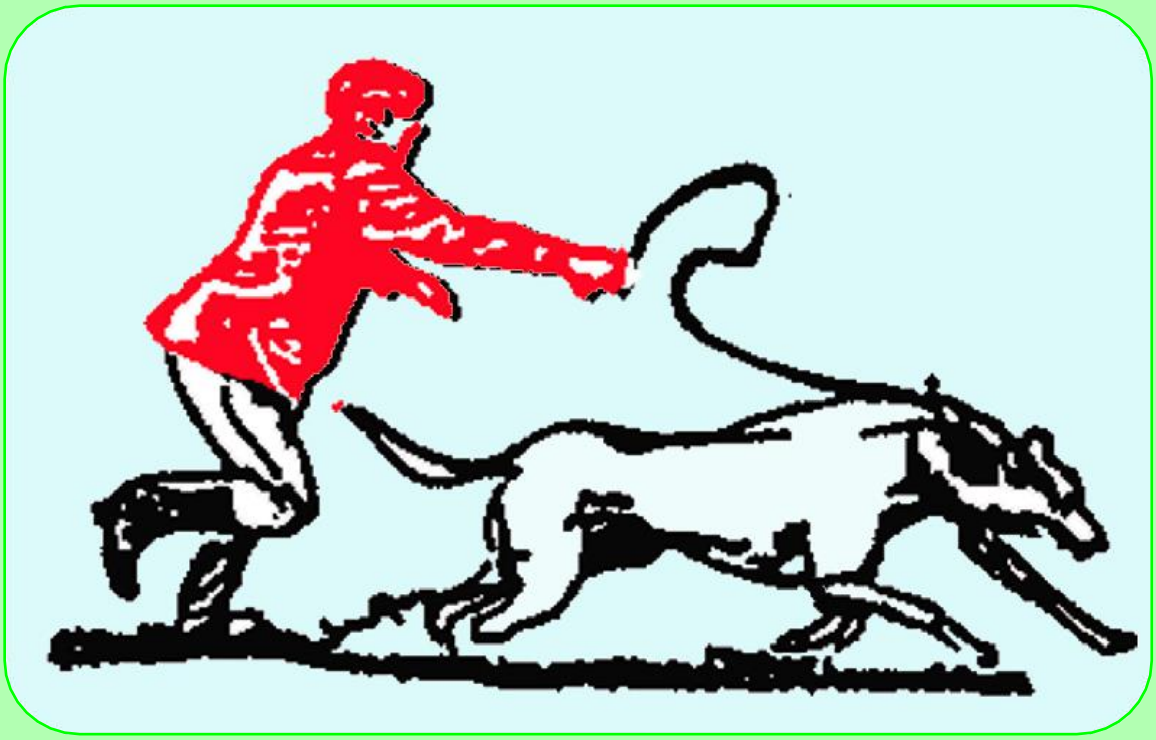
IRISH COURSING CLUB

Rule 88:
Prohibited Substances



(AS AMENDED 1990, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022, 2023, 2026)

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It is a condition of entry into events organised by The Irish Coursing Club or Affiliated Clubs, that Members of the Irish Coursing Club and persons concerned with greyhounds entered in coursing events agree to be bound by the Rules herein.

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Definitions: -

"Adverse Analytical Finding": Article 1.4, 1.5, & 1.6.

"Classic event" includes the Derby and Oaks, Classic Champion Dog & Bitch stake at the National Meeting and the Irish Cup Blue Riband event.

"Independent Hearing Committee" is a committee appointed by the Executive Committee and shall consist of at least one solicitor and at least one veterinary surgeon and one other person.

"Notice of acceptance" when the Responsible Person signs the Notice of Acceptance Form, they are acknowledging that a Rule 88 breach has occurred and that the matter will be handled summarily.

"Positive Sample" is a sample whose analysis has identified the presence of a prohibited substance in any amount that is explicitly or implicitly covered in the schedule of Prohibited List of Schedules or that is prohibited in excess of the threshold amount for a substance that is listed in the Schedule of Threshold Substances for that particular substance.

"Premises" is a building or other structure (whether temporary or permanent) where a greyhound is kept (it does not include a person's private residence or dwelling).

"Breach of Rule 88":- As defined at Article 1.1.

"Prohibited Substance": - As defined in Article 1.2 & 1.3.

"Responsible Person" is any or all of the following: the owner or nominated trainer as notified to secretary of ICC by the owner (see form at appendix B) or his/her directly appointed representative or the person in charge of the premises where the dog is located.

"Sample" type may include urine, blood, hair, or any other body fluid or tissue.

"Secretary" is secretary of the Irish Coursing Club.

"Testing Official" shall be a person appointed by the Executive Committee or Secretary of the ICC for the purpose of taking samples under the authority of Rule 88.

"Trainer" is that person as nominated by an owner as having full control and responsibility for a greyhound as notified to Secretary of Irish Coursing Club via form at Appendix B.

Article 1: Prohibited Substances & Adverse Analytical Findings

1. A breach of Rule 88 occurs when a greyhound has been tested and Sample(s) taken pursuant to Rule 88 and such analysis of Sample(s) shows the presence in any amount of a Prohibited Substance as explicitly listed or implicitly listed in any of the prohibited substance schedules, unless the concentration of the Prohibited Substance is below the published threshold level for that particular substance (if any) as set out in the Schedule of Threshold Prohibited Substances.

2. A Prohibited Substance is defined as any drug, which is not a threshold substance, in any amount, or its metabolite or an isomer or marker of that drug, either explicitly or implicitly listed on the ICC List of Prohibited Substances Schedules, that is certified as being present in a Sample(s) of urine or blood or other sample type following analysis by an ICC approved Laboratory.

3. A Prohibited Substance under the Threshold Substance Schedule is defined as a drug, or its metabolite or an isomer or marker of that drug as listed, either explicitly or implicitly in the Threshold Substance Schedule, that is certified to be above the published threshold level for that substance in a sample of urine or blood or other sample type following analysis by an ICC approved Laboratory.

4. An Adverse Analytical Finding occurs where the presence of a Prohibited Substance and/or its metabolites or an isomer of that drug or marker is certified by an ICC approved laboratory in the greyhound's A sample where the Responsible Person waives the right to analysis of the greyhound's B sample and the B sample is not analysed; Or

5. Where analysis of the Greyhound's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance and/or its metabolites or isomer or marker found in the Greyhound's A Sample; Or

6. Where the A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its metabolite or isomer or marker found in the first part of the split Sample.

7. The presence of a substance in a sample listed in the Exempted Schedule will not be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Prohibited Substances Schedules

Schedule 1: Central Nervous System Stimulants, Cortical and Medullary stimulants including, but not limited to, the following examples:

Adrafinil
Adrenaline
Amfepramone
Amfepramone
Amiphenazole
Amphetamine
Arecoline
Arsenic
Bemegride
Benzoylecgonine
Benzphetamine
Benzylpiperazine
Bromantan
Carphedon
Cathine (nor pseudephedrine)
Chlorphentermine
Clobenzorex
Cocaine
Cropropamide
Crotehamide
Desoxyephedrine
Dimethylamphetamine
Diisopropylamine
Doxapram
Ephedrine
Etamivan
Ethylamphetamine
Etilefrine
Etodroxizine
Famprofazone
Fenbutrazate
Fencamfamine
Fencamine
Fenethylline (Fenetylline)
Phenethylline, Phenetylline)
Fenetylline (fenethylline, phenethylline, phenetylline)
Fenfluramine
Fenproporex
Fuorophenethylamine
Furfenorex
Heptaminol
Hydroxyamphetamine Stimulant
Hydroxyephedrine isometheptane
Leptazole (Pentylenetetrazole)
MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine) Stimulant

(Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine)
Meclofenoxate
Mefenorex
Mefexamide
Meldonium
Mephentermine
Mesocarb
Methamphetamine
Methylaminorex
Methylphenidate
Modafanil
Morphedrin
Nicotine
Nikethamide
Norfenefrine
Norfenfluramine
Octopamine
Oxilofrine (Hydroxyephedrine)
Paraxanthine
Pentylenetetrazole (Leptazole)
Phendimetrazine
Phenethylline (fenetylline, phenetylline)
Phenetylline (fenethylline)
Phenmetrazine
Phenpromethamine
Phenylpiracetam (carphedon)
Phenylpropanolamine
Pholedrine
Picrotoxin
Pipradol
Piracetam
Prolintane
Propylhexedrine
Protriptyline
Pseudoephedrine
Selegiline
Sildenafil citrate, (tadalafil)
Sibutramine
Synephrine
Tuaminoheptane
Yohimbine

SCHEDULE 2: (a) CNS Depressants, (Including, sedatives, tranquillizers, narcotics, anti-anxiety, central analgesic, mood altering and behaviour modifying drugs), Including, but not limited to, the following examples:

Acetophenazine
Acepromazine
Acetylmorphine
Adinazolam
Alfentanil
Alphadolone acetate
Alphaprodine
Alpidem
Anxiolytic
Alprazolam
Amineptine
Amisulpride
Amitriptylline
Amobarbital
Amoxapine
Amperozide
Anileridrine
Anti-epileptics e.g.
Carbamazepine
Primidone
Phenytoin
Valproic Acid
Felbamate,
Gabapentin
Keppra
Chlorazepate
Zonisamide
Antihistamines and chemically related compounds
Apocodeine
Apomorphin
Aprobarbital Sedative
Apronalide
Azacyclonal Antipsychotic
Azaperone
Barbiturates and related compounds
Beclamide
Benperidol Antipsychotic
Bentazepam Anxiolytic
Benzoctamine Sedative
Benzodiazepines and related compounds
Benzonatate
Betaprodine
Biriperone
Bromazepam
Bromisovalum
Bromocriptine

Bromophenethylamine
Bromperidol
Brotizolam
Bucetin
Bupropion
Buspirone
Butabarbital
Butalbital
Butaperazine
Butorphanol
Camazepam
Cannabis
Captodiame
Carbromal
Carfentani
Carphenazine
Carpipramine
Cetirizine
Chloral betaine
Chloral hydrate
Chlordiazepoxide
Chlormethiazole
Chlormezanone
Chloroform
Chlorpheniramine
Chlorproethazin
Chlorpromazine
Chlorprothixene
Citalopram
Clemastine Clemizole
Clobazam
Clomipramine
(Clonazepam)
Codeine
Clorazepate
Clothiapine
Clotiazepam
Cloxazolam
Clozapin
Cyclobarbital
Delorazepam
Demoxepam
Desmethylpyrilamine
Detomidine
Dermorphin
Deserpidine
Desipramine
Dextromoramide
Dextropropoxyphene
Dextrorphan
Diazepam

Dibenzepin
Diethylthiambutene
Diethyltryptamine
Dihydrocodeine
Dihydrocodeinone
Diphenhydramine
Diphenylpyraline
Diphenoxylate
Dipipanone
Diprenorphine
Dothiepin
Duloxetine
Enciprazine Endorphins Endogenous opioids
Enkephalins
Ephedra
Estazolam
Etamiphylline
Ethylisobutrazine
Ethylmorphine
Etifoxine
Etomidate
Fentanyl
Fluanisone
Fludiazepam
Flunitrazepam
Fluopromazine (Triflupromazine)
Fluoresone
Fluoxetine
Flupenthixol
Fluphenazine
Flurazepam
Flutoprazepam
Fluvoxamin
Fosphenytoin
Gabapentin
Galantamine
Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL)
Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB)
Gepirone
Guanabenz
Haloperidol
Hexobarbital
Hydrocodone
Imipramine
Iprindole
Iproniazid
Ketamine
Ketazolam
Lithium
Loprazolam
Loratadine

Lormetazepam
Mebutamate
Medazepam
Medetomidine
Meperidine
(Pethidine)
Mephenytoin
Mephobarbital
Mepyramine
(Pyrilamine)
Metharbital
Methotrimeprazine
Methsuximide
Metomidate
Mibefradil
Midazolam
Mirtazepine
Narcotic analgesic compounds, opiates, opioids and chemically related compounds of, Morphine, Opioids, Naloxone
Nordiazepam
Olanzapine
Paroxetine
Pentobarbital
Phenobarbitone
Pericyazine
Phencyclidine
Phenyliprazine
Phenytoin
Pimozide Antipsychotic
Pinazepam
Pipequaline
Piperacetazine
Potassium Bromide
Primidone
Prochlorperazine
Promazine Tranquiliser
Promethazine
Propiomazine Tranquiliser
Propionylpromazine
Pyrithyldione
Romifidine
Quinalbarbital (Secobarbitone, Secobarbital)
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
Sertraline
Sodium Bromide
Temazepam
Tricyclic antidepressants
Tripelennamine Antihistamine
Triprolidine
Xylazine
Zuclopenthixol (Cisordinol, Clopixol, Acuphase)

(b) Masking agents: Any substance administered to disguise or make undetectable, or attempt to disguise or make undetectable, the administration of any of the substance(s) referred to in in this schedule.

Including for example, but not limited to:

Probenecid
Desmopressin
Diuretics,
Urinary acidifiers & alkalinizers

Schedule 3: Substances Prohibited at All Times.

Non-approved substances. Substances which are not listed in any of the classes, and which have not been approved by any national or international medicines agency, shall not be administered to a greyhound.

The following substances are deemed to be Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances (Substances Prohibited at all times) and shall include a metabolite, isomer or marker of any of the substances specified hereunder: -

EPO & Oxygen carriers and similarly acting compounds., such as

-Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, including but not limited to erythropoietin (EPO) erythropoietin congeners, and related substances, Darbepoetin, Cera, etc.

-Synthetic oxygen carriers, including haemoglobin-based oxygen carriers (HBOCs) or perflurocarbons (PFCs), and other purified proteins or chemicals having the ability to carry oxygen. - including but not limited to perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral and modified haemoglobin products.

-Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF)-1 stabilisers, including but not limited to ITPP (myo-inositol trispyrophosphate)., Molidustat, Roxadusta, and HIF activators, e.g. Argon Xenon

-Growth Hormones including

Growth Hormone and its congeners, Insulin-like growth factor-1. (IGFs). Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH), and its analogues, and related substances.

-Agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression.

. Anabolic androgenic steroids and related substances

including for example but not limited to: -

boldenone, ethylestrenol, methandriol, nandrolone, stanozolol and testosterone.
They also include but are not limited to those listed in the WADA prohibited list, such as 1-androstenediol; 1-androstenedione; bolandiol; bolasterone; boldione; calusterone; clostebol; danazol; dehydrochlormethyltestosterone; desoxymethyltestosterone; drostanolone; fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol; gestrinone; 4-hydroxytestosterone; mestanolone; mesterolone; metenolone; methandienone; methasterone; methyldienolone; methyl-1-testosterone; methylnortestosterone; methyltestosterone; metribolone; mibolerone; 19-norandrostenedione; norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanozol; quinbolone; stenbolone; 1-testosterone; tetrahydrogestrinone (THG); trenbolone; and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

Other Anabolic Agents

Including, but not limited to:

Beta 2 agonists

-Salbutamol
-Salmeterol
-Ractopamine
-Tibolone
-Zeranol
-Zilpaterol
-Clenbuterol

-Selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs), e.g. andarine and ostarine;
-Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS),

Steroidal Hormone antagonists and modulators

Aromatase inhibitors

Myostatin anatagonists

The anti-oestrogenic drugs Tamoxifen and Clomiphene

Other Hormonal antagonists e.g.

Selective opiate receptor modulars (SORMS) and selective glucocorticoid receptor agonists.

Trophic Hormones

-Chorionic Gonadotrophin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in males;

AMPK activators, including but not limited to AICAR (5-amino-1-β Dribofuranosyl-imidazole-4-carboxamide*).*

Masking Agents: -
Any substance capable of disguising or making undetectable the administration or presence of any Permanently Banned Prohibited Substance.

Schedule 4: Threshold Substances

The following substances are deemed prohibited when found in excess of the threshold:

(1) Unusual or abnormal amounts of endogenous substances, including but not limited to cortisol and testosterone.

(2) Hydrocortisone (cortisol) in excess of a concentration of 1000 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(3) Testosterone as evidenced by the presence of 5b-androstane-3a,17b-diol in excess of a concentration of 10 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine taken from a bitch.

(4) Testosterone as evidenced by the presence of 5β-androstane-3α, 17β-diol in excess of a concentration of 100 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine taken from a male greyhound.

(4) Cobalt in excess of 100 nanograms /ml of urine

(5) Arsenic in excess of a concentration of 800 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(6) 3-methoxytyramine in excess of a concentration of 1600 nanograms per millilitre in a sample of urine.

(7) Caffeine in excess of 6 mcg/ml of urine.

Schedule 5: Exempted Substances include:

(i) Norethisterone when administered orally to a female greyhound and where it has been prescribed by a veterinary surgeon for the sole purpose of regulating or preventing oestrus in that female greyhound.

(ii) Antimicrobials (antibiotics) and other anti-infective agents.

(iii) Antiparasitics approved and registered for the use on canines.

(iv) Vaccines against infectious agents.

(v) Insecticides.

Schedule 6: Use of Analgesics, Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Local Anesthetics and NSAID:

Any licensed medicine which cannot be traced to legitimate veterinary therapy, nor verified by an authorised veterinary prescription issued for bona fide therapeutic purposes only e.g. analgesics, anti-inflammatory agents, local anesthetics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and that are not listed in any of the Prohibited Substance Schedules contained in Rule 88.

Article 2: Responsibility of Owner and Trainer & Strict Liability

(a) The Owner must make it unambiguously clear at all times to the club, as to who the owner is and if the owner is not the trainer, he/she shall notify the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club accordingly (see form Appendix B).

(b) The Owner or nominated trainer is at all times responsible for greyhounds under his/her care and must take complete responsibility at all times for his/her staff in terms of Rule 88.

(c) All Owners and or Trainers should be acquainted with the Rules of the ICC as they apply to the definition of "Prohibited Substances".

(d) The Owner and/or Trainer is at all times responsible for the correct use of veterinary medicines in his/her premises, and it is incumbent on him/ her to ensure that his/her staff are adequately trained on all such relevant matters.

(e) The trainer must ensure that his /her staff is well briefed, and particularly knowledgeable on the specific issue of "prohibited substances" and that they are also competent, at all times, to ensure the correct administration of medicines to the correct greyhound as prescribed by the veterinary surgeon.

(f) Under the National legislation regulating possession and use of veterinary medicines in Ireland, { European Communities (Veterinary Medicinal Product/s) No 1; EU Regulation 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC and No 2 SI No. 36/2022 - European Union Veterinary Medicinal Products and Medicated Feed) Regulations 2022 (revokes the 2007 Regs) a veterinary medicine is deemed an authorised medicine only if it has been assessed and granted a veterinary product authorisation (VPA number) by the Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) or an EU number by the European Medicines Agency (i.e. centrally authorised), or is authorised under a special licence issued by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM), and any successor or replacement to that legislation in Ireland.

(g) Only authorised medicines as outlined above may be purchased, stored, kept on premises, dispensed or used to treat greyhounds in Ireland and all greyhound owners, trainers and personnel must comply with the provisions of the current veterinary medicines' legislation

Strict Liability

(h) It is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use be demonstrated in order to establish a breach of Rule 88.

(i) The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance is not material.

(j) Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification or to comply with all Sampling procedure requirements including signing the Sampling form or otherwise evading Sample collection is a breach of Rule 88.

(k) It is each Responsible Person's duty to ensure that if the greyhound is selected for Sampling, then such greyhound is submitted to Sample collection and that all Sampling procedure requirements are met.

(l) It is not necessary to demonstrate intent, fault, negligence or knowledge in relation to

any delegation relating to the Sampling process or to the acts of a relevant third party in order to establish a Rule 88 breach.

Who is Responsible for a Breach of Rule 88?

(m) The Responsible Person who may be the owner or trainer or both, are subject to being responsible for a breach of rule 88.

(n) It is the Responsible Person's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance is present in the greyhound's sample.

(o) In the event of the owner, not being the trainer of the greyhound, then the owner must nominate a trainer when the greyhound comes under the control of the trainer, in order to remove himself/herself from the authority of the rule.

(p) If the owner has nominated the trainer, then the trainer is held to be the Responsible Person.

(q) Although it is permissible for the Responsible Person to delegate the submission and supervision of the greyhound to a third party, the Responsible Person remains responsible for any or all of the following:

- the presence of a prohibited substance.
- any evasion of Sample collection; and/or
- any refusal or failure, without compelling justification, to submit the Greyhound to Sample collection; and/or
- any failure to comply with any or all of the Sample procedure requirements, including signing the Sampling form.

Additional Roles and Responsibilities of Responsible Persons

(r) To be knowledgeable of and comply with Rule 88.

(s) To ensure the Greyhound is available for Sample collection.

(t) To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for all substances that enter the body of their Greyhound.

(u) To inform all relevant persons that may have contact with their Greyhound of their obligations not to use Prohibited Substances as listed or that are implicitly listed Prohibited Substances as per Rule 88.

(v) To co-operate with the persons charged with the implementation of the provisions of Rule 88.

(w) Offensive conduct towards a Testing Official by a Responsible Person, which does not otherwise constitute tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under the ICC Rules.

Article 3: Responsible Use of Medicines

Guidelines for all persons in control of greyhounds

1. The following general guidelines are provided in order to reduce the occurrence of inadvertent coursing day positives arising from the presence of Prohibited Substances in sample from a greyhound.

2. Proper liaison and regular communication with your Veterinary Surgeon are essential at all times to ensure correct use of therapeutic medicines. You must ensure that only the appropriate prescribed medicines are used, and that they are withdrawn at the correct time prior to coursing, in accordance with the professional judgement and opinion of the veterinary surgeon.

3. All persons in control of a greyhound should be acquainted with the Rule 88 as it applies to the definition of “Prohibited Substances”.

4. All persons in control of a greyhound should be aware that it is possible, licensed medicines are in fact Prohibited Substances if detected in a coursing competition day sample.

5. All medicines should be kept in safe custody and stored in accordance with the requirements of current medicines legislation and unavailable, other than to authorised kennel personnel.

6. Medicines must not be left carelessly dispersed around premises and kennels or subject to free and unsupervised availability.

7. All medicines must be clearly labelled.

8. All greyhounds must be clearly and correctly identified before they receive a medicine.

9. All persons in charge of a greyhound must ensure that they are well briefed and particularly knowledgeable on the specific issue of Prohibited Substances and that they are also competent, at all times, to ensure the correct administration of medicines to the correct greyhound, as prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon. It is desirable that one person only in any kennel establishment is permitted to administer medicines.

10. In addition to the medicine’s records required to be kept by dispensing Veterinary Surgeons all persons in control of a greyhound should be aware of Schedule 6 of Article 1 of Rule 88. This requires the use of any licensed medicine for legitimate veterinary therapy to be verified, otherwise any finding may be considered as a prohibited substance. When a licensed veterinary medicine is dispensed by a Veterinary Surgeon for use by persons in control of a greyhound that person must ensure that a record of the greyhound treated, the substance, its timings, doses, duration and routes of administration be kept securely for five years and it made available to the Club on request.

11. (a) Only authorised bona fide medicines in compliance with the requirements of current medicines legislation may be administered to greyhounds.

(b) Only authorised bona fide medicines in compliance with the requirements of current medicines legislation may be kept or stored on greyhound premises.

12. A person in control of a greyhound is at all times responsible for the correct use of medicines in his premises, and it is incumbent on him/her to ensure that his/her staff are adequately trained on all such relevant matters. Further, he/she must ensure that following consultation with the veterinary surgeon, that they will be requested to take responsibility for medicines administration, only on the direct instruction of the trainer.

13. It is advisable, that at all times, the administration of a medicine to a kenneled dog is witnessed by the Trainer or his/her authorised representative to avoid error.

13 It is an offence under these rules to have possession of, to store, or to use "substances prohibited at all times" as defined under Schedule 3 of Article 1 Rule 88

14 Importation or acquiring of unlicensed medicines, by whatever means, or over the internet or by any other means is an offence under these rules.

Article 4: Authority to Test, Sample Ownership and Sample Delivery

(a) All Greyhounds registered with the ICC, present or competing at an ICC coursing event shall be subject to In-Competition Testing.
(b) Samples collected under Rule 88 and arising from ICC Testing are the property of the ICC.
(c) The ICC shall send Samples by recorded delivery for analysis to approved Laboratories only, which are subject to the ICC Standard for Laboratories.

Article 5: List of Approved Laboratories

(a) Rule 88 incorporates the ICC List of approved Laboratories.
(b) The ICC shall decide on a list of approved laboratories and shall send Samples for analysis only to those approved Laboratories.
(c) The choice of Laboratory used for the Sample analysis of either A or B Sample shall be determined exclusively by the ICC.
(d) However, the Responsible Person may elect to have the B Sample analysed at a different Laboratory than the one which performed the A Sample analysis. If such an election is made, the ICC shall select the B Sample Laboratory from the ICC List of Approved Laboratories and inform the Responsible Person accordingly of cost and timeline for processing of sample.
(e) Notification of an Adverse Analytical Finding to the Responsible Person by the Secretary shall be undertaken promptly from receipt of Laboratory Certificate.
(f) The Executive Committee and/or the Secretary of the ICC shall approve the List of Approved Laboratories from time to time.

Article 6: Inspection of Premises

Every premises where coursing greyhounds are kept, is liable to inspection by authorised officers of the ICC, to ensure that the highest standards of animal welfare are being observed, and that medicines and other registers are being properly maintained. Such inspections shall be unannounced, random or targeted, and may also involve the taking of samples for out of competition testing if this is deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. Samples will be taken in this circumstance by authorised officers of the ICC or Testing Officials. The inspection will confirm that substances prohibited at all time are not being kept on the premises or otherwise. A person's private residence is not considered a premises under the terms of Rule 88.

Article 7: Sampling of Greyhounds. A and B Samples

(To be read in conjunction with APPENDIX A: "Sample Taking Procedure")

1. Where the Stewards of a coursing meeting or the Executive Committee and/ or the Secretary have requested or instructed a testing official to take specimens for the purposes of testing a greyhound, the testing official shall be entitled to take from the greyhound such specimens of its excreta, urine, blood, saliva or other bodily fluids or tissues, as the testing official considers appropriate or convenient. In the event that sample required is blood, the taking of such sample shall only be performed by a veterinary surgeon. The samples shall be taken in the presence of the responsible person or a person designated by the Responsible Person.

2. The Stewards of a coursing meeting may, or the Executive Committee may, or the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club may direct a testing official, to carry out or cause to be carried out such a test or tests as they shall deem necessary in relation to a greyhound, which:

   (a) has been entered for, or has competed in, an event, and/or

   (b) has been presented for any test or examination for the purposes of ascertaining its fitness to course.

For the purposes of this Rule:

(a) the testing official may detain a greyhound at such location, for such a period and under such conditions as he thinks proper for the purposes of obtaining a sample; and
(b) the testing official may take the sample prior or post the presentation of trophy if that situation arises.
(c) The testing official may order that the greyhound be placed in a vehicle for a period of time before commencing the taking of a sample.
(d) no liability shall lie against the testing official, the stewards, the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club, the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club, or their servants or agents for any loss or damage howsoever sustained.

3. The urine sample and/or other sample type is collected by the testing official in the presence of the Responsible Person or person designated by the Responsible Person and split into an "A" Sample and a "B" sample, both of which are then sealed into the official, approved tamper proof/evident containers in the presence of the Responsible Person or person designated by the Responsible Person.

Where blood Samples are collected, a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Secretary of the ICC shall collect the blood Sample in the presence of the Responsible Person and split it into an "A" Sample and a "B" Sample bottle both of which are then sealed into approved tamperproof/evident containers in the presence of the Responsible Person or person designated by the Responsible Person. The testing official takes charge of the blood samples A & B for discharge to the approved testing laboratory.

4. If it is not possible to obtain a "B" sample, this does not nullify the test and the "A" sample is sent for analysis in any event.

5. The Responsible Person or designated person shall print their name on and sign the sampling details form as a witness to the collection and sealing procedure and confirming that the sample was taken in accordance with Rule 88 Appendix A.

6. The Secretary of the ICC shall then arrange for the "A" Sample to be sent to the designated Laboratory for analysis and the same Laboratory shall retain the "B" Sample in accordance with best international practice and protocols.

7. On receipt of the Laboratory Report on the "A" Sample, the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person if the Report from the Laboratory indicates that a breach of the Rules governing Prohibited Substances may have been committed, and shall inform the Responsible Person that he/she has the right, within 7 days, to require the "B" sample to be sent to the same approved Laboratory for analysis that conducted the A Sample

analysis, at the expense of the Responsible Person, in default of which the original Laboratory Report will be placed before the Independent Hearing Committee for adjudication on the matter.

8. However, the Responsible Person may elect to have the B Sample analysed at a different Laboratory than the one which performed the A Sample analysis. If such an election is made, the ICC shall select the B Sample Laboratory from the ICC List of Approved Laboratories and inform the Responsible Person accordingly. The cost of the B analysis to be borne by the Responsible Person and the cost must be paid in advance of the dispatch of the B Sample for analysis.
9. On receipt of the B sample Laboratory Report, the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person of the result of the analysis. If the Report on the "B" Sample also indicates that a breach of the Rules governing Prohibited Substances may have been committed the ICC shall advise the Responsible Person that the two Laboratory Reports will be placed before the Independent Hearing Committee.

10. For the avoidance of doubt, where the A Sample is positive for a Threshold Substance, as it is quantitatively above the threshold level set for the Prohibited Substance, the B Sample shall be deemed to confirm the A Sample so long as the level of the B Sample is also quantitatively above the threshold, even if the B Sample level varies quantitatively from the A Sample level.

11. For the avoidance of doubt, an Adverse Analytical Finding confirmed by the B Sample analysis may result from blood or urine Samples, or any combination thereof (for example, a confirmatory B Sample analysis is valid if performed on a blood sample, even if the A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding arose from a urine Test, and vice-versa).

12. If the report on the "B" sample indicates a negative finding and that a breach of the Rules has not been committed, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Responsible Person shall be entitled to a refund of the cost of the analysis of the "B" Sample. In such case no action will be taken.

13. In any hearing for a breach of these Rules any samples taken shall be presumed without further proof to have been properly taken.

14. The responsible person in charge of the greyhound at the time, on being notified that the greyhound has been selected for sampling shall present the greyhound for sampling to the testing official and such person in charge shall remain present at the taking of a specimen. The person in charge shall provide all relevant documentation requested by the testing official relating to the sample as instructed by the testing official and shall sign all documentation provided by the testing official. Failure to comply is a breach of these Rules.

15. Should any person obstruct or impede the taking of a sample under these rules, or should the Responsible Person fail to present said greyhound for the taking of a sample under these rules, then the responsible person shall be liable to the sanctions as contained under this rule.

Article 8: Sample Analysis and Certification of Analysis

1. Where a sample taken from a greyhound has been analysed by a nominated and accredited laboratory by the ICC pursuant to Rule 88, an analysis certificate signed by such an accredited laboratory officer shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the matters contained therein for the purpose of any proceedings in accordance with these Rules.

2. Where in any proceedings pursuant to Rule 88 it is not necessary to prove that a substance is a prohibited substance once it is listed in the Prohibited List of Schedules under Rule 88.

3. If the prohibited substance is implicitly listed, then a certificate signed by an expert veterinary surgeon, or expert veterinary pharmacologist, or expert pharmacist approved by the ICC, shall be provided certifying that the prohibited substance falls under a specific category and the reasons for making such a categorisation.

4. The certificate signed by the expert veterinary surgeon, or expert veterinary pharmacologist, or expert pharmacist as approved by the ICC is regarded as *prima facie* evidence of the matters contained therein for the purpose of any proceedings in accordance with these Rules.

Article 9: The Notice of the Adverse Analytical Finding to the Responsible Person shall contain the following information

(1) The fact that the Adverse Analytical Finding may result in a Rule 88 breach and the applicable associated consequences.

(2) A copy of the Certificate of Analysis and copy of the supporting Data Pack.

(3) Notice of the fact that the Responsible Person may sign the Notice of Acceptance Form if accepting the findings of the Laboratory and the sanctions applicable to the relevant category of prohibited substance detected or found to be above the threshold level, and that the matter will be dealt with on a summary basis, with no requirement for a Hearing.

(4) The fact the Responsible Person may opt to have the B Sample analysed at the original Laboratory or another Laboratory nominated by the ICC from ICC Approved Laboratory List. The full cost of the B Sample referral analysis to be borne by the person seeking the referral analysis and that includes the cost of shipping, the provision of a certificate of analysis and the provision of a Data Pack if required. The referral analysis is to be conducted under the terms of the Official Racing Chemists Guidelines for Referral Analysis. The request to have the B Sample analysed must be notified to the ICC on the prescribed form within 7 working days from date of receipt of notification of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

(5) The Responsible Person may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the right to a B Sample analysis. The Responsible Person is deemed to have waived their right to the B Sample analysis if they do not submit the Referral Analysis Request Form within the stipulated time-limit on the Notification.

(6) The fact that the Greyhound stands provisionally suspended from coursing, racing in Northern Ireland, and breeding until the matter has concluded.

(7) the fact that if the B Sample proves negative, then the entire test shall be considered negative and all suspensions are lifted with immediate effect.
(8) the fact that if the B Sample confirms the result of the A Sample, the person that requested the referral analysis shall be notified and both the A and B Certificates of Analysis will be placed before the Independent Hearing Committee.

(9) When a prohibited substance in any amount or a prohibited substance above the permitted level in terms of a threshold substance, has been found upon analysis to be present in a sample taken from a greyhound which has been nominated or presented for, or competed at a coursing event, the ICC shall, upon receipt of the accredited laboratory's certificate pursuant to Rule 88 (Article 7.7) officially notify the responsible person which maybe any or all of the following: the owner, trainer and /or person that witnessed the sample being taking that an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the presence of the prohibited substance or a substance prohibited at all times is to be held as soon as possible (unless the notice of acceptance form was signed).

(10) The owner and/or trainer and/or representative shall be further notified that the said greyhound is provisionally suspended from coursing, racing (NI) and breeding until the hearing has concluded. Unless within the period of 14 days (or such further period as the Secretary shall allow) the Responsible Person admits to a breach of these Rules herein and signs the Notice of Acceptance of Breach Form referred to at Article 18 within 14 days, the Secretary shall notify the parties that an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the presence of the drug will be held as soon as possible before the Hearing Committee.

(11) A result of an analysis referred to in paragraph Article 7.7 which is reported to the Secretary to be positive for a prohibited substance shall be referred to in Rule 88 as "an adverse analytical finding" (Article 1.4. 1.5 & 1.6).

(12) Where the result of an analysis being made available to the owner and/or trainer and/or responsible person of the greyhound is an adverse analytical finding, the owner and/or trainer and/or responsible person shall be informed that the finding will be published in accordance with the provisions of Article 9.13.

(13) Upon the receipt by the Secretary of an adverse analytical finding and after having met the requirements of Article 1.5 or 1.6 and prior to an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the presence of the drug being held before the Hearing Committee, a notice shall appear in the Sporting Press newspaper notifying that:

a. The Secretary has received such an adverse analytical finding;
b. The name of the prohibited substance;
c. The name of the greyhound concerned;
d. The name of the registered owner(s) and or guardian at the time of the taking of such sample or the trainer if previously nominated by the owner;
e. The date upon which and the place at which the said sample was taken
f. That the greyhound in question is provisionally suspended from coursing, racing (NI) and breeding until the hearing has concluded.

(14) In any hearing before the Executive Committee of the Irish Coursing Club or any Independent Hearing Committee, Appeal Committee or Sub-Committee the burden of proving a breach of these rules shall be on the Executive Committee or person or persons nominated for that purpose at a Hearing to the standard of the *balance of probabilities*. That is to say that any fact in contention is more probable than not. Any matter provided in these Rules as being *prima Facie*

evidence shall be deemed proved unless the contrary is proved.

(15) Departures from, any provision of Rule 88 shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of a Rule 88 violation, and shall not constitute a defence to a Rule 88 violation; provided however, if the Person Responsible and/or member of the Support Personnel or other Person (where applicable) establishes that a departure from a provision of these Rule 88 could reasonably have caused the Rule 88 breach based on the Adverse Analytical Finding or other Rule 88 breach, then the ICC shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the Rule 88 breach.

(16) The Executive Committee or Secretary or the Independent Hearing Committee or any Appeal Committee or Sub-Committee may require the attendance of and provision of evidence by the registered owner or any other person, who, in the opinion of the Committee or the Secretary or the Executive Committee, may have knowledge of any of the matters which are the subject of an inquiry. Any person who upon due notice being given in accordance with this rule neglects or refuses to appear to respond to any questions or to produce such subjects or information as may be required shall be guilty of a breach of these Rules.

(17) If the Executive Committee or Secretary order an inquiry to be held in accordance with Rule 88, the Secretary shall notify any person or persons liable to be the subject of an adverse ruling by such inquiry (hereinafter called 'the Responsible Person' which expression shall include the plural) that such an inquiry is taking place and that an adverse ruling may be made against such person or persons, the Secretary shall notify such person or persons of the time, date and place appointed for the holding of such inquiry. The date so appointed shall be not less than 21 days after the giving of such notification unless the owner and/or trainer request an expedited hearing.

(18) After receiving notification under Rule 88 of this Rule, the Responsible Person shall be entitled to attend the inquiry in person and/or to be represented by Counsel and/or Solicitors and/or by any other person.

(19) Unless the Secretary directs otherwise, the Responsible Person, no later than 7 days (unless an expedited hearing is requested and granted by the Independent Hearing Committee) before any inquiry to be held under this Rule, shall:

(a) Notify the Secretary in writing of his/her intention to attend the inquiry and the name(s) of any Counsel, Solicitors or other person who shall represent the Responsible Person at the inquiry. If such person is not legally qualified the name, address and qualifications of such person shall be notified to the Secretary. The Executive Committee or the Secretary shall have the right to object before any hearing to such person, not being a legally qualified person;

(b) The Secretary shall provide to the Responsible Person a copy of each document to be provided to the Independent Hearing Committee;

(c) Provide to the Responsible Person a copy of a statement in writing from any witness who intends to give evidence to the inquiry. Each witness statement shall state the name and purpose of the proposed witness and shall be signed and dated.

(d) The owner, trainer, person in charge or any affected person intending to give evidence at the

inquiry shall provide to the Secretary not less than 7 days before the inquiry:

(i) the names and addresses of any witness to be called;
(ii) provide to the Secretary a copy of any statement in writing from any person upon which the Responsible Person intends to rely at the Inquiry;
(iii) Each witness statement shall state the name and address of the proposed witness and shall be signed and dated;
(iv) forward copies of any documents written or digital or any film photograph or other image the Responsible Person intends to rely on at the Inquiry.

(20) All written depositions and written submissions must be made on the concluding day of the hearing unless otherwise directed by the Independent Hearing Committee.

ARTICLE 9A: PROVISIONAL AWARD OF BENEFITS DURING SUSPENSION

(1) Where a greyhound is provisionally suspended under Article 9(6) or Article 9(10) pending resolution of a suspected breach of Rule 88, the placing benefits associated with the event in question shall be provisionally awarded to the greyhound placed immediately below the suspended greyhound in that event. Each other greyhound placed in that event shall be provisionally promoted one position accordingly, together with the benefits attaching to that promoted position, if any.

(2) Where it is subsequently determined, whether by the decision of the Independent Hearing Committee, or decision of the Independent Appeal Committee, that no breach of Rule 88 occurred, all benefits provisionally awarded under paragraph (1) shall revert to the original greyhound, and the provisional promotions shall be reversed accordingly.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the reversal of provisional promotions under paragraph (2) shall not affect, and shall not give rise to any change in, the placing, prizemoney, trophy or other benefit awarded to any other greyhound in respect of any other event held during the period of the suspension.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), no prizemoney or trophy provisionally awarded under paragraph (1) shall be distributed until the matter concerning the suspended greyhound has been finally resolved, whether by the decision of the Independent Hearing Committee, or, where an appeal is brought, decision of the Independent Appeal Committee.

Article 10: Independent Hearing Committee

(1) The ICC shall establish an Independent Hearing Committee (IHC), which has jurisdiction to hear all matters concerning Rule 88.
(2) The IHC shall impose the mandatory sanctions in the event of a finding of a Rule 88 breach, in addition to any discretionary sanctions as decided by the adjudicating IHC.
(3) The Executive Committee shall ensure the IHC is free of conflict of interest and that its composition, terms of office, professional experience, operational independence and adequate financing comply with the requirements set out in Rule 88.
(4) Executive members, staff members, consultants of the ICC or its affiliates, as well as any person involved in the matter, cannot be appointed as members of the IHC.
(5) The Executive Committee appointed IHC shall consist of one Independent Chair and at least two other independent members.
(6) The Independent Chair shall be a solicitor or barrister of at least 7 years standing.
(7) One of the remaining members must be a qualified veterinarian of at least 7 years standing.
(8) Each member of the Hearing Panel, from which an IHC shall be formed, will be appointed for a renewable term of four (4) years.
(9) The IHC shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the ICC or any third party.
(10) The IHC shall have access to Senior Counsel to provide legal advices if required.
(11) A person shall be guilty of a breach of this Rule if he or she-

(a) wilfully influences or attempts to influence any member of the IHC or the Testing Official or any party, witness or person concerned in any way with the hearing to be or being conducted;
(b) wilfully interrupts a hearing;
(c) misconducts himself or herself in any matter before the IHC as the Independent Hearing Committee shall in its absolute discretion decide.

Article 11: Principles of a Fair Hearing

Hearings must be held in accordance with the following principles:
(1) The IHC must remain fair, impartial and operationally independent at all times.
(2) The Hearing Process shall be accessible and affordable.
(3) The right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted Rule 88 breach, the right to be represented by counsel at the Responsible Person's own expense, the right of access to present relevant evidence, the right to submit written and oral submissions, the right to call and examine witnesses.
(4) The parties shall be notified of the identity of the ICC IHC members appointed to hear and determine the matter. The parties shall be informed of their right to challenge the appointment of any IHC Member if there are grounds for potential conflicts of interests within seven (7) days of such notification.
(5) Any challenge shall be decided by an independent person from the wider pool of ICC Hearing Panel.

Article 12: Hearing Process

(1) Where the Responsible Person does not sign the Notice of Acceptance Form, then the matter is referred to the ICC IHC for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles set out at Article 11.
(2) Each member of the IHC must sign a declaration that there are no facts or circumstances known to them which might call into question their impartiality in the eyes of any of the parties, other than those circumstances disclosed in the declaration.
(3) Hearings in respect of Persons who are subject to Rule 88 may be conducted by an expedited process, where permitted and is reasonably possible by the IHC. Any determination as to the granting of or otherwise of an expedited hearing is at the sole discretion of the IHC and their decision is full and final on the matter.
(4) Transcript of Hearing: the ICC shall arrange for the attendance of a stenographer and provide a transcript of the proceedings to all parties, including the IHC as soon as possible after the conclusion of the hearing.

(5) If for some unforeseen circumstance that the Stenographer was not in attendance, and the reason for such unavoidable non-attendance is accepted by the IHC, then the hearing will proceed as scheduled. In that circumstance, the hearing will be audio recorded for future transcribing by a stenographer.

Article 13: Adjournments

(1) Where possible, applications for an adjournment of a IHC hearing should be provided in writing no later than five working days prior to the hearing date. The request should state the reasons for the adjournment.

(2) If the IHC is not disposed to accept the application, the parties will be informed.

(3) If the request is opposed by a party, the IHC may hold a Directions Hearing to determine the application and the parties may be requested to attend.

Article 14: Decisions of the Hearing Committee

(1) The outcome of the hearing, shall comprise both the reasoning and the decision. There are a number of purposes to provide reasons: to explain how the decision was reached to the responsible person; to demonstrate how the facts and rules were rationally worked through to arrive at the decision; it enables the appeal committee to understand the thinking of the hearing committee's decision; to ultimately instil confidence in the neutral decision-making capacity of the IHC and it fulfils the requirement that justice must be seen to be done.
(2) All decisions of the IHC shall be composite in nature. At the end of the hearing, or not later than fourteen (14) working days from the concluding day of the hearing proper, or final receipt of submissions, the IHC shall issue a written Decision to the Secretary of the ICC and the Responsible Person simultaneously.
(3) The Decision shall be enforceable from such notification of the operative part by courier, email, facsimile or post. If no appeal is brought against the Decision, then the Decision shall be publicly disclosed by way of a notice published in the Sporting Press newspaper.

Article 15: Multiple Breaches

(1) In the event of a third breach of Rule 88 as determined by the IHC, the Executive Committee shall make an Exclusion Order against the Responsible Person.
(2) The period of exclusion shall be determined by the Executive Committee but shall be no longer than 12 months from the date of the notification of the decision by the IHC.

Article 16: Meetings of the Independent Hearing Committee

At a meeting of the Independent Hearing Committee:

(a) The quorum shall be three.
(b) The chairperson, if present, shall be chairman of the meeting unless the Committee decide otherwise.
(c) If and so long as the chairperson is not present or the office of chairperson is vacant, the members present shall appoint one of their numbers to be chairperson of the meeting.
(d) Every question shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present voting on the question; and if there is equal division of vote, then the chairperson of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
(e) The IHC may act notwithstanding one or more than one vacancy in its membership. Where a vacancy occurs, the Executive Committee shall take steps to fill the vacancy as soon as is practicable. Members of the Committee conducting any inquiry shall attend every date of the hearing of that inquiry. Only a member who has attended every hearing date shall vote on the decisions of the Committee provided that no interim ruling of the Committee shall be invalidated by reason of a member subsequently not attending.
(f) Subject to Rule 88, the IHC may regulate by standing orders or otherwise the procedure and business of the IHC.
(g) The hearing shall as far as practicable be available in transcript form; the record of any proceedings shall be retained for a period of not less than 12 months after the date on which the proceedings are finalised.

Article 17: IHC Discretion to reopen Hearing a ga in s t Hearing Committee Decisions.

1. Notwithstanding any decision of the IHC, at the conclusion of any Hearing, the Committee that adjudicated at that hearing may, upon the request of any party to a Hearing or any party affected by the outcome and including on the application of the Executive Committee, order a reopening of any Hearing if they have reason to believe that, because of the receipt of relevant evidence not previously available or for any other reason, a balanced and proportionally correct decision may not have been made or that other changes in circumstances make it just for a decision to be reviewed. This right shall not be exercised after a period of 2 months from the making of the final decision unless the Executive Committee shall for reasons stated so direct;

2. Such reopened hearing can be a re-hearing or a continuation of the former hearing as the Independent Hearing Committee deem fair and appropriate and at the conclusion thereof the Independent Hearing Committee shall make such decision as they think fit;

3. Any person the subject of an IHC inquiry who is aggrieved by the decision at a hearing re-opened hearing held under section 1 above shall be entitled to appeal to the Appeal Committee.

Article 18: SANCTIONS: Where a Notice of Acceptance of Breach Form is signed by the Responsible Person, the following Mandatory Sanctions apply under the following Schedules and WILL NOT require a Hearing before the Independent Hearing Committee.

(a) SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows.

(i) a mandatory fine of €1000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for two months during a coursing season.
(ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of two months.
(iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
(v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.
(vi) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 will not be eligible to compete in any classic event in the season the breach occurs (when the subsequent season commences the greyhound can compete in classic events).
(vii) Where the suspension imposed under this Article expires within the same coursing season in which the breach arose, the greyhound shall be subject to mandatory testing on every subsequent occasion it competes within that season.

(b) SCHEDULE 2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows:

(i) a mandatory fine of €1000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for two months during a coursing season.
(ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of two months.
(iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.

(v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(vi) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 is permitted to compete in classic events.

(vii) Where the suspension imposed under this Article expires within the same coursing season in which the breach arose, the greyhound shall be subject to mandatory testing on every subsequent occasion it competes within that season.

(c) SCHEDULE 3 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows:

(i) a mandatory fine of €2,500 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for three months during a coursing season.

(ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of three months.

(iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.

(iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.

(v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(vi) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 is not permitted to compete in classic events at any time.

(vii) Where the suspension imposed under this Article expires within the same coursing season in which the breach arose, the greyhound shall be subject to mandatory testing on every subsequent occasion it competes within that season.

(d) SCHEDULE 4 THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE:

The Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club deals with the matter on a summary basis as follows.

(i) a mandatory fine of €500 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for two months during a coursing season.

(ii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of two months.

(iii) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.

(iv) The prize-money shall be forfeited.

(v) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.

(vi) Greyhound is permitted to compete in classic events.

(vii) Where the suspension imposed under this Article expires within the same coursing season in which the breach arose, the greyhound shall be subject to mandatory testing on every subsequent occasion it competes within that season.

Article 19: Sanctions whereby Notice of Acceptance of Breach Form IS NOT SIGNED by Responsible Person as determined by the Secretary of the ICC: The following Mandatory Sanctions and Discretionary Sanctions apply under the following Schedules and will require a Hearing before the Independent Hearing Committee.

(a) SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

(i) a mandatory fine of €5000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for six months during a coursing season.
(ii) Independent Hearing Committee may impose an additional sanction up to €8000 on the Responsible Person found in breach of Rule 88.
(iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of six months.
(iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.

(vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.
(vii) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 will not be permitted to compete in classic events at any time.

(b) SCHEDULE 2 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

(i) a mandatory fine of €4000 applies to affected person and greyhound is suspended for six months during a coursing season.
(ii) IHC may impose an additional sanction up to €7500 on the Responsible Person found in breach of Rule 88.
(iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of six months.
(iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
(vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.
(vii) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 will not be permitted to compete in classic events at any time.

(c) SCHEDULE 3 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE:

(i) a mandatory fine of €6000 applies to Responsible Person and the greyhound is suspended for six months during a coursing season.
(ii) IHC may impose an additional sanction up to €8000 on the owner, trainer or any other affected person found in breach of Rule 88.
(iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of six months.
(iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
(vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.
(vii) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 will not be permitted to compete in classic events at any time.

(d) SCHEDULE 4 THRESHOLD SUBSTANCE:

(i) a mandatory fine of €2000 applies affected person and greyhound is suspended for four months during a coursing season.
(ii) IHC may impose an additional sanction up to €4000 on the owner, trainer or any other affected person found in breach of Rule 88.
(iii) the greyhound is suspended from breeding and racing (NI) for a period of four months.
(iv) The greyhound shall be disqualified from the stake in question.
(v) The prize-money shall be forfeited.
(vi) The trophy or trophies shall be forfeited.
(vii) A greyhound found in breach of Rule 88 will not be permitted to compete in classic events at any time.

(e) Additional Discretionary Sanctions applicable to all Schedules as decided by IHC

(i) The registered owner(s) of a disqualified greyhound may be warned off from all coursing meetings, registering greyhounds and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958 (as amended 2019).

(ii) The Trainer of a greyhound deemed in breach of this rule may be warned off from all coursing meetings, registering greyhounds and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958 (as amended 2019).

(iii) Any other person deemed in breach of this rule may be warned off from all coursing meetings, registering greyhounds, and an Exclusion Order may be made against him under the terms of the Greyhound Industry Act 1958 (as amended 2019).

(iv) Unless the IHC determine otherwise, a fine imposed shall be paid to the ICC within 7 days of the date upon which the person is notified of the penalty, or in the event of an appeal when the fine is upheld, either in whole or in part, within 7 days of the date when the fine is upheld.

Article 20: Failure to Pay Fines

(i) In the event of a fine or other monetary sanction remaining unpaid, the greyhound remains suspended from breeding, coursing and racing (NI) until all monies are paid in full.

(ii) In the event of a payment schedule being agreed, the greyhound remains suspended from breeding, coursing and racing (NI) until monies are paid in full.

Article 21: Publication of Decision

The outcome of a summary case or an inquiry before the IHC shall be published in the Sporting Press newspaper or other media forum as decided by the Executive Committee.

Article 22: Penalties Issued by The Hearing Committee

1. The purpose of the inquiry into the administration of prohibited substances to greyhounds and the penalties to be issued by the Hearing Committee aim to achieve the following:

   a. Protect the welfare of the greyhound;
   b. Protect the integrity of coursing;
   c. Maintain public confidence in coursing;
   d. Maintain proper standards for all participants of coursing;
   e. To bring about a positive behavioral change;
   f. A sanction may be accompanied by an advisory notice to point out what changes in behaviour or attitude are required.
   g. To promote a respect for the rules of the ICC.
   h. To promote a respect for fellow participants.
   i. Protect bloodlines and genetic integrity.

2. In considering any matter within its jurisdiction, the IHC or Appeal Committee shall be entitled to consider the objects of the Club as set forth in the Rules and may have regard to the interests of the public, owners, trainers or other participants in coursing.

Article 23: Appeal Procedures & convening of Appeal

1. The Appeal Committee shall hear an appeal from any person who is sanctioned by the IHC decision at an inquiry. The conditions of an Appeal, procedures for application for an Appeal, and conduct of an Appeal are as follows:
   a. There shall be a panel of persons not less than three and not more than five in number eligible to sit on the Independent Appeal Committee (IAC) which shall be convened to hear appeals from decisions of the IHC to the extent permitted by Rule 88.
   b. The Executive Committee shall appoint a person eligible to serve as Chairperson of the IAC. No member of the IHC that adjudicated on the decision shall be eligible to be Chairperson of the IAC or be a member of the IAC.
   c. Only a member or former member of the Judiciary, Senior Counsel, Barrister or Solicitor of at least seven years call or admission shall be eligible to be a Chairperson of the IAC.
   d. The Executive Committee shall appoint the persons eligible to serve as members of the IAC. No sitting member of the Executive Committee, current employee of the Irish Coursing Club or current Licensed Official can be a member of the IAC.
   e. The Executive Committee shall make reasonable remuneration to the members of the IAC when serving on an IAC.
   f. The members of the IAC shall serve for a period of four years unless they resign earlier. A member of the IAC (including the Chairperson) may be required to resign from the IAC at the request of the majority of members of the IAC. At the end of his/her term as a member of the IAC, a person may be elected for a further term of f o u r years by the Executive Committee.

Convening of Appeal

2. Upon notification of receipt by the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club of a Notice of Appeal, the Chairperson of the IAC shall convene an Appeal Committee consisting of him/herself and at least two persons chosen by him/herself from the person eligible to serve on the IAC.

3. The Secretary of the ICC shall in consultation with the Chairperson of the IAC shall appoint an employee from within the Irish Coursing Club to provide administrative support to the IAC if requested by the IAC.

Article 24: Commencement of Appeal & Conduct of Appeal

1. A person wishing to appeal a decision of the IHC ("the Appellant") shall lodge a Notice of Appeal with the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club within 7 working days after the date on which the decision appealed against was made.

2. Any notice of appeal lodged outside the 7-day period will not be considered.

3. The Notice of Appeal shall:
   a. State the specific decision(s) being appealed;
   b. State the decision(s) being sought from the IAC;
   c. Set out the ground(s) of appeal and the substantive injustice of allowing the decision appealed against to stand;

d. Set out in summary form the facts upon which the appeal is based;
e. Attach a copy of every document and witness statement that was placed before the Independent Hearing Committee in connection with the decision appealed against;
f. State whether the Appellant seeks an oral hearing of the appeal and the time estimated for such hearing;
g. Be signed by the Appellant, or his/her Counsel, Solicitors or other representative;
h. The Appellant shall lodge the sum of €500 as the appeal fee with the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club within seven days after the disputed decision was made;
i. An appellant who seeks relief from the requirement to lodge the appeal fee on account of hardship (which shall be the sole relevant consideration) shall lodge with the Notice of Appeal a statement requesting relief from the appeal fee requirement, setting out the relevant grounds and facts supporting the claim of hardship, and attaching any relevant evidence;
j. The request for relief shall be considered by the Chairperson of the Appeal Committee without an oral hearing and whose decision to grant partial or total relief shall be final and with no obligation to explain;
k. The appeal fee or any part of the appeal fee shall be repaid or withheld as the IAC so directs.
l. The Executive Committee or IAC may specify a form to be completed by an appellant.
m. Only evidence that was put before the IHC can be placed before the IAC.

CONDUCT OF APPEAL

1. The Chairperson of the IAC may, upon application of the Appellant or otherwise, give any direction or instruction considered necessary for the proper conduct of the proceedings, including but not limited to the following:

   a. lengthening or shortening any time limit;
   b. adapting or dispensing with any procedural steps set out in these conditions;
   c. requiring a record to be made of the proceedings or any part of them;
   d. ordering any person bound by the Rules of the Irish Coursing Club to attend hearing;
   e. holding a preliminary hearing;
   f. suspending the decision of the IHC pending determination of the appeal;
   g. adjourning a hearing for such a period and upon such terms as he/she considers appropriate;
   h. the decision of the Chairperson in respect of the matters set out above shall be final.
   i. Other than on the exercise of any right of appeal provided for by the Rules, a person who fails to abide by any decision of the IHC made at an inquiry shall be guilty of breach of these Rules.

2. The Chairperson of the IAC may dismiss an appeal with or without granting the Appellant an oral hearing if the Chairperson of the IAC is satisfied that the Appeal is frivolous, vexatious or brought for any improper purpose.

3. Subject to the Appellant requesting an oral hearing in a Notice of Appeal which complies with the provisions regarding commencement of the appeal as contained above, the Appellant shall be entitled to an oral hearing of the appeal. If the Appellant requests an oral hearing of the appeal to which he/she is entitled, the IAC shall notify the Appellant in writing of the time, date

and place of the oral hearing. Such notice shall be provided no later than 14 days before the proposed date of the oral hearing.

4. If the Appellant fails to comply with the provisions for lodging an appeal or if the Appellant fails to attend a duly notified oral hearing, then the IAC may proceed to consider and determine the appeal in the absence of the Appellant in such manner as it considers appropriate.
5. The Appeal shall be considered by the IAC and shall be by way of review of the inquiry.
6. The IAC shall not consider new evidence other than in an appeal against the refusal of the IHC to consider such evidence.
7. The IAC may in its absolute discretion hear such oral evidence as it determines is relevant. The IAC shall conduct the appeal hearing in such a manner as it considers fit and otherwise in accordance with the Rules of the Irish Coursing Club. Any such hearings shall be in private unless the IAC otherwise direct.
8. The IAC shall reach its decision on any issue on the appeal by a majority, and if the IAC fails to reach a majority decision on any issue, the decision of the Chairperson of the IAC shall be final.
9. The IAC may confirm, reverse or otherwise vary the decision of the IHC. The IAC shall have all of the powers that were available to the IHC in respect of the original decision.
10. The IAC shall announce its decision to the Appellant as soon as is practicable in such a manner as it considers appropriate but not later than 14 days from making the decision. The IAC shall provide reasons for the decision and shall publish these reasons in such manner as the Chairperson determines appropriate.

Article 25: Costs, Failure to Pay Costs & Costs of Responsible Person

1. Costs

   The IHC/IAC may order the Responsible Person to pay the full costs or part thereof, and expenses (including legal costs) actually and reasonably incurred by the Irish Coursing Club relating to a Hearing and/or Appeal or part thereof. The Irish Coursing Club shall submit a summary of its costs and expenses (including legal costs) to the IHC/IAC following the decision of either committee.

   Costs ordered to be paid by the IHC/IAC may be recovered by the Irish Coursing Club as a simple contract debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. Failure to Pay Costs

   In the event of costs as ordered to be paid by the IHC/IAC remaining unpaid, the Responsible Person shall be placed on the forfeit list in accordance with Rule 127 of the Irish Coursing Club Rules.

3. Costs of Responsible Person

   Where the Responsible Person successfully rebuts the presumptions raised by Rule 88 and the IHC/IAC dismiss the complaint, no order for costs shall be made against the Irish Coursing Club.

Article 26: Finality, Transition & Interpretation

1. The decision of the IHC shall be final and binding on all matters unless there is an appeal to the IAC. The decision of the I AC shall be final and binding on all matters. No action shall be taken in any Court of Law to challenge or otherwise seek redress in relation to any decision of the IHC or the IAC.

2. If it shall be alleged by any party that there is an irregularity in the appointment of the IHC or IAC, or that there is an irregularity in the procedure of either Committee and the party concerned has made complaint to that Committee, any party may apply to the Executive Committee specifying the irregularity complained of.

3. The Executive Committee shall consider such application and if satisfied that the complaint of irregularity is well founded and that such irregularity materially affected the outcome, may annul the decision of that Committee and direct the holding of a new hearing or appeal.

4. The decision of the Executive Committee is final and binding and no proceedings in any Court of Law shall be taken in respect of such decision.

TRANSITION

1. The rescindment of the previous Rule 88 and the commencement of the 2022 Rule 88 does not, unless the contrary intention appears-

    a. revise anything not in force or existing at the time at which the rescinding took effect;
    b. affect the previous operation of the previous Rule 88 repealed or anything duly done or suffered pursuant to previous Rule 88;
    c. affect any right, interest, title power or privilege created, acquired, accrued, established or exercisable or any status or capacity existing prior to the rescinding;
    d. affect any duty, obligation, liability or burden of proof imposed, created or incurred prior to the rescinding;
    e. affect any penalty or forfeiture incurred or liable to be incurred in respect of any breach committed against the previous Rule;
    f. affect any investigation, legal proceeding, inquiry, or remedy in respect of any such right, interest, title, power, privilege, status, capacity, duty, obligation, liability, burden of proof, penalty or forfeiture; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, inquiry or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty or forfeiture may be imposed and enforced as if the rescinding had not occurred.

INTERPRETATION

2. If any doubt or difficulty shall arise as to the interpretation of these Rules the IHC, the IAC or any Responsible Person may request the Executive Committee to provide a definitive ruling.
3. A definitive ruling as to the interpretation of these Rules shall be binding on all members and any person engaged in coursing at any level under these Rules and no proceedings of any kind in any Court shall be brought in respect of such interpretation.
4. The Executive Committee shall be bound by its own prior Interpretations which shall remain

binding as if they were a Rule of the Club unless same shall have been modified, varied or incorporated into a Rule change by the members in General Meeting in accordance with these Rules.

APPENDIX A: Sample-Taking Procedure

1. The greyhound(s) selected for testing may be chosen by the Executive Committee, Secretary or by means of a public draw, the time and location of which are notified in advance to the general public prior to the draw.
2. The Executive Committee may vary the selection method but shall ensure the public are notified in advance of such change as they consider appropriate.
3. Identity Cards of all greyhounds the subject of a draw shall be held by the testing official or acting control steward until the greyhound(s) for testing are known with unselected greyhound's identity cards returned.
4. Testing officials to arrange draw at completion of all finals (location and timing of draw to be announced over PA). Result to be announced over the PA also.
5. The testing official shall solely determine the sample type to be taken, be that urine or blood, hair or any other suitable body fluid or tissue.
6. The testing official shall have full discretion over the length of time to be allocated to the sample taking procedure.
7. The testing official may order the greyhound to be returned to the vehicle and detained for a period of time before the sample is obtained.
8. The testing official may take the sample before or after the winner's presentation.
9. The testing official will identify himself/herself and inform the responsible person that the greyhound shall be submitted for a specimen test and confirm that the person in control of the greyhound at that time is 18 years or over before commencing sample procedure.
10. The testing official shall wear disposable plastic gloves as approved by the Secretary of the ICC or if the testing official decides it is more appropriate for Responsible Person to take sample, then gloves shall be worn by the Responsible Person also.
11. The testing official shall open the sample kit (containing pre-coded sample bottle A and pre-coded sample bottle B, two plastic sealable bags) and urine collection funnel (or any other collection device as approved by the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club) in the presence of the Responsible Person.
12. The testing official shall identify the greyhound by reference to the earmarks from identification papers supplied by the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club or the greyhounds Identity Card.
13. The testing official shall take an A and B (split) sample as far as possible.
14. A split sample may be of the same specimen type or a combination sample. A testing official will take all reasonable steps to obtain sufficient specimen to accommodate a split sample. Failure to obtain sufficient specimen for a split will not nullify the test.
15. The testing official shall use pre-coded sample bottle A for prime sample and pre- coded sample bottle B for a split sample.
16. The A sample may be decanted into B bottle to provide a split sample or additional urine may be collected to provide a B sample, as the testing official determines.
17. On completing the specimen collection process, the testing official shall affix screw cap of sample bottle A to engage locking mechanism and place in plastic bag as provided in sample kit in presence of the responsible person.
18. The split sample shall be held by laboratory as nominated by the Executive Committee or Secretary of the ICC for storage until further written instruction is received from the owner

and/or trainer of the greyhound as to intention to have the B sample analysed. Whenever the owner or trainer requires an analysis of the split sample, a request for such analysis must be made to the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club to be received not later than 7 days after the sample results are notified to the owner and/or trainer.

19. A request made after such time shall not be valid. The split sample will not undergo analysis until the owner or trainer returns the signed notice agreeing to have the B sample analysed at a laboratory selected by the ICC.

20. The Secretary will request the dispatch of the B sample to the selected laboratory on receipt of completed form from the owner or trainer not later than 7 days from date of notification to the owner and/or trainer. The cost of storage, dispatching and analysing the split sample to be borne by the owner or trainer must be paid before the sample is dispatched.

21. The in-triplicate sample details form shall be completed by the testing official, responsible person or person in charge of the greyhound during the sample taking procedure. A duplicate copy of the completed sample details form shall be given to the responsible person or person in charge of the greyhound at the time the sample was taken. The original is forwarded to the Secretary of the Irish Coursing Club and a duplicate copy retained by the testing official.

22. In the event of sample(s) not being dispatched on the day of collection, then it shall be placed in a standard fridge and dispatched by recorded post on the next available post day or as soon thereafter or as directed by the Secretary of the ICC.

APPENDIX B: Owner Declaration regarding the Trainer of a Greyhound Form
(Available at www.irishcoursingclub.ie under ICC Forms section)

GREYHOUND				
OWNER(S)				
ADDRESS OF OWNER(S)				
SIRE:				
DAM:				
COLOUR:				
TRAINER NAME:				
TRAINER ADDRESS:				
LOCATION OF KENNEL IF DIFFERENT:				
DATE GREYHOUND TRANSFERRED TO TRAINER			SIGNED BY OWNER: _____	

APPENDIX C:

Cobalt in Coursing Greyhounds.

Cobalt: -

Cobalt is a heavy metal salt, which is present in all animals at very low trace levels. At high levels Cobalt is an inducer of hypoxia-like responses which increases erythropoietin (EPO) production in the body and therefore its potential abuse as a blood doping agent in coursing must be controlled

Similar to EPO in human athletes, it is believed that cobalt at high levels can assist in generating more red blood cells to carry oxygen through the body and thus allow an animal to perform at a peak level for longer without the onset of fatigue. Thus, cobalt is a substance that when abused can positively affect performance via increased oxygenation of muscles and tissues.

Cobalt is a naturally occurring trace element that is normally present in greyhounds at very low levels as a result of normal dietary intake. Cobalt is also present in the structure of vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin). Vitamin B12 is a water-soluble vitamin with a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood. It is involved in the metabolism of every cell of the body, especially affecting DNA synthesis and regulation, as well as fatty acid synthesis and energy production.

Abuse of Cobalt: -

In recent years the abuse of cobalt chloride as a doping agent has been widely reported in horseracing worldwide. Subsequently, such abuse with cobalt in greyhound competitions has been also reported.

The ICC view the abuse of cobalt as a serious issue and wish to advise trainers that such abuse is in conflict with Rule 88 and is a serious doping offence which will necessitate imposition of sanctions and penalties.

A New Urinary Threshold: -

the Irish Coursing Club have introduced a urinary threshold for cobalt of 100 ng/mL of urine. You are advised to be extremely cautious using products that contain cobalt - unless medically necessary- close to coursing as this may inadvertently lead to a rise in normal urinary cobalt levels. Thus, you should be extremely cautious using products that contain cobalt close to coursing as this may inadvertently lead to a rise in urinary cobalt levels.

Normal Use of Cobalt & Record Keeping: -

Although there is generally little medical indication for cobalt supplementation in a healthy greyhound fed a balanced diet, in the event that veterinary advice indicates a vitamin/cobalt supplement is required, it should be given at normal recommended doses in strict compliance with the advice of the manufacturer, and an adequate withholding period must be followed prior to coursing.

Preparations of Cobalt: -

A number of vitamin preparations contain cobalt, as well as some parasiticides, drenches, nutritional supplements, oral and parenteral haematinics. The possession of unauthorised products containing cobalt is an offence under Rule 88.

Injection of cobalt supplements will lead to much higher levels of cobalt in blood and urine than oral supplements and therefore requires greater withholding periods prior to coursing than orally administered cobalt. Oral administration of some highly concentrated products will still lead to a breach of the cobalt urinary threshold and require an adequate withholding period.

Special care is required in the event of the legitimate use of Vitamin B 12 (cyanocobalamin) for therapeutic purposes as recommended by a veterinary surgeon.

Urine Samples: -

Where a sample of urine is taken from a coursing greyhound, a urine level exceeding the urinary threshold of 100ng/ml is deemed to be a positive finding and is a doping offence. In general, a minimum of at least seven days must elapse between administration of a normal dose of the substance and presentation for coursing. This time frame will however depend on the dose given, route of administration, product given, and frequency of administration.

Appendix D: Medication and Competing: -

It is the policy of the Irish Coursing Club that the highest standards of animal welfare be applied to all greyhounds involved in the sport of coursing, and to all those animals under the control of the Irish Coursing Club. The ICC is intent on ensuring that the standard of health and safety measures adopted are in accordance with best practice and adhere to the requirements of the Welfare of Greyhounds Act 2011, and other pertinent animal welfare legislation. (Protection of Animals Act 1965, Animal Health & Welfare Act 2013, Control of Dogs Acts 1986 to 2010, Greyhound Industry Bill 2017 *The ICC points out that it is essential that any coursing greyhound requiring veterinary attention receives it promptly. It is against the law to deny a greyhound access to veterinary treatment if needed. Therefore, treatment for an illness must take priority over coursing.*

In addition, it is important to recognise that analgesia facilitating competing can conceal injury and make it worse, hence the unintended consequences of treatment should be part of all treatment considerations for coursing greyhounds. Consideration must always be given to the best interests of the greyhound, and how long a rest from coursing has been recommended to allow treatment and recovery. It may often be the case that if a greyhound requires significant medical treatment, it is probable that it is not fit to compete.

Thus, an ethical judgement call and decision must always be made in the interests of the welfare of the greyhound, between medication for a therapeutic reason on the one hand, and on the other hand the ethical wisdom of a decision to allow this animal to compete. The greyhound's welfare must always come first.

Any contravention in this regard will be viewed with the utmost seriousness by the Club and strict punitive sanctions will be imposed where transgressions are proven to have occurred.