

TESTING PROCEDURES

The following are the various steps of the doping control process:

1. Athlete selection

Athletes can be selected for testing at any time and anywhere.

2. Notification

A Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone will notify the selected Athlete and inform the Athlete of his/her rights and responsibilities.

3. Reporting to the Doping Control Station

The Athlete should report immediately for the doping control test. The DCO may allow a delay in reporting under circumstances such as attending a press conference or victory ceremony, and completing a training session.

4. Selecting the sample collection vessel

The Athlete will be given a few individually sealed sample collection vessels to select from. It is important to ensure that the packaging is intact and that the vessel is free of contaminant.

5. Provision of the sample

When the Athlete is ready to provide the sample, the Athlete will be accompanied by a DCO or chaperone of the same gender to the toilet. The Athlete should wash his/her hands, disrobe from knees to chest and from hands to elbow to provide an unobstructed view of the passing of the sample to the DCO or chaperone. A minimum of 90 ml of urine is needed for a complete sample. The Athlete may also be asked to provide a blood sample during the same doping control session.

6. Selecting the sample collection kit

Athletes will be offered a choice of sealed sample collection equipment (which includes A Sample and B Sample bottles) and should check they have not been tampered with.

7. Dividing and sealing the sample

The Athlete will divide the sample between the A Sample and B Sample bottles, and then tightly fasten the bottles. The B Sample bottle should contain at least 30 ml of urine and the rest can be poured into the A Sample bottle. The bottle will then need to be sealed in plastic bags and placed into the storage box. The Athlete can provide consent for his/her representative or the DCO to assist, if required. A small amount of urine should be left in the collection vessel for the DCO to measure the specific gravity.

8. Testing the suitability of the sample

The DCO will check the Specific Gravity of the sample to ensure it is not too diluted for analysis. If the sample is too diluted, the DCO will record this on the doping control form and request additional samples to be provided until one that is within the required range for Specific Gravity is provided, or until the DCO determines that, due to exceptional circumstances, the session should end.

9. Completing the Doping Control Form (DCF)

The Athlete will complete the DCF by:

- Declaring any medication or supplements taken during the past 7 days
- Providing details of any Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE)
- Noting any comments about the doping control procedures
- Confirming the information on the doping control form are correct
- Ensuring the laboratory copy of the form does not contain any information that will identify the Athlete
- Signing and receiving a copy of the DCF

10. The laboratory process

All collected samples will be packaged and sent to a WADA-accredited laboratory for analysis. The transportation will be monitored by chain of custody procedures to ensure the security of the samples and that the samples can be tracked.

YOUR RIGHTS:

You have the right to:

- Have a representative and, if available, an interpreter
- Ask for additional information about the sample collection process
- Request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons (as determined by the DCO)
- If you are an athlete with a disability, to request modifications to the sample collection procedure

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES:

You have a responsibility to:

- Remain within direct observation of the DCO/chaperone at all times, from the point of notification until the completion of the sample collection process
- Produce appropriate identification
- Comply with sample collection procedures (failure to do so may constitute an anti-doping rule violation)
- Report immediately for doping control, unless there are compelling reasons for a delay

ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT:

The fundamental principle of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) is to monitor selected biological variables over time that indirectly reveal the effects of doping rather than attempting to detect the doping substance or method itself.

Anti-doping organizations can integrate the Athlete Biological Passport into the larger framework of a robust anti-doping program in order to:

- Identify Athletes requiring further attention through intelligent and timely interpretation of Passport data. The ABP provides valuable information that can be used to direct anti-doping activities such as Target Testing or investigations more effectively; and
- Pursue possible anti-doping rule violations in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code: Use or attempted use by an Athlete of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.

WADA continues to develop the ABP in consultation with stakeholders, by refining the present modules as well as adding new ones as they are finalized.

For any questions regarding the ABP, please contact: Athlete.passport@wada-ama.org.

[Source: WADA]