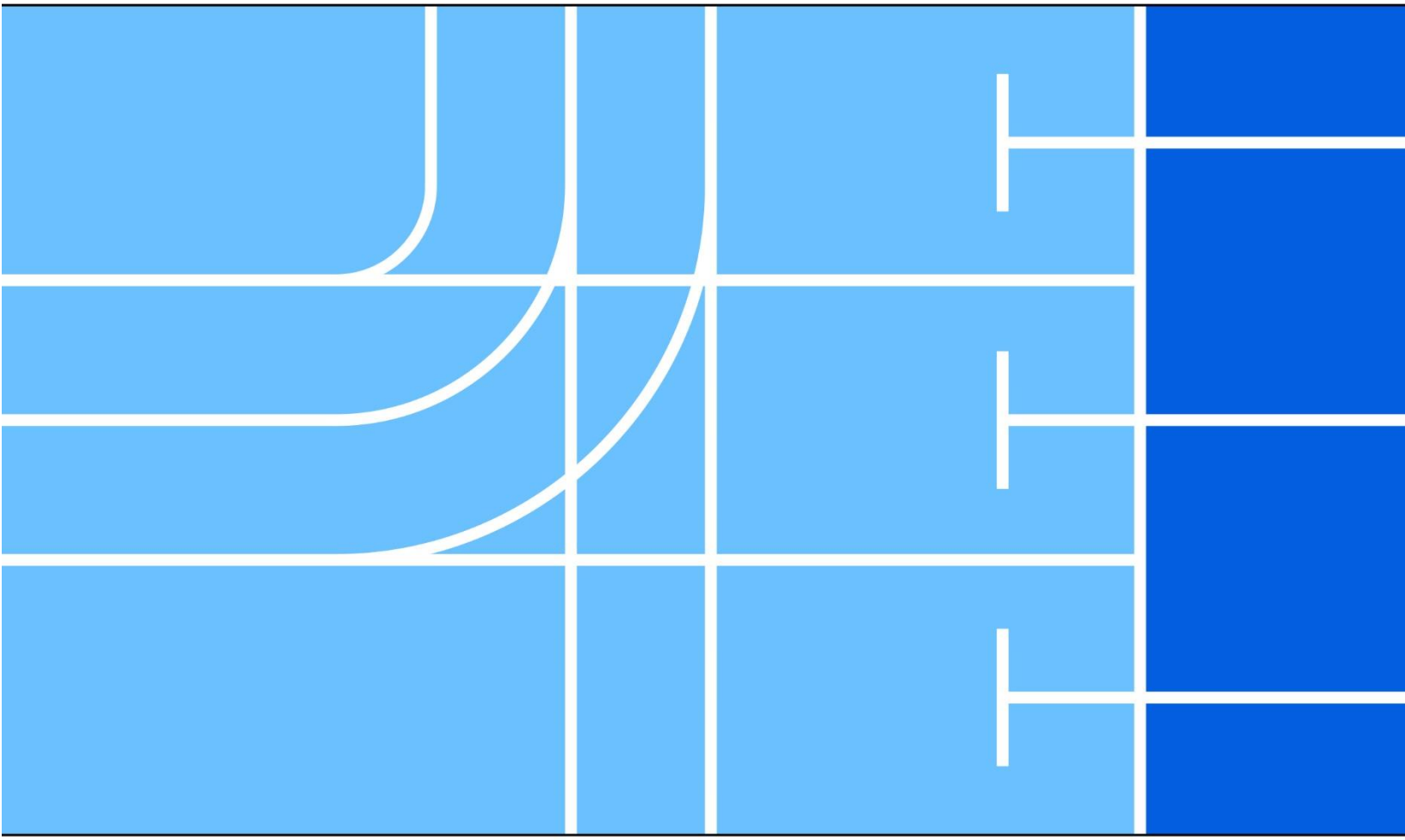
wada

World Anti-Doping Code

International Standard for Testing



2027

International Standard for *Testing*

The World Anti-Doping *Code International Standard* for *Testing* is a mandatory *International Standard* developed as part of the World Anti-Doping Program. It was developed in consultation with *Signatories*, public authorities, and other relevant stakeholders.

The *International Standard* for *Testing* was first adopted in 2003 and came into effect in January 2004. It was subsequently amended six times, the first time effective January 2009; the second time effective January 2011; the third time it was renamed *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations (ISTI), effective January 2015; the fourth time effective January 2017; the fifth time effective March 2019; the sixth time effective March 2020, the seventh time effective January 2021, the eighth time effective January 2023. This version of the IST (renamed from ISTI) incorporates further revisions approved by the *WADA* Executive Committee on 5 December 2025 and is effective as of 1 January 2027.

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS, INTERNATIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

1.0 Introduction and Scope

The first purpose of the *International Standard* for *Testing* is to plan for and implement intelligent and effective *Testing*, both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*, and to maintain the integrity, identity and security of the *Samples* collected from the point the *Athlete* is notified of their selection for *Testing*, to the point that their *Samples* are delivered to the Laboratory for analysis. To that end, the *International Standard* for *Testing* (including its Annexes) establishes mandatory standards for Test distribution planning (including the collection and use of *Athlete* whereabouts information), notification of *Athletes*, preparing for and conducting *Sample* collection, security/post-Test administration of *Samples* and documentation, and transport of *Samples* to Laboratories for analysis.

The *International Standard* for *Testing* is supported by *Technical Documents*, produced by *WADA*, to provide assistance to *Anti-Doping Organizations* in fulfilling their duties under the World Anti-Doping Program. *Technical Documents* are mandatory. *Athletes* should receive anti-doping education in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Education*. This is to support the principle that an *Athlete's* first experience with anti-doping should be with education rather than *Testing*.

Terms used in this *International Standard* that are defined terms from the *Code* are italicized. Terms that are defined in this or another *International Standard* are underlined.

2.0 Code Provisions

The following articles in the *Code* are directly relevant to the *International Standard* for *Testing*; they can be obtained by referring to the *Code* itself:

- Article 2 Anti-Doping Rule Violations
- Article 5 *Testing* and Investigations
- Article 6 Analysis of *Samples*
- Article 8 *Results Management*: Right to a Fair Hearing and Notice of Hearing Decision
- Article 10 Sanctions on Individuals
- Article 12 Sanctions by *Signatories* Against Other Sporting Bodies
- Article 13 *Results Management*: Appeals
- Article 14 Confidentiality and Reporting
- Article 20 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of *Signatories* and *WADA*
- Article 21 Additional Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes* and Other *Persons*
- Article 23 Acceptance and Implementation

3.0 Definitions and Interpretation

3.1 Defined Terms from the *Code* that are used in the *International Standard* for *Testing*

***ADAMS*:** The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and *WADA* in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

***Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)*:** A report from a *WADA*-accredited laboratory or other *WADA*-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

***Adverse Passport Finding*:** A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organization (ADO): *WADA* or a *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations.*

***Athlete*:** Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization).* An *Anti-Doping Organization* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "*Athlete*". In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes,* an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*.

[Comment to Athlete: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Athlete, 2) National-Level Athlete, 3) individuals who are not International or National-Level Athletes but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Athlete, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

***Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)*:** The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *International Standard* for Laboratories.

***Athlete Support Personnel*:** Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for sports competition.

***Attempt*:** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

***Atypical Finding (ATF)*:** A report from a *WADA*-accredited laboratory or other *WADA*-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standards* (including related *Technical Documents* or *Technical Letters*), or as directed by *WADA*, prior to the final determination about the finding (i.e., the establishing, or not, of an anti-doping rule violation).

***Atypical Passport Finding*:** A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

***CAS*:** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

***Code*:** The World Anti-Doping *Code*.

***Competition*:** A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis, the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

***Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule* Violations ("*Consequences*"):** An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

***Delegated Third Party*:** Any *Person* to which an *Anti-Doping Organization* delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organizations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for the *Anti-Doping Organization*, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the *Anti-Doping Organization* (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones).This definition does not include *CAS*.

***Doping Control*:** All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to, *Testing*, investigation, whereabouts, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management* and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

***Education*:** The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

***Event*:** A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships of an International Federation, or Pan American Games).

***Event Venues*:** Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*.

***In-Competition (IC)*:** The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition.* Provided, however, *WADA* may approve, for a particular sport, an alternative definition if an International Federation provides a compelling justification that a different definition is necessary for its sport; upon such approval by *WADA*, the alternative definition shall be followed by all *Major Event Organizations* for that particular sport.

[Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonization among Athletes across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Athletes about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from Substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

***Independent Observer Program*:** A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of *WADA*, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of *WADA's* compliance monitoring program.

***Ineligibility*:** See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

***International Event*:** An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization,* or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event.*

***International-Level Athlete*:** *Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

[Comment to International-Level Athlete: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

***International Standard*:** A standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative

standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any *Technical Documents* and *Technical Letters* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

***Major Event Organizations (MEO)*:** The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multisport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International *Event.*

***Marker*:** A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method.*

***Minor*:** A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

[Comment to Minor: For context, see Comment to Protected Person. Any circumstance where a Minor is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes has been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

***National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO)*:** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, manage test results and conduct *Results Management* at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

***National Event*:** A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving *International*- or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.

***National-Level Athlete*:** *Athletes* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization,* consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

***National Olympic Committee*:** The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

***Out-of-Competition (OOC)*:** Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

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

***Prohibited Method*:** Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

***Prohibited Substance*:** Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

***Protected Person*:** An *Athlete* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age, has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.

[Comment to Protected Person: Not every Minor is a Protected Person. The Code differentiates between different groups of Minors based on two criteria: (i) age and (ii) level of sporting performance. Below the

age of 16, Minors always qualify as Protected Persons. It is assumed that they are unable, in principle, to control their behavior in the same way as adults and therefore need to be given special treatment. Where Minors are over 16 (but below 18) years of age, they are assumed to have a higher level of understanding and, depending on their sporting level, better access to anti- doping Education. This justifies treating the age group between 16-18 differently from the age group below 16. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.

Athletes with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment always qualify as Protected Persons independently of their age.

The purpose of the category of Protected Person is to take into account that an Athlete or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to sufficiently understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. The special treatment of Protected Person flows from the fact that the central criteria to determine the period of Ineligibility is "Fault".

Those circumstances where a Protected Person, Minor or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than other Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

***Provisional Suspension*:** See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Quality Assurance: Processes aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of Analytical *Testing* Procedures (as further defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories), i.e., quality control, quality improvement, method development and validation, generation and evaluation of reference population data, analysis of substances included in the *WADA* monitoring program as described in *Code* Article 4.5, and any other legitimate *Quality Assurance* process, as determined by *WADA*, aimed at monitoring the validity of Analytical *Testing* Procedures applied to the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* for the purposes established in *Code* Article 6.2.

***Recreational Athlete*:** A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organization*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an *International-Level Athlete* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*) or *National-Level Athlete* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization* consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing*), has represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization*.

[Comment to Recreational Athlete: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories. Those circumstances where a Protected Person or Recreational Athlete is to be treated differently than Persons or Athletes have been specifically identified in the Code. It should not be assumed, with respect to Article 7.4 or any other Article in the Code, that different treatment was intended where it is not specifically expressed.]

***Registered Testing Pool (RTP)*:** The pool of highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organizations,* who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

***Results Management*:** The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, or in certain cases (e.g., *Atypical Finding*, *Athlete Biological Passport*, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

***Sample* or *Specimen*:** Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of urine or blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

***Signatories*:** Those entities accepting the *Code* and agreeing to implement the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1 and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must remain credible and valuable throughout any subsequent investigation or proceeding.

***Tampering*:** Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management and hearing process. See Code Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organizations.]

***Target Testing*:** Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard* for *Testing.*

***Team Sport*:** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

***Technical Document*:** A document adopted and published by *WADA* from time to time

containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an *International Standard*.

***Testing*:** The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

***Testing Pool (TP)*:** The pool of *Athletes* that the International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers to be a lesser priority and risk than those *Athletes* in the *Registered Testing Pool* and who are subject to at least a minimum level of *Out-of-Competition Testing* and required to provide whereabouts information as outlined in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

***WADA*:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

3.2 Defined Terms from the *International Standard* for Laboratories:

***ABP* Laboratory:** A laboratory not otherwise accredited by *WADA,* which is approved by the *WADA* Executive Committee to apply Analytical Methods and processes in support of the Hematological Module of the *Athlete Biological Passport* (*ABP*) program.

[Comment to ABP Laboratory: To facilitate the comprehension and interpretation of ISL provisions, when requirements apply to both Laboratories and ABP Laboratories, both will be referred to as "Laboratory(-ies)". If, instead, provisions apply exclusively to either Laboratories or ABP Laboratories, the specific definition will be used as applicable.

Instead, when the term "laboratory" is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved.]

Analytical *Testing*: The parts of the *Doping Control* process performed at the Laboratory, which include *Sample* handling, analysis and reporting of results.

Analytical *Testing* Procedure: A Fit-for-Purpose procedure, as demonstrated through method validation, which is used to detect, identify and/or quantify property values of Analyte(s) in a *Sample* for *Doping Control* purposes in accordance with the ISL and relevant *Technical Documents, Technical Letters* or Laboratory Guidelines. An Analytical *Testing* Procedure is also referred to or known as an Analytical Method or Test Method.

***Athlete* Passport Management Unit (APMU):** A unit, associated with a Laboratory, composed of a *Person* or *Persons* responsible for the timely management of *Athlete Biological Passports* in *ADAMS* on behalf of the Passport Custodian.

Confirmation Procedure (CP): An Analytical *Testing* Procedure that has the purpose of confirming the presence (Qualitative Procedure) and/or determining the property value (Quantitative Procedure) of one or more Analytes in a *Sample*.

Further Analysis: Further Analysis occurs when a Laboratory conducts additional analysis on an "A" *Sample* or a "B" *Sample* after the final analytical result for that "A" *Sample* or that "B" *Sample* has been reported by the Laboratory. Any *Sample* storage or Further Analysis initiated by an *Anti-Doping Organization* (*ADO*) shall be conducted at the expense of the *ADO.*

Initial *Testing* Procedure (ITP): An Analytical *Testing* Procedure whose purpose is to screen for the possible presence of an Analyte or for elevated property value(s) of an Analyte(s) in a *Sample.*

Laboratory: A *WADA*-accredited Laboratory, as approved by the *WADA* Executive Committee.

[Comment to Laboratory: To facilitate the comprehension and interpretation of ISL provisions, when requirements apply to both Laboratories and ABP Laboratories, both will be referred to as "Laboratory(-ies)". If, instead, provisions apply exclusively to either Laboratories or ABP Laboratories, the specific definition will be used as applicable.

Instead, when the term "laboratory" is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved.]

3.3 Defined Terms from the International Standard for Results Management:

Adaptive Model: A mathematical model designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from *Athletes*. The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of *Marker* values, assuming that the *Athlete* has a normal physiological condition.

Failure to Comply: A term used to describe anti-doping rule violations under *Code* Articles 2.3 and/or 2.5.

Filing Failure: A failure by the *Athlete* (or by a third party to whom the *Athlete* has delegated the task) (1) to make an accurate and complete Whereabouts Filing that enables the *Athlete* to be located for *Testing* at the times and locations set out in the Whereabouts Filing or (2) to update that Whereabouts Filing where necessary to ensure that it remains accurate and complete, all in accordance with Article 4.10.6 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Annex B.2 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

Missed Test: A failure by the *Athlete* to be available for *Testing* at the location and time specified in the 60-minute time slot identified in their Whereabouts Filing for the day in question, in accordance with Article 4.10.6 of the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Annex B.2 of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

Passport: A collation of all relevant data unique to an individual *Athlete* that may include longitudinal profiles of *Markers*, heterogeneous factors unique to that particular *Athlete* and other relevant information that may help in the evaluation of *Markers*.

Passport Custodian: The *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Result Management* of the *Athlete*'s Passport and for sharing any relevant information associated to that *Athlete's* Passport with other *Anti-Doping Organization(s)* which share *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete*. Passport custody is attributed to the *Testing* Authority that first tests an *Athlete*, except (i) when the *Athlete* is first tested by a *Major Event Organizer*, or (ii) when a *National Anti-Doping Organization* first tests an *Athlete* with a different sport nationality, in which cases Passport custody is attributed to the *National Anti-Doping Organization* corresponding to the sport nationality of the *Athlete*. Passport custody can be transferred by the Passport Custodian to another *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete*. Reasons for transferring Passport custody include, but are not limited to, a change in *Athlete* level, more frequent *Testing* by another *Anti-Doping Organization*, or be based on an agreement between *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete*.

***Results Management* Authority (RMA):** The *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for conducting *Results Management* in a given case.

Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

3.4 Defined Terms from the *International Standard* for Data Protection:

Processing: (and its cognates, **Process** and **Processed**): Collecting, accessing, retaining, storing, disclosing, transferring, transmitting, amending, deleting or otherwise making use of Personal Information.

Third-Party Agent: Any *Person* that Processes Personal Information on behalf of, as delegated by, or as otherwise engaged by an *Anti-Doping Organization* in the context of the *Anti-Doping Organization's Anti-Doping Activities* including, without limitation, a *Delegated Third Party* and any subcontractors.

3.5 Defined Terms from the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations

Anti-Doping Intelligence: Anti-Doping Intelligence is the product of the evaluation and analysis of Raw Information to extract meaningful insights relevant to the end user (e.g., the *Anti-Doping Activities* of an *Anti-Doping Organization*).

Raw Information: Raw Information is any raw, unverified, or unevaluated information (in any form) related to *Anti-Doping Activities*. Raw Information can come in many forms including, but not limited to, unprocessed data, information reports, Doping Control Forms (including declarations made by *Athletes*), conversations / interviews, telephone calls, video, media reports, and anonymous or non-anonymous disclosures.

3.6 Defined Terms from the *International Standard* for *Testing*:

Blood Collection Officer (BCO): An official who is qualified and has been authorized by the *Sample* Collection Authority to collect a blood *Sample* from an *Athlete*.

Chain of Custody: The sequence of individuals or organizations who have responsibility for the custody of a *Sample* from the provision of the *Sample* until the *Sample* has been delivered to the Laboratory for analysis.

Chaperone: An official who is suitably trained and authorized by the *Sample* Collection Authority to carry out specific duties including one or more of the following (at the election of the *Sample* Collection Authority); notification of the *Athlete* selected for *Sample* collection; accompanying and observing the *Athlete* until arrival at the *Doping Control* Station; accompanying and/or observing *Athletes* who are present in the *Doping Control* Station; and/or witnessing and verifying the provision of the *Sample* where the training specifically qualifies them to do so.

***Code* Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements:** The whereabouts requirements set out in Article 4.10.6, which apply to *Athletes* who are included in the *Registered Testing Pool* of an International Federation or a *National Anti-Doping Organization.*

***Doping Control* Coordinator:** An *Anti-Doping Organization* or a *Delegated Third Party* that coordinates any aspect of *Doping Control* on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organization*. The *Anti-Doping Organization* always remains ultimately responsible under the *Code* for compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing*, *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, Data Protection, and *Results Management*.

***Doping Control* Officer (DCO):** An official who has been trained and authorized by the *Sample* Collection Authority to carry out the responsibilities given to DCOs in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

***Doping Control* Station (DCS):** The location where the *Sample* Collection Session will be conducted in accordance with Article 6.3.2.

No Advance Notice *Testing*: *Sample* collection that takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

Random Selection: Selection of *Athletes* for *Testing* which is not *Target Testing*.

Risk Assessment: The assessment of risk of doping in a sport or sports discipline conducted by an *Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with Article 4.2.

***Sample* Collection Authority (SCA):** The organization that is responsible for the collection of *Samples* in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing*, whether (1) the *Testing* Authority itself; or (2) a *Delegated Third Party* to whom the authority to conduct *Testing* has been granted or sub-contracted. The *Testing* Authority always remains ultimately responsible under the *Code* for compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing* relating to collection of *Samples*.

***Sample* Collection Equipment:** A and B bottles, kits or containers, collection vessels, tubes or other apparatus used to collect, hold or store the *Sample* at any time during and after the *Sample* Collection Session that shall meet the requirements of Article 6.3.4.

***Sample* Collection Personnel (SCP):** A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the *Sample* Collection Authority to carry out or assist with duties during the *Sample* Collection Session.

***Sample* Collection Session (SCS):** All of the sequential activities that directly involve the *Athlete* from the point that initial contact is made until the *Athlete* leaves the *Doping Control* Station after having provided their *Sample(s)*.

Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis: For *Samples* with a minimum volume of 90 mL and less than 150 mL, specific gravity measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer, or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks. For *Samples* with a volume of 150 mL and above, specific gravity measured at 1.003 or higher with a refractometer only.

Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis: A minimum of 90 mL, whether the Laboratory will be analyzing the *Sample* for all or only some *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

Tamper Evident: Refers to having one or more indicators or barriers to entry incorporated into or, if applicable, included with the *Sample* Collection Equipment, which, if breached or missing or otherwise compromised, can provide visible evidence that *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* of *Sample* Collection Equipment has occurred.

Team Activity/Activities: Sporting activities carried out by *Athletes* on a collective basis as part of a team (e.g., training, travelling, tactical sessions) or under the supervision of the team (e.g., treatment by a team doctor).

***Technical Document* for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA):** The *Technical Document* which establishes minimum levels of analysis that *Anti-Doping*

Organizations must apply to sports and sport disciplines for certain *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods*, which are most likely to be abused in particular sports and sport disciplines.

Test(s): Any combination of *Sample(s)* collected (and analyzed) from a single *Athlete* in a single *Sample* Collection Session.

Test Distribution Plan (TDP): A document written by an *Anti-Doping Organization* that plans *Testing* on *Athletes*, in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.7.

***Testing* Authority (TA):** The *Anti-Doping Organization* that authorizes *Testing* on *Athletes* it has authority over. It may authorize a *Delegated Third Party* to conduct *Testing* pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the *Anti-Doping Organization.* Such authorization shall be documented. The *Anti-Doping Organization* authorizing *Testing* remains the *Testing* Authority and ultimately responsible under the *Code* to ensure the *Delegated Third Party* conducting the *Testing* does so in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

Unsuccessful *Attempt* Report (UAR): A detailed report of an unsuccessful attempt to collect a *Sample* from an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool* setting out the date of the attempt, the location visited, the exact arrival and departure times at the location, the steps taken at the location to try to find the *Athlete* (including details of any contact made with third parties), and any other relevant details about the attempt. Such report shall be filed in *ADAMS* in accordance with requirements outlined in the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

Whereabouts Filing: Information provided by or on behalf of an *Athlete* in a *Registered Testing Pool* that sets out the *Athlete's* whereabouts during the current and/or following quarter, in accordance with Article 4.10.6.

Whereabouts Pool: A pool of *Athletes* in either a *Registered Testing Pool* or *Testing Pool* who are required to provide whereabouts information and who are subject to at least a minimum number of planned *Out-of-Competition* Tests annually.

3.7 Interpretation:

3.7.1 The official text of the *International Standard* for *Testing* shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

3.7.2 Like the *Code*, the *International Standard* for *Testing* has been drafted giving consideration to the principles of proportionality, human rights, and other applicable legal principles. It shall be interpreted and applied in that light.

3.7.3 The comments annotating various provisions of the *International Standard* for *Testing* shall be used to guide its interpretation.

3.7.4 Unless otherwise specified, references to Sections and Articles are references to Sections and Articles of the *International Standard* for *Testing*.

3.7.5 Where the term "days" is used in the *International Standard* for *Testing*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

3.7.6 The Annexes to the *International Standard* for *Testing* have the same

mandatory status as the rest of the *International Standard*.

PART TWO: STANDARDS FOR TESTING

4.0 Planning Effective Testing

4.1 Objective

4.1.1 Each *ADO* is required to plan and implement intelligent *Testing* on *Athletes over whom* it has authority which is proportionate to the risk of doping, and that is effective to detect and to deter such practices. The objective of Article 4 is to set out the steps that are necessary to develop a Risk Assessment and produce a TDP that satisfies this requirement. *Code* Article 23.3 requires *Signatories* to devote sufficient resources in order to implement *Testing* programs in all areas that are compliant with the *Code* and *International Standards*.

4.1.2 The *ADO* shall ensure that *Athlete Support Personnel* and any other *Persons* with a conflict of interest are not involved in test distribution planning for their *Athletes* or in the process of selecting *Athletes* for *Testing*.

4.1.3 The *ADO* shall document its Risk Assessment and TDP and shall provide that Risk Assessment and TDP to *WADA* where requested. The *ADO* shall demonstrate to *WADA's* satisfaction that it has made a proper assessment of the relevant risks and has developed and/or implemented an appropriate TDP based on the outcomes of that assessment.

4.2 Risk Assessment

4.2.1 The starting point of the TDP shall be a Risk Assessment, conducted in good faith. This assessment shall take into account (at a minimum) the following information and shall be reviewed and updated annually:

a) The physical and other demands of the relevant sport(s) (and/or discipline(s) within the sport(s)), considering in particular the physiological requirements of the sport(s)/sport discipline(s) including sports (and/or disciplines) for *Athletes* with impairments;

b) Which *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* an *Athlete* would consider most likely to enhance performance in the relevant sport(s)/sport discipline(s);

c) The rewards and/or potential incentives for doping available at the different levels of the sport(s)/sport discipline(s) and for the nations participating in such sport(s)/sport discipline(s);

d) The history of doping in the sport(s)/sport discipline(s), nation(s) and/or *Event*;

[Comment to 4.2.1 (d): Unless there has been an effective Testing program in a sport, encompassing both IC and OOC Testing, a history of no or few AAFs says little, if anything, about the risk of doping in that sport.]

e) Available statistics and research findings on doping trends (e.g., anti-doping *Testing* figures and anti-doping rule violation reports published by *WADA*; peer-reviewed articles);

f) Raw Information received Anti-Doping Intelligence developed on possible doping practices in the sport (e.g., Laboratory and APMU Target Test/Further Analysis requests and/or recommendations; SCP reports; *Athlete* testimony; Raw Information from criminal investigations; and/or other Raw Information received Anti-Doping Intelligence developed in accordance with the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations and Article 12;

g) The outcomes of previous test distribution planning cycles including past *Testing* strategies; and

h) Data analysis of the sport/discipline including but not limited to performance of the nation within the sport/discipline at an international level, e.g., number of *Athletes* who achieve podium finishes or an increase in international rankings.

4.2.2 The *ADO* should also consider in good faith any Risk Assessment for the sport or discipline in question carried out by another *ADO* with overlapping TA. However, an International Federation is not bound by a *NADO's* assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline, and a *NADO* is not bound by an International Federation's assessment of the risks of doping in a particular sport or discipline.

4.2.3 The *ADO* shall monitor, evaluate and update its Risk Assessment during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances.

4.3 Defining International-Level and National-Level *Athletes*

4.3.1 *Code* Article 5.2 gives different *ADOs* authority to conduct *Testing* on potentially very large pools of *Athletes*. However, in recognition of the finite resources of *ADOs*, the *Code* definition of *Athlete* allows *NADOs* to limit the number of *Athletes* who will be subject to their national anti-doping programs (in particular, *Testing*) to those who compete at the highest national levels (i.e., *National-Level Athletes*, as defined by the *NADO*). It also allows International Federations to focus their anti-doping programs (in particular *Testing*) on those who compete regularly at the international level (i.e., *International-Level Athletes*, as defined by the International Federation).

[Comment to 4.3.1: Nothing prevents an International Federation from testing an Athlete under its authority who is not an International-Level Athlete, if it sees fit, e.g., where they are competing in an International Event. Furthermore, as set out in the Code definition of Athlete, a NADO may decide to extend its anti-doping program (including Testing) to Athletes under its authority who are not National-Level Athletes. However, the main focus of an International Federation's TDP should be International-Level Athletes, and the main focus of a NADO's TDP should be National-Level Athletes and above.]

4.3.2 Therefore, once the Risk Assessment described in Article 4.2 are completed, the next step is to determine an appropriate definition of *International-Level Athlete* (for an International Federation), or *National-Level Athlete* (for a *NADO*) who are going to be subject to *Testing* by an *ADO*:

a) An International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *International-Level Athletes*, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular *International Events*, etc. It should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the international level (the showcase of the sport to the public), by fixing a definition that shall, at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline), include those *Athletes* who compete regularly at an international level and/or who compete at a standard at which world records may be set.

[Comment to 4.3.2 a): The Code requires each International Federation to publish in clear and concise form the criteria it uses to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, so that it is clear to everyone where the line is drawn. For example, if the criteria include competing in certain International Events, then the International Federation shall publish a list of those International Events.]

b) Similarly, a *NADO* is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Athletes* as *National-Level Athletes*. Again, it should make that determination in good faith, in accordance with its responsibility to protect the integrity of the sport at the national level (the source of national pride in different sports, and the steppingstone to international *Competition*, including representation of the nation in *International Events* or *Competitions*). Consequently, the definition shall at a minimum (and in accordance with the Risk Assessment undertaken in connection with the relevant sport/sports discipline) include those who compete at the highest levels of national *Competition* in the sport in question (i.e., in national championships or other *Events* that determine or count towards determining who are the best in the country in the category/discipline in question, and/or who may be selected to represent the country in *International Events* or *Competitions*). It shall also include those nationals of its country who generally or often compete at an international level and/or in *International Events* or *Competitions* (rather than at the national level) but who are not classified as *International-Level Athletes* by their International Federation.

4.4 Prioritizing Between Sports and/or Disciplines

4.4.1 Next, the *ADO* shall consider whether there are any factors warranting allocation of *Testing* resources to one sport or discipline or nation (as applicable) in priority to others and shall take into account without limitation their calendar of *Events*. This means having assessed the relative risks of doping:

a) In the case of an International Federation, allocating *Testing* between the different disciplines and nations, within its sport.

b) In the case of a *NADO*, allocating *Testing* between the different sports as well as any national anti-doping policy imperatives that may lead it to prioritize certain sports over others.

[Comment to 4.4.1 b): NADOs will have varying national policy requirements and priorities. For example, one National Anti-Doping Organization may have legitimate reasons to prioritize (some or all) Olympic sports while another may have legitimate reasons, because of different characteristics of that sporting nation, to prioritize for example certain other

'national' sports. These policy imperatives are a relevant consideration in the NADO's test distribution planning, alongside its assessment of the relative risks of doping in the various sports played within its national jurisdiction. They may lead, for example, to a NADO deciding, in its Test Distribution Plan, for a particular period, (1) to allocate Testing to some sports within its jurisdiction but not others; and (2) to prioritize certain sports over others due not to a greater risk of doping in those sports but to a greater national interest in ensuring the integrity of those sports.]

c) In the case of a *MEO*, allocating *Testing* between the different sports and/or disciplines involved in its *Event*.

d) Another factor relevant to the allocation of *Testing* resources within the TDP will be the number of *Athletes* involved at the relevant level in the sport(s) and/or discipline(s) and/or nation(s) in question. Where the risk of doping is assessed to be equal between two different sports or disciplines or nations, more resources should be devoted to the sport or discipline or nation involving the larger number of *Athletes*.

4.5 Prioritizing Between Different *Athletes*

4.5.1 Once the *International-Level Athletes* and *National-Level Athletes* have been defined (see Article 4.3), and the priority sports/disciplines/nations have been established (see Article 4.4), an intelligent TDP uses individual *Athlete* risk assessment and *Target Testing* to focus *Testing* resources where they are most needed. *Target Testing* shall therefore be made a priority, i.e., a significant amount of the *Testing* undertaken as part of an *ADO's* TDP shall be *Target Testing* of *Athletes* within its Whereabouts Pool.

[Comment to 4.5.1: Target Testing is a priority because random Testing, or even weighted random Testing, does not ensure that all the appropriate Athletes will be tested sufficiently based on their risk level. The Code does not impose any reasonable suspicion or probable cause requirement for Target Testing. However, Target Testing should not be used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control.]

4.5.2 *ADOs* shall consider conducting *Target Testing* and inclusion within a Whereabouts Pool the following categories of *Athletes*:

a) For International Federations, *Athletes* (especially from its higher risk disciplines) or nations who compete regularly at the highest level of international *Competition* (e.g., candidates for Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, World Championships or other multi-sport or multi-day *Events*), as determined by rankings or other suitable criteria.

b) For *NADOs*, the following *Athletes* from its higher risk sports/disciplines:

i. *Athletes* who are part of national teams and compete at *International Events* or other sports of high national priority (or who may be selected for such teams);

ii. *Athletes* who train independently, and compete at *International Events* or who may be selected for such *Events*;

iii. *Athletes* in receipt of public funding;

iv. *National Level Athletes* who reside, train or compete abroad;

[Comment to 4.5.2 b) (iv): Even if National Level Athletes are not residing or training within the NADO's country, it is still that NADO's responsibility to ensure those Athletes are subject to testing abroad. The fact that an Athlete resides or frequently trains abroad is not a valid reason not to test them.]

v. *National Level Athletes* who are nationals of other countries but who are present (whether residing, training, competing or otherwise) within the *NADO's* country; and

vi. In collaboration with International Federations, *International-Level Athletes*.

c) For all *ADO*s with TA:

i. *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*; and

ii. *Athletes* who were high priority for *Testing* before they retired from the sport and who now wish to return from retirement to active participation in the sport.

[Comment to 4.5.2: Coordination between ADOs shall occur in accordance with Article 4.10.17]

4.5.3 Other individual risk factors relevant to determining which *Athletes* shall be the subject of *Target Testing* and inclusion in a Whereabouts Pool shall also be considered by the *ADO*. Relevant risk factors may include (but are not limited to):

a) Prior anti-doping rule violations, Test history, including any abnormal biological parameters (blood parameters, steroidal and endocrine profiles, as reported by an APMU, etc.);

b) Sport performance history, performance pattern including sudden major improvements or inconsistent performances, and/or high performance without a commensurate Test record;

c) Repeated failure to meet whereabouts requirements;

d) Suspicious whereabouts patterns or changes (e.g., last-minute updates of whereabouts information such as frequent changes of training locations or moving to or training in a remote location);

e) Withdrawal or absence from expected *Competition(s)*;

f) Association with a third party (such as a team-mate, coach or doctor) with a history of involvement in doping;

g) Injury;

h) Age/stage of career an *Athlete* would be most likely to benefit from *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* (e.g., move from junior to senior level, nearing end of contract, approaching retirement);

i) Financial incentives for improved performance, such as prize money or sponsorship opportunities; and/or

j) Reliable Raw Information from a third party, or Anti-Doping Intelligence developed by or shared with the *ADO* in accordance with Article 12 and the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations.

4.5.4 *Testing* which is not *Target Testing* shall be determined by Random Selection and should be conducted in accordance with the selection options in the Guidelines for Implementing an Effective *Testing* Program. Random Selection shall be conducted using a documented system for such selection.

Random Selection may be either weighted (where *Athletes* are ranked using pre-determined criteria in order to increase or decrease the chances of selection) or completely random (where no pre-determined criteria are considered, and *Athletes* are chosen arbitrarily from a list or pool of *Athlete* names). Random Selection that is weighted shall be prioritized and be conducted according to defined criteria which may take into account the factors listed in Article 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 (as applicable) in order to ensure that a greater percentage of 'at risk' *Athletes* are selected.

[Comment to 4.5.4: In addition to Target Testing, Testing by Random Selection can play an important deterrent role, as well as helping to protect the integrity of an Event.]

4.5.5 For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the development of criteria for selection of *Athletes* for *Testing*, and in particular for *Target Testing* of *Athletes*, as well as the fact that as a general rule *Testing* shall take place between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. unless (i), the *Athlete* stipulates a 60-minute time slot from 5am or, (ii) valid grounds exist for *Testing* overnight (i.e., between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.), the fundamental principle remains (as set out in *Code* Article 5.2) that an *Athlete* may be required to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place by any *ADO* with authority to conduct *Testing*, whether or not the selection of the *Athlete* for *Testing* is in accordance with such criteria. Accordingly, an *Athlete* may not refuse to submit to *Sample* collection on the basis that such *Testing* is not provided for in the *ADO's* TDP and/or is not being conducted between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m., and/or that the *Athlete* does not meet the relevant selection criteria for *Testing* or otherwise should not have been selected for *Testing.*

4.6 Prioritizing Between Different Types of *Testing* and *Sample Collection*

4.6.1 Based on the Risk Assessment and prioritization process described in Articles 4.2 to 4.5, the *ADO* shall determine to what extent each of the following types of *Testing* and *Sample* matrixes are required in order to detect and deter doping practices within the relevant sport(s), discipline(s) and/or nation(s), intelligently and effectively:

4.6.1.1 In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing;

a) In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a high risk of doping during *OOC* periods, *OOC Testing* shall be made a priority, and a significant portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *OOC*. *IC Testing* shall still take place to deter doping, to protect the integrity of the *Event* and the results of the *Competition*. *OOC* testing should be targeted across different periods of the year including but not limited to the period leading up to an *Athlete's Events,* and during the *Athlete's* off season. *OOC Testing* should not be focused solely on the period immediately prior to an *Event* when *Athletes* arrive where the *Competition* is being held and are more accessible to the TA.

b) In sports and/or disciplines that are assessed as having a low risk of doping during *OOC* periods (i.e., where it can be clearly shown that doping while *OOC* is unlikely to enhance

performance or provide other illicit advantages), *IC Testing* shall be made a priority, and a significant portion of the available *Testing* shall be conducted *IC*. However, some *OOC Testing* shall still take place, proportionate to the risk of *OOC* doping in such sport/discipline.

c) Very exceptionally, i.e., in the small number of sports and/or disciplines where it is determined in good faith that there is no material risk of doping during *OOC* periods, there may be no *OOC Testing*. In these circumstances, the International Federation shall apply to *WADA* to seek an exemption from *OOC Testing* in accordance with any protocol issued by *WADA*.

4.6.1.2 Collection and analysis of urine including (but not limited to) for the Steroidal Module of the *ABP*;

4.6.1.3 Collection and analysis of blood including:

a) Collection of whole blood[1] by venipuncture and analysis of:

i) Whole blood including (but not limited to) for the Hematological Module of the ABP, homologous blood transfusion (HBT), DNA analyses and gene doping tests; and

[Comment to 4.6.1.3 a) i): Whole blood is collected in EDTA tubes as outlined in Article 6.4.3 s). Analysis of whole blood means that the collected whole blood is used for analysis as such, without its separation (by centrifugation or other means) into the blood cellular and liquid fractions (serum or plasma).]

ii) Serum or plasma of whole blood. For these analyses, the serum or plasma is obtained from the collected whole blood after centrifugation in the Laboratory. Analyses of serum include but are not limited to human growth hormone (GH), the Endocrine Module of the *ABP*, the blood *Markers* of Steroidal Module of the *ABP*, steroid esters, erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs) and hemoglobin based oxygen carriers (HBOCs) Analyses of plasma include but are not limited to tests for ERAs, steroid esters, insulins and HBOCs; and

[Comment to 4.6.1.3.a) ii): For the analysis of serum, whole blood shall be collected in serum tubes (containing a clotting factor) as outlined in Article 6.3.4 t) or for plasma, whole blood shall be collected in EDTA tubes as outlined in Article 6.3.4 s).

b) Collection and analysis of capillary blood including but not limited to Dried Blood Spots (DBS).

[Comment to 4.6.1.3.b): Blood is collected from capillary blood vessels through puncture/incision of the skin. Samples can be collected as DBS (i.e. collected directly on an absorbent Sample support and allowed to dry) or as

[1] For the purposes of the 2027 *International Standard* for *Testing*, 'whole blood sample' is defined as 'whole blood' or 'serum or plasma of whole blood' collected by venipuncture, unless specified otherwise.

liquid capillary blood.]

[Comment to 4.6.1.3: The requirements for whole blood in this International Standard for Testing apply, without limitation to Samples collected by venipuncture in accordance with Annex D - Collection of Whole Blood Samples and Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport and by capillary blood sampling in accordance with Annex J - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples; however, different requirements apply depending on the Sample Collection Equipment and the requested analyses as outlined above.]

4.7 Test Distribution Plan

4.7.1 In finalizing its Test Distribution Plan, the *ADO* shall have considered and incorporated at a minimum the following:

a) All of the steps outlined in Article 4.2 to 4.6;

b) Requirements of the TDSSA;

c) *OOC Testing* based on the structure of the season for the sport/discipline in question (including standard *Competition* schedules and training patterns), at what time(s) during the year/cycle *Athletes* would be most likely to benefit from *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods*; and

d) *IC Testing* based on those sports/disciplines that have been identified in the Risk Assessment and the associated calendar of *Events* for the period of the Test Distribution Plan. *ADOs* shall take into account unpredictability when selecting *Events* for *Testing*.

4.7.2 An *ADO* shall allocate sufficient resources to be able to implement its Test Distribution Plan.

4.7.3 In advance of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, *ADOs* shall monitor those *Athletes* who may qualify for or have qualified and conduct *Testing* on such *Athletes* in accordance with a comprehensive Risk Assessment. *ADOs* shall allocate sufficient resources to Test such *Athletes* and where appropriate include them in a Whereabouts Pool. The *Sample* analysis shall be prioritized in accordance with Article 4.8.2. For other *International Events*, outside of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, it is considered a best practice to follow these principles.

[Comment to 4.7.3: ADOs should consider as part of their Testing program any Testing recommendations they may receive from external expert groups such as a pre games taskforce leading up to International Events such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games to ensure that a focused and robust Testing program is applied to those Athletes that are likely to participate.]

4.7.4 The *ADO* shall monitor, evaluate and update its TDP during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances and implementing the TDP. It shall adapt its TDP to reflect new information gathered, any Anti-Doping Intelligence developed by the *ADO* and take into account *Testing* conducted by other *ADOs*.

4.8 *Sample* Analysis

4.8.1 Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* collected by *ADOs* using IC or *OOC* Analytical *Testing* menus as applicable, to detect the presence of *Prohibited Substances* or Prohibited Methods or Prohibited Methods only (as defined in the Prohibited List). *ADOs* may also consider undertaking more extensive *Sample* analysis for *Prohibited Substances* or Prohibited Methods beyond those contained (or the levels required) within the TDSSA based on the risk of the sport/discipline/country or any Anti-Doping Intelligence that the *ADO* may receive.

[Comment to Article 4.8.1: ADOs shall make arrangements with Laboratories to analyze Samples and/or provide related services in advance of sending such Samples to the Laboratory.

In accordance with Article 5.3.4.2 c) of the International Standard for Laboratories, Laboratories may also perform additional analysis on Samples for non-prohibited substances or methods or for research or Quality Assurance which would not be reported as an ATF or AAFs.]

4.8.2 To ensure the effectiveness of the Analytical *Testing* Process, TAs / *Results Management* Authorities (if different) shall maintain an active communication with Laboratories and respond to Laboratory requests within the established timelines as contained in the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*. In particular, to the following situations:

a) Analysis of *Samples* with irregularities in accordance with Article 5.3.2.1 of the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*);

b) Splitting of *Samples* including notification to the *Athlete* in accordance with Article 5.3.2.2 of the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*;

c) Information about "B" sample confirmations including notification to the *Athlete* in accordance with Article 5.3.4.2.5 of the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*;

d) Performance of Confirmation Procedures (e.g. GC/C/IRMS) triggered by *ADAMS*-generated *Atypical* Passport *Finding*/Confirmation Procedure Request notifications for elevated T/E ratios in accordance with *Technical Document* on the Measurement and Reporting of Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroid (TD EAAS) *Markers* of the Urinary Steroid Profile, or following recommendations from APMUs;

e) Where an agreement is in place with the Laboratory, to enquire whether an approved *TUE* exists for a *Prohibited Substance(s)* for which there is Presumptive *AAF* (PAAF), before proceeding to the "A" Confirmation Procedure in accordance with Article 5.3.4.2.4 c) of the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*;

f) Where the presence of more than one (1) *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is detected by the Initial *Testing* Procedures, to determine which PAAFs shall be subjected to a Confirmation Procedure in accordance with Article 5.3.4.2.4 b) of the *International Standard* for *Laboratories*;

[Comment to Article 4.8.2: A failure by the TA/RMA to provide timely feedback to the Laboratory for a) to f) above may result as applicable to the Laboratory reporting the

sample as Not Analyzed or performing the necessary analyses at the TA's expense. It may also result in compliance measures being raised with the TA.]

4.8.3 Where a *Sample* is collected from an *Athlete* within twenty (20) days prior to the ***Athlete's*** first competition at the Olympic or Paralympic Games for which an *Athlete* has qualified or is likely to participate, the TA shall request the Laboratory to prioritize such *Sample(s)* for expedited analysis and, where possible, results shall be reported at the latest seventy-two (72) hours prior to the ***Athlete's*** first *Competition*. The TA in collaboration with the Laboratory shall use *ADAMS* to request and manage such prioritized analyses.

[Comment to 4.8.3: The objective of prioritized analysis during this twenty (20)-day period is to where possible ensure that any Athletes participating in the Olympic or Paralympic Games have analytical results reported at the latest seventy-two (72) hours prior to Athlete's first Competition) to protect the integrity of the event, and the results of the Competition. Where a Laboratory is unable to meet the TA's request for prioritized analysis, the TA shall contact an alternative Laboratory. For other International Events outside of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, it is considered a best practice to follow these principles.

4.8.4 *Doping Control* forms for all *Samples* collected within twenty (20) days prior to the ***Athlete's*** first competition at the Olympic or Paralympic Games shall be entered into *ADAMS* within five (5) days of the *Sample* collection taking place.

4.8.5 *ADOs* shall not avoid collecting *Samples* from *Athletes* during this 20-day window due to additional costs that may be associated with prioritized analysis or fear of not receiving the analytical results within the timeframe.

4.8.6 It is acknowledged that *Testing* may need to occur on *Athletes* close to the start of the Olympic or Paralympic Games where the analytical result may not be reported seventy-two (72) hours prior to the ***Athlete's*** first *Competition* and that the Laboratory may need additional time to confirm specific analyses e.g., Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (IRMS), or other initial analytical or Confirmation Procedures which may delay the reporting of results. Due to the potential high number of *Samples* that will require analysis during this period, Laboratories may have to prioritize the *Sample* analysis of Olympic or Paralympic *Athlete Samples* during this period over non-Olympic or non-Paralympic *Samples*. *ADOs* shall proactively communicate with the Laboratory when requesting prioritized *Sample* analysis so the Laboratory can ensure they have the resources to meet the request.

4.8.7 *An ADO* may apply to *WADA* for flexibility in the implementation of the minimum levels of analysis specified for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* as outlined in the TDSSA.

4.9 Retention of *Samples* and Further Analysis

4.9.1 *ADOs* shall develop a written strategy for retention of *Samples* and the documentation relating to the collection of such *Samples* so as to enable the Further Analysis of such *Samples* at a later date in accordance with *Code* Article 6.6. Such strategy shall comply with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories and the *International Standard* for Data Protection and shall take into account the purposes of analysis of *Samples* set out in *Code* Article 6.2.

[Comment to Article 4.9.1: ADOs shall allocate sufficient resources to the annual Testing and

analysis budget so that their retention and Further Analysis strategy for Samples can be monitored and fulfilled.]

4.9.2 *ADOs* should put a *Sample* into long term storage if an APMU recommends them to do so. If the *ADO* does not agree that the *Sample* should be put into long term storage, the *ADO* should discuss this with the APMU. If it is agreed with the APMU that the *Sample* will not be stored, the reasons for not storing the *Sample* shall be recorded in *ADAMS* by the *ADO*.

4.9.3 *ADOs* shall consider the following elements or circumstances (without limitation) when considering long term storage or Further Analysis of *Samples*;

a) Laboratory or APMU recommendations;

b) The possible need for retroactive analysis in connection with the *ABP* program;

c) New or enhanced detection methods introduced in the future relevant to the *Athlete*, sport and/or discipline;

d) *Samples* collected from *Athletes* meeting any of the criteria set out at Article 4.5;

e) Any other information made available to the *ADO* justifying long-term storage or Further Analysis of *Samples* at the *ADO's* discretion;

f) *Athlete* performance including podium finishes, world/national records and unexpected performances; and

4.9.4 *Samples* put into long term storage which are discarded by the *ADO* without Further Analysis being conducted prior to expiry of the 10-year storage period shall have the reasons for discarding recorded in *ADAMS.*

4.9.5 Long term storage requests to a Laboratory in accordance with Article 10.2 may be made by any *ADO* that has jurisdiction over the *Athlete. Samples* that are requested to be placed into long-term storage after the *Sample* has been analyzed shall be recorded in *ADAMS* by the TA or by the relevant *ADO* when they request such storage or within the minimum *Sample* storage period based on the type of *Sample* as outlined in Article 5.3.7.1 of the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The same applies for *Sample(s)* that an APMU recommends putting into long term storage. Once the recommendation has been made to store a *Sample* long term, the Laboratory shall confirm in *ADAMS* that the *Sample(s)* have been placed into long-term storage along with any applicable information regarding the *Sample(s)*.

[Comment to Article 4.9: ADOs are responsible for the costs associated with the long-term storage of Samples beyond the minimum required storage times established in the International Standard for Laboratories unless otherwise agreed with the applicable Laboratory.]

4.10 Collecting Whereabouts Information

4.10.1 Where *OOC Testing* is required to be conducted on *Athletes* (following the development of the *ADO's* Risk Assessment and the prioritization steps in Articles 4.2 to 4.6), the *ADO* shall then determine the Whereabouts Pool the *Athlete* will be included in and should use the whereabouts filed by those

Athletes in order to conduct No Advance Notice *Testing* effectively. The *ADO* shall request and collect all of the required whereabouts information in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Whereabouts Pool the *Athlete* has been included in. Every *Athlete* shall submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *ADO* with authority to conduct *Testing* regardless of whether they are part of a Whereabouts Pool.

4.10.2 In accordance with *Code* Articles 5.5 and 14.5, *ADOs* shall use *ADAMS* to conduct effective *Doping Control* including the collection of whereabouts information for *Athletes* in a *RTP* and *TP.* As a result, such information shall be automatically available through *ADAMS* to *WADA* and other relevant *ADOs* with overlapping TA. This information shall:

a) Be stored securely and maintained in strict confidence at all times, is used exclusively for the purposes set out in *Code* Article 5.5 and is destroyed in accordance with the *International Standard* for Data Protection once it is no longer relevant;

b) Be used for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control* and can be accessed by:

i. authorized individuals acting on behalf of the International Federation or *NADO* (as applicable) on a need-to-know basis only;

ii. *WADA*; and

iii. other *ADOs* with authority to conduct *Testing* on the *Athlete in accordance with Code* Article 5.2;

c) Be relevant to the *ABP* or other analytical results;

d) Support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation; and/or

e) Support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation.

4.10.3 The International Federation or *NADO* shall be able to demonstrate to *WADA* that it has conducted an appropriate risk-based approach in allocating *Athletes* to their Whereabouts Pool and has allocated sufficient *OOC* Tests in its TDP as required in Articles 4.10.4.1 and 14.10.12.1.

4.10.4 Registered Testing Pool

4.10.4.1 The *RTP* includes International or National-Level *Athletes* of the highest risk, who shall be subject to the greatest amount of *Testing* and whom the *ADO* shall plan to test at least three (3) times per year *OOC*. *Athletes* in a *RTP* are therefore required to provide whereabouts in accordance with Article 4.10.6.2 and shall be subject to *Code* Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements.

[Comment to 4.10.4.1: The minimum number of three OOC Tests planned to be conducted on Athletes in a RTP per year shall include at a minimum the collection of a urine Sample for each SCS.]

4.10.4.2 An International Federation or a *NADO* shall consider including *Athletes* into a *RTP* based on the following criteria:

a) *Athletes* who meet the criteria listed in Articles 4.5.2 and 4.5.3;

b) *Athletes* who are part of the *ADO's* Hematological and/or any other Module of the *ABP* program as required by the TDSSA;

c) *Athletes* in a *TP* who fail to comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements of that pool;

d) *Athletes* in a *Team Sport* who are not part of Team Activities for a period of time (e.g., during the off-season); and

e) *Athletes* who are serving a period of *Ineligibility*.

[Comment to 4.10.4.2: ADOs shall document (either in ADAMS or in another secure way) the criteria it applied for selecting and including Athletes within its RTP and where documented outside ADAMS provide it to WADA upon request. WADA may under its compliance monitoring program undertake a review of such criteria and the Athletes that have or have not been included within an ADO's RTP at any time. If following such review WADA is not satisfied that the criteria used by the ADO is sufficient and proportionate to the Risk Assessment undertaken, WADA may request the reasons for this and/or may issue a corrective action requiring the ADO to adjust its criteria and/or request an ADO to include certain Athletes within its RTP who are not currently included.

Following consideration of criteria in Article 4.10.4.2 a) to e) above and once the Athletes in the RTP are determined, the International Federation or the NADO shall plan, independently or in agreed coordination with other ADOs with TA over the same Athlete, to test to any Athlete included in the RTP at least three (3) times OOC per year.]

4.10.4.3 *Athletes* under the TA of a *NADO* and an International Federation should only be in one *RTP* to avoid duplication of *Testing* and maximize the use of resources. While being included in more than one *RTP* is possible, *Athletes* shall only file one set of whereabouts information. If the *Athlete* is included in the International Federation's *RTP* and in the *NADO's RTP* (or in the *RTP* of more than one *NADO* or more than one International Federation), each of them shall notify in writing the *Athlete* that they are in its pool. Prior to doing so, however, they shall agree between themselves to whom the *Athlete* shall provide their Whereabouts Filings. The *ADO* that the *Athlete* files their whereabouts to shall be the whereabouts custodian. Each notice sent to the *Athlete* shall specify that they shall provide their Whereabouts Filings to that *ADO* only (and that information, will be accessible to any other *ADOs* that have authority to conduct *Testing* on that *Athlete*) via *ADAMS*.

[Comment to 4.10.4.3: If the respective ADOs cannot agree between themselves which of them will take responsibility for collecting the Athlete's whereabouts information, and for making it available to the other ADOs with authority to test the Athlete, they should each explain in writing to WADA how they believe the matter should be resolved, and WADA will decide based on the best interests of the Athlete. WADA's decision will be final and may not be appealed.]

4.10.5 Entering and Leaving a *Registered Testing Pool*

4.10.5.1 The International Federation or *NADO* (as applicable) shall notify in writing each *Athlete* designated for inclusion in its *RTP* of the following:

a) The fact that they have been included in its *RTP* with effect from a specified date in the future;

b) The whereabouts requirements with which they shall therefore comply including that it is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure that they provide all the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Article 4.10.6.2 accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any *ADO* wishing to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter at the times and locations specified by the *Athlete* in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing;

c) The *Consequences* if they fail to comply with those whereabouts requirements including Filing Failures and Missed Tests;

d) That their Whereabouts Filing will be shared through *ADAMS* with other *ADOs* that have authority to conduct *Testing* on them and that they may be tested by other *ADOs.*

[Comment to 4.10.5.1: The notification of an Athlete's inclusion in a RTP shall ordinarily be made reasonably in advance of the Athlete being included in the RTP. The notice shall also explain what the Athlete needs to do in order to comply with the Code Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements (or refer them to a website or other resource where they can find out that information). Athletes included in a RTP shall be informed and should be educated so that they understand the whereabouts requirements that they must satisfy, and how the whereabouts system works. This notification may also be made through the National Federation or National Olympic Committee where the International Federation/NADO considers it appropriate or expedient to do so.

ADOs should also be proactive in helping Athletes avoid Filing Failures. For example, many ADOs systematically remind Athletes in their RTP of quarterly deadlines for Whereabouts Filings and then follow up with those Athletes who have still not made the necessary filing as the deadline approaches. However, Athletes remain fully responsible for complying with the filing requirements, irrespective of whether or not the ADO has provided them with such support.

An ADO shall record the start date of when the Athlete is included in its RTP in ADAMS.]

4.10.5.2 An *Athlete* who has been included in a *RTP* shall continue to be subject to the *Code* Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements unless and until:

a) They have been given written notice by each *ADO* that included them in its *RTP* that they no longer meet the criteria for inclusion in its *RTP*; or

[Comment to 4.10.5.2 a): The ADO shall record the end date in which the Athlete is no longer included in its RTP in ADAMS and shall document the reason for removal either in ADAMS or in another secure way.]

b) They retire from *Competition* in their sport in accordance with the applicable rules and give written notice to that effect to each *ADO* that included them in its *RTP*. *ADO(s)* shall confirm

in writing the *Athletes* retirement and removal from the *RTP*.

[Comment to 4.10.5.2 b): The applicable rules may also require that written notice of retirement be sent to the Athlete's National Federation. Where an Athlete retires from but then returns to sport, the period of retirement shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating the 12-month period referred to in Code Article 2.4. For International Level Athletes or National-Level Athletes who were in a RTP at the time of their retirement and who wish to return to active participation in sport, see Code Article 5.6.1 regarding the requirements the Athlete is subject to, prior to competing in any International Events or National Events.]

4.10.5.3 International Federations and *NADOs* should communicate the removal of *Athletes* from their *RTP* with each other prior to issuing written notice to the *Athlete* to confirm if the *Athlete* will be included or retained in their Whereabouts Pool and/or agree on any transfer of whereabouts custodianship as applicable.

4.10.5.4 The written notice to an *Athlete* of their removal from a *RTP* shall include the following:

a) If the *Athlete* is also in a Whereabouts Pool of their International Federation or *NADO* as applicable, they should be advised to continue providing whereabouts to the other organization;

b) The *Athlete* shall remain subject to anti-doping rules, unless they have retired, and can still be subject to a request to provide a *Sample*.

c) Whereabouts Failures committed whilst part of a *RTP* will continue to countdown twelve (12) months from when they were committed and will count towards the three Whereabouts Failures in twelve months policy as long as the *Athlete* is part of another *RTP*.

d) Where an *Athlete* has retired and is being removed from the *RTP* the *Athlete* should be notified of the following;

i. the date of official retirement of the *Athlete;* and

ii. the requirement to provide six (6) months written notice of intention to return *to sport at a national or international level.*

4.10.6 Whereabouts Filing Requirements for *Athletes* in a *Registered Testing Pool*

4.10.6.1 *Athletes* in a *RTP* shall make their Whereabouts Filing by the 15th day of each month preceding the start of a calendar quarter (i.e.,15 December 15 March, 15 June and 15 September, respectively). A failure to submit a Whereabouts Filing by the 15th day of the month preceding the quarter shall be pursued as a Filing Failure.

[Comment to 4.10.6.1: The filing of whereabouts by the 15th day of the month preceding the start of the following quarter will facilitate planning and readiness for Testing on the first day of the quarter.]

4.10.6.2 *Athletes* in a *RTP* shall file the following information as part of their

Whereabouts Filing:

a) For each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. where the *Athlete* will be available and accessible for *Testing* during the full 60-minute time slot at a specific location.

b) For each day during the following quarter, the full address of the place where the *Athlete* will be staying overnight (e.g., home, temporary lodgings, hotel, including the house, apartment, block, number, etc.);

c) The *Athlete*'s *Competition*/*Event* schedule for the following quarter, including the name of the *Competition*/*Event* and address of each location where the *Athlete* is scheduled to compete during the quarter and the date(s) at which they are scheduled to compete at such location(s).

d) Include and upload as part of their Whereabouts Filing an accurate passport style photograph in accordance with the requirements set out in *ADAMS*, to assist with validating the *Athlete's* identity when selected for a Test;

[Comment to 4.10.6.2 d): Photographs shall be valid for a period of two (2) years and can be updated on a quarterly basis if needed. The access and use of an Athlete's photo shall be in accordance with Article 4.10.2 and the International Standard for Data Protection.

e) A personal phone number which they can be contacted on should the *ADO* decide to call the *Athlete* within the last five (5) minutes of the 60-minute time slot in accordance with Article 4.10.7.1 l);

f) A complete mailing address and personal e-mail address where correspondence may be sent to the *Athlete* for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the *Athlete* at the latest seven (7) days after it was deposited in the mail and immediately when notification of a sent e-mail receipt is generated/obtained (subject to applicable law);

[Comment to 4.10.6.2 f): For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where they live or otherwise know that mail received there will be immediately brought to their attention. An ADO is encouraged also to supplement this basic provision with other notice and/or "deemed notice" provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of email or other methods of service of notice; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; permitting notice to be served on the Athlete's National Federation if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provisions should be to shorten any Results Management timelines.]

[Comment to Article 4.10.6.2 (a-f): Any pattern of behavior relating to the provision of inaccurate or misleading information should be investigated as a possible Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Code Article 2.3 or 2.5. It may also prompt additional Target Testing of the Athlete.]

4.10.6.3 In addition to mandatory whereabouts requirements listed in

Article 4.10.6.2, *Athletes* in a *RTP* may file as part of their Whereabouts Filing their training and/or any other alternative location/s such as work or school where the *Athlete* may be located for testing during the quarter. If an *Athlete* does not have a fixed training location, the *Athlete* may provide the address of the location where the *Athlete* will start and finish their training activity.

[Comment to 4.10.6.3: Given the provision of this additional information is not mandatory, if the Athlete files additional whereabouts information listed in Article 4.10.6.3 but does not update such information or does not file any additional information, the Athlete shall not be subject to a Filing Failure. However, if such additional whereabouts information is filed and there is a change to this information during the quarter, the Athlete should be encouraged to update their Whereabouts Filing.]

4.10.6.4 *ADOs* shall review *Athletes'* Whereabouts Filings to ensure they are submitted in accordance with Articles 4.10.6.1 (filed by the due date) and 4.10.6.2 (the mandatory whereabouts information has been filed).

4.10.7 Requirements for the 60-minute Time Slot

4.10.7.1 For *Testing* to be effective in deterring and detecting doping, it should be as unpredictable as possible. Therefore, the intent behind the 60-minute time slot is not to limit *Testing* to that period, or to create a 'default' period for *Testing*, but rather:

a) To make it very clear when an unsuccessful attempt to test an *athlete* will count as a Missed Test;

b) To guarantee that the *Athlete* can be found, and a *Sample* can be collected, at least once per day (which should deter doping, or, at a minimum, make it far more difficult);

c) To increase the reliability of the rest of the whereabouts information provided by the *Athlete*, and so to assist the *ADO* in locating the *Athlete* for *Testing* outside the 60-minute time slot. The 60-minute time slot "anchors" the *Athlete* to a certain location for a particular day. Combined with the information that the *Athlete* must provide as to where they are staying overnight, or competing during that day, the *ADO* should be able to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* outside the 60-minute time slot; and

d) To generate useful Anti-Doping Intelligence, e.g., if the *Athlete* regularly specifies time slots with large gaps between them, and/or changes their time slot and/or location at the last minute. Such Anti-Doping Intelligence can be relied upon as a basis for the *Target Testing* of such *Athlete*.

e) An *Athlete* in a *RTP* shall specifically be available and accessible for *Testing* on any day for the duration of the 60-minute time slot specified that day in their Whereabouts Filing, at the location that the *Athlete* has specified for that time slot.

f) The *Athlete* can choose a 60-minute time slot in accordance with Article 4.5.5 provided that during the time slot in question they are available and accessible to the DCO. The specific location could be the *Athlete's* overnight address, training and/or other alternative location or *Competition*. If an *Athlete* specifies a 60-minute time slot during which they will be at a hotel, apartment building, gated community or other location where access to the *Athlete* may have various security measures in place, such as a front reception desk, or security guard. It is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure accessibility to their selected 60-minute location with no advance notice to the *Athlete*. In either case, however, any failure to be accessible and available for *Testing* at the specified location during the specified time slot shall be pursued as a Missed Test.

g) If the *Athlete* is notified during the 60-minute time slot, the *Athlete* shall remain with the DCO until the *Sample* collection has been completed, even if this takes longer than the 60-minute time slot. A failure to do so shall be pursued as an apparent violation of *Code* Article 2.3 (refusal or failure to submit to *Sample* collection).

h) If the *Athlete* is unable to be located for *Testing* at the beginning of the 60-minute time slot but is located for *Testing* later on in the 60-minute time slot, the DCO should collect the *Sample* and should not submit an UAR but should report the details of the delay in availability of the *Athlete*. Any pattern of behavior of this type should be investigated as a possible anti-doping rule violation of evading *Sample* collection under *Code* Article 2.3 or *Code* Article 2.5. It may also prompt additional *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*.

i) If an *Athlete* is not available for *Testing* during their specified 60-minute time slot at the location specified for that time slot for that day, the DCO shall file an UAR, and the *Athlete* shall be liable for a Missed Test even if they are located later that day and a *Sample* is successfully collected from them.

j) The provision of a 60-minute time slot does not limit in any way the *Athlete's Code* Article 5.2 obligation to submit to *Testing* at any time and place upon request by an *ADO* with authority to conduct *Testing* on them. Nor does it limit their obligation to provide the information specified in Article 4.10.6.2 b) and c) as to their whereabouts outside that 60-minute time slot.

k) Once the DCO has arrived at the location specified for the 60-minute time slot, if the *Athlete* cannot be located immediately, then the DCO should remain at that location for whatever time is left of the 60-minute time slot and during that remaining time they should do what is reasonable in the circumstances to try to locate the *Athlete*. See *WADA's* Guidelines for *Sample Collection* for guidance in determining

what is reasonable in such circumstances.

l) Where an *Athlete* has not been located despite the DCO's reasonable efforts, and there are only five (5) minutes left within the 60-minute time slot, as a last resort the DCO should phone the *Athlete* (unless exceptional circumstances exist where the TA instructs otherwise) using the *Athlete's* personal phone number provided in their Whereabouts Filing to confirm if they are at the specified location. If the *Athlete* answers the DCO's call and is available at (or in the immediate vicinity of) the location for immediate *Testing* (i.e., within the 60-minute time slot), the DCO should wait for the *Athlete* and should collect the *Sample* from them. However, the DCO should also make a careful note of all the circumstances, so that it can be decided if any further investigation should be conducted. In particular, the DCO should make a note of any facts suggesting that there could have been *Tampering* or manipulation of the *Athlete's* urine or blood in the time that elapsed between the phone call and the *Sample* collection. If the *Athlete* answers the DCO's call and is not at the specified location or in the immediate vicinity, and so cannot make himself/herself available for *Testing* within the 60-minute time slot, the DCO shall file an UAR. If the sample is collected after the phone call has been made, the DCO shall record the time period from when the *Athlete* answered the call to when the in-person notification occurred, and the *ADO* shall record the Test in *ADAMS* as advance notice and that a phone call within last five (5) minutes of the 60-minute time slot was made.

[Comment to 4.10.7.1 l): If the phone call is not made to the Athlete during the last five (5) minutes of the 60-minute time slot or is not successful, it shall not be relevant to the reasonableness of the DCO's attempts to locate the Athlete during the 60-minute time slot and shall not constitute a defense to liability for a Missed Test.]

4.10.8 Requirements for Providing an Overnight Address

4.10.8.1 An *Athlete's* overnight address is the location where the *Athlete* will stay/sleep overnight. The overnight address is a mandatory part of an *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filing and could be their residential home or any other overnight address location.

a) If an *Athlete's* travel e.g. a flight includes an overnight portion and does not permit the *Athlete* to have a physical overnight address to file, the *Athlete* they shall provide their travel details as part of their Whereabouts Filing for that particular day(s).

4.10.9 Requirements for Providing *Competition*/*Event* Schedules

4.10.9.1 An *Athlete* shall file their quarterly *Competition/Event* schedule that they plan to compete in and update it accordingly during the quarter to ensure it remains accurate. This includes any travel related to their participation in such *Competition/Event.*

[Comment to 4.10.9.1: An Athlete who is travelling to or competing in a

Competition which was not part of their quarterly Competition/Event schedule filing shall update their Whereabouts Filing as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances and in any event prior to the day of such travel or the first day of the competition subject to applicable circumstances of their Competition/Event.]

4.10.10 *Athletes* Responsibility to File and Update their Whereabouts

4.10.10.1 It is the *Athlete's* responsibility to ensure that they provide all of the information required in a Whereabouts Filing as outlined in Article 4.10.6.2 accurately and in sufficient detail to enable any *ADO* wishing to do so to locate the *Athlete* for *Testing* on any given day in the quarter as specified by the *Athlete* in their Whereabouts Filing for that day, including but not limited to during the 60-minute time slot specified for that day in the Whereabouts Filing.

a) More specifically, the *Athlete* shall provide sufficient information to enable the DCO to find the location, to gain access to the location, and to find the *Athlete* at the location with no advance notice to the *Athlete*. A failure to do so may be pursued as a Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of *Sample* collection under *Code* Article 2.3, and/or *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with *Doping Control* under *Code* Article 2.5. In any event, the *ADO* shall consider *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*.

[Comment to 4.10.10.1 (a): For example, declarations such as "running in the Black Forest" are insufficient and are likely to result in a Filing Failure. Similarly, specifying a location that the DCO cannot access (e.g., a "restricted-access" building or area) is likely to result in a Filing Failure. The ADO may be able to determine the insufficiency of the information from the Whereabouts Filing itself, or alternatively it may only discover the insufficiency of the information when it attempts to test the Athlete and is unable to locate them. In either case, the matter should be pursued as a Filing Failure, and/or (where the circumstances warrant) as an evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or as Tampering or Attempting to Tamper with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. Further information on Whereabouts Filing requirements can be found in WADA's Guidelines for Implementing an Effective Testing Program. Where an Athlete does not know precisely what their whereabouts will be at all times during the forthcoming quarter, they shall provide their best information, based on where they expect to be at the relevant times, and then update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 4.10.10.2].

4.10.10.2 Where a change in circumstances means that the information in a Whereabouts Filing is no longer accurate or complete, the *Athlete* shall file an update as soon as possible after they become aware of the change in circumstances, so that the information on file is again accurate and complete. The *Athlete* shall always update their Whereabouts Filing to reflect any change in any day in the quarter in question in particular;

a) In the time or location of the 60-minute time slot;

b) In the place where they are staying overnight;

c) The *Competition/Event* schedule; and

d) Travel that impacts the *Athlete*'s availability for testing at the

locations listed a)-c)

[Comment to 4.10.10.2: A failure to update may be pursued as Filing Failure and/or (if the circumstances so warrant) as evasion of Sample collection under Code Article 2.3, and/or Tampering or Attempted Tampering with Doping Control under Code Article 2.5. In any event, the ADO shall consider Target Testing of the Athlete.

The ADO collecting the Athlete's Whereabouts Filings should in addition to the Athlete filing their whereabouts in ADAMS provide appropriate mechanisms (e.g., email or SMS) to facilitate the filing of such updates in exceptional circumstances. It is the responsibility of each ADO with authority to conduct Testing on the Athlete to ensure that it checks for any updates filed by the Athlete prior to attempting to collect a Sample from the Athlete based on their Whereabouts Filing.]

4.10.11 *Testing* Outside the 60-minute Time Slot

4.10.11.1 *ADOs* shall attempt to conduct at least one *OOC* Test on an *Athlete* in a *RTP* outside of the *Athlete's* nominated 60-minute time slot unless the *ADO* has Anti-Doping Intelligence that suggests otherwise.

[Comment to Article 4.10.11.1: If the DCO's attempt to collect an OOC Sample outside the Athlete's 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful, they shall submit a UAR to document the attempt made.]

4.10.12 Testing Pool

4.10.12.1 The whereabouts pool below the *RTP* is the *TP* and shall include *Athletes* of lower risk than those *Athletes* on the *RTP*, and who do not meet the criteria for entry in a *RTP*, as defined by the *ADO's* Risk Assessment. An *ADO* shall plan to test *Athletes* in a *TP* at least once (1) per year *OOC*. The whereabouts information shall include:

a) Overnight address;

b) *Competition*/*Event* schedule;

c) For team sport *Athletes'* Team Activities;

d) Upload as part of filing their whereabouts an accurate passport style photograph in accordance with the requirements in *ADAMS* to assist with validating the *Athletes* identity when selected for a Test; and

e) A complete mailing address and personal e-mail address where correspondence may be sent to the *Athlete* for formal notice purposes. Any notice or other item mailed to that address will be deemed to have been received by the *Athlete* at the latest seven (7) days after it was deposited in the mail and immediately when notification of a sent e-mail receipt is generated/obtained (subject to applicable law);

[Comment to 4.10.12.1 e): For these purposes, the Athlete should specify an address where they live or otherwise know that mail received there will be immediately brought to their attention. An ADO is encouraged also to supplement this basic provision with other notice and/or "deemed notice" provisions in its rules (for example, permitting use of email or other methods

of service of notice; permitting proof of actual receipt as a substitute for deemed receipt; permitting notice to be served on the Athlete's National Federation if it is returned undelivered from the address supplied by the Athlete). The aim of such provisions should be to shorten the Results Management timelines in particular when dealing with any AAF.]

[Comment to 4.10.12.1: The minimum number of one (1) planned OOC Test to be conducted on Athletes in a TP per year shall include at a minimum the collection of a urine Sample during this SCS.]

4.10.12.2 In addition to the mandatory whereabouts requirements listed in Article 4.10.12.1, *Athletes* in a *TP* may file their training and/or other alternative location/s such as work or school where the *Athlete* may be located for testing during the quarter. If an *Athlete* in an individual sport does not have a fixed training location, they may provide the address of the location where the *Athlete* will start and finish their training activity.

[Comment to 4.10.12.2: Given the provision of this additional information is not mandatory, if the Athlete files additional whereabouts information listed in Article 4.10.12.2 but does not update such information or, does not file any additional information the Athlete shall not be subject to any consequences. However, if such additional whereabouts information is filed and there is a change to this information during the quarter the Athlete should be encouraged to update their whereabouts.]

4.10.12.3 An International Federation or a *NADO* shall consider the following criteria for including *Athletes* into a *TP*:

a) *Athletes* from *Team Sports* who can be located for *Testing* through Team Activities and *Competition*/*Events*.

b) *Athletes* from individual sports/disciplines who do not meet the criteria for entry into a *RTP* but who compete at an international or national level as defined by the International Federation or *NADO* and who are considered of sufficient risk following the *ADO*'s Risk Assessment.

4.10.12.4 Where training in a sport is organized and carried out on a collective basis rather than on an individual basis, involving Team Activities, an International Federation or *NADO* may decide that it is sufficient to include *Athletes* as part of the team in a *TP*. However, in periods where there are no Team Activities scheduled (e.g., the off-season) or where an *Athlete* is not participating in Team Activities (e.g., is rehabilitating after an injury), they may be required by the International Federation or *NADO* rules or procedures to provide more individualized whereabouts to enable No Advance Notice *Testing* of the *Athlete* during these periods. If the whereabouts information requested is not sufficient to conduct the No Advance Notice *Testing* during these periods, it shall put the *Athletes* into its *RTP* and *Code* Article 2.4 Whereabouts Requirements will apply.

4.10.12.5 To ensure accurate whereabouts are filed and maintained by *Athletes* in a *TP*, an International Federation or a *NADO* shall, within their rules and procedures, include appropriate and

proportionate non-*Code* Article 2.4 consequences to individual *Athletes* or teams who are part of a *TP* if;

a) the whereabouts information is not filed on the date outlined in Article 4.10.6.1 and/or any periodic updates for e.g. Team Activities and *Competition/Event* schedule required to be filed during the quarter e.g. weekly or monthly as stated in the rules of the International Federation or NADO whom the Athlete files their whereabouts to; or

b) *the* whereabouts information is not found to be accurate following an attempt to test; or

c) information is obtained that is contrary to the whereabouts information provided.

[Comment 4.10.12.5: Such consequences may be in addition to the elevation of an Athlete into the RTP as described in Article 4.10.4.2 c)].

4.10.12.6 Whereabouts for *Athletes* in a *TP* shall be filed in *ADAMS* by the 15th day of the month preceding the start of the quarter to enable better *Testing* coordination between *ADOs*. An International Federation or a *NADO* may request whereabouts updates during the quarter with more regular deadlines e.g., weekly or monthly within their rules or procedures which better suit the needs and demands of Team Activities in the relevant sport(s).

[Comment to 4.10.12.6: Athletes in a TP are not subject to the requirements of Code Article 2.4 however if the DCO's attempt to collect an OOC Sample is unsuccessful, they shall submit an UAR to document the attempt made.]

4.10.12.7 *Athletes* designated for inclusion in a *TP* shall be notified in writing in advance by the International Federation and *NADO* of their inclusion in the *TP*, the whereabouts requirements outlined in Article 4.10.12.1 and the consequences that apply should they fail to comply with those whereabouts requirements.

[Comment to Article 4.10.12.7: An ADO shall record the start date of when the Athlete is included in its TP in ADAMS.]

4.10.12.8 *Athletes* in a *TP* shall be notified in writing when they no longer meet the applicable criteria and are removed from a *TP.* The *Athlete* should be informed that they are still subject to anti-doping rules, (if they have not retired) and may still be tested by other *ADOs* with *Testing* jurisdiction.

[Comment to 4.10.12.8: An ADO shall record in ADAMS the end date in which the Athlete is no longer included in its TP and shall document the reason for removal either in ADAMS or in another secure way.]

4.10.12.9 Prior to removing an *Athlete* from a *TP* and giving written notice to the *Athlete* the *ADO* should communicate such removal with other *ADOs* that have *Testing* jurisdiction so they are aware and can take the appropriate measures with the *Athlete* if any.

4.10.13 *Testing Athletes* Not in a Whereabouts Pool

4.10.13.1 International Federations and *NADOs* may conduct *OOC Testing* on *Athletes* who do not meet the criteria for entry into a Whereabouts Pool as determined by the *ADO's* Risk Assessment.

4.10.14 Selecting *Athletes* for Whereabouts Pools and Coordination Between International Federations and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*

4.10.14.1 Each International Federation and *NADO* has the discretion to select which *Athlete* goes into a Whereabouts Pool. However, the International Federation and *NADO* shall be able to demonstrate they have made a proper assessment of the relevant risks, the necessary prioritization in accordance with Articles 4.2 to 4.6, and that they have adopted appropriate criteria based on the results of that assessment.

4.10.14.2 Once an International Federation and *NADO* have selected *Athletes* for either their *RTP*, and/or *TP* they shall maintain the list of *Athletes* through *ADAMS* with the relevant International Federation and *NADO*.

4.10.14.3 If an *Athlete* is in one Whereabouts Pool of their International Federation and another Whereabouts Pool for their *NADO*, they shall file their whereabouts to only one whereabouts custodian and comply with whichever Whereabout Pool has the greater whereabouts requirements. If an *Athlete* is in two Whereabouts Pools of the same level i.e. the *RTP* of both the *International Federation* and the *NADO,* the two organizations shall collaborate and agree who shall be the whereabouts custodian. If the respective *ADOs* are unable to agree which of them shall be the whereabouts custodian, *WADA* will resolve the matter in accordance with the process outlined in the comment to Article 4.10.4.3.

[Comment to Article 4.10.14.3: Whereabouts custody can be transferred in ADAMS by the whereabouts custodian to another ADO with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete. ADOs should have a procedure in place to monitor whereabouts custodianship of Athletes in their Whereabouts Pool(s) at regular intervals (ex. quarterly) by using the reporting functionalities in ADAMS.]

4.10.14.4 International Federations and *NADOs* shall coordinate the *Athlete* Whereabouts Pool selection, removal and *Testing* activities to avoid duplication and maximize use of resources. As a result of such coordination and for resource efficiencies, either the International Federation or *NADO* shall consider adding more *Athletes* to its *RTP* or *TP* to ensure a greater level of *Testing* is conducted across a wider range of *Athletes* within a sport rather than focusing on the same *Athletes*.

4.10.14.5 Each International Federation and each *NADO* shall:

a) Regularly review and update as necessary their criteria for including *Athletes* in their *RTP* and *TP* to ensure that they

remain fit for purpose, i.e., they are capturing all appropriate *Athletes*. They shall take into account the *Competition/Event* calendar for the relevant period and change or increase the number of *Athletes* in the *RTP* or *TP* in the lead-up to an *International Event* to ensure those *Athletes* participating are subject to a sufficient level of *OOC Testing* in accordance with their Risk Assessment.

b) Periodically review during the year/cycle in light of changing circumstances the list of *Athletes* in their *RTP* and *TP* to ensure that each listed *Athlete* continues to meet the relevant criteria. *Athletes* who no longer meet the criteria should be removed from the *RTP* and/or *TP* and *Athletes* who meet the criteria should be added. The International Federation and *NADO* shall advise such *Athletes* of the change in their status and make a new list of *Athletes* in the applicable pool available in *ADAMS*, without delay.

4.10.15 Major *Event* Organizations

4.10.15.1 For periods when *Athletes* come under the TA of a *MEO*:

a) If the *Athletes* are in an *RTP,* the *MEO* may access their Whereabouts Filings for the relevant period to conduct *OOC Testing* on them; or

b) The *MEO* may *adopt Event*-specific rules, including consequences requiring *Athletes* or the relevant third party to provide such information about their whereabouts for the relevant period as it deems necessary and proportionate to conduct *OOC Testing*.

4.10.16 Whereabouts Responsibilities

4.10.16.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of Article 4.10:

a) An International Federation may propose, and a *NADO* may agree to, the delegation of some or all of the whereabouts responsibilities of the International Federation under Article 4.10 to the *NADO* or *Doping Control* Coordinator subject to (f) below;

b) An International Federation may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.10 to the *Athlete's* National Federation or *Doping Control* Coordinator subject to (f) below; or

c) A *NADO* may delegate some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.10 to the *Athlete's* National Federation, *Doping Control* Coordinator or other appropriate *ADO* with authority over the *Athlete* in question subject to (f) below;

d) Where no appropriate *NADO* exists, the *National Olympic Committee* shall assume the whereabouts responsibilities of the *NADO* set out in Article 4.10; and

e) Where *WADA* determines that the International Federation or *NADO* (as applicable) is not discharging some or all of its whereabouts responsibilities under Article 4.10, *WADA* may delegate some or all of those responsibilities to any other appropriate *ADO.*

f) At all times the *ADO* (whether the International Federation, *NADO* or other *ADO* with authority over the *Athlete* in question) that delegates its responsibilities (in whole or in part) to a National Federation or *Doping Control* Coordinator remains ultimately responsible for the acts and/or omissions of such entity to whom it has delegated authority.

4.10.16.2 In accordance with *Code* Article 20.3.2, a National Federation must use its best efforts to assist its International Federation and/or *NADO* (as applicable) in the implementation of their anti-doping program including collecting whereabouts from *Athletes* who are subject to that National Federation's authority, including (without limitation) making special provision in its rules for that purpose. In addition, a National Federation should also assist in providing *Event* calendars, *Athlete* participant lists for national *Events*, national team composition, and national team training schedules etc.

4.10.16.3 An *Athlete* may choose to delegate the task of filing their whereabouts (and/or any updates thereto) to a third party, such as a coach, a manager or a National Federation, provided that the third party agrees to such delegation. The *ADO* collecting the *Athlete's* whereabouts may require written notice of any agreed delegation to be filed with it, signed by both the *Athlete* in question and the third-party delegate.

[Comment to 4.10.16.3: For example, an Athlete participating in a Team Sport or other sport where competing and/or training is carried out on a collective basis, may delegate the task of filing their whereabouts to the team, to be carried out by a coach, a manager or a National Federation. Indeed, for the sake of convenience and efficiency, an Athlete in such a sport may delegate the filing of their whereabouts to their team not only in respect of periods of Team Activities but also in respect of periods where they are not with the team, provided the team agrees. In such circumstances, the Athlete will need to provide the information as to their individual whereabouts for the period in question to the team, to supplement the information it provides in relation to Team Activities.]

4.10.16.4 In all cases, however, including in the case of *Athletes* in *Team Sports*:

a) Each *Athlete* remains ultimately responsible at all times for filing accurate and complete whereabouts and for being available for *Testing* at the times and locations specified in their whereabouts, whether they make each filing personally or delegate the task to a third party. When an *Athlete* is subject to whereabouts requirements, whether included in a *RTP* or *TP*, the *Athlete* cannot use as a defense to avoid applicable consequences, that they delegated such responsibility to a third party and the third party failed to

comply with the applicable whereabouts requirements.

b) For *Athletes* in a *RTP*, it shall not be a defense to an allegation of a Filing Failure or Missed Test that the *Athlete* delegated responsibility for filing their whereabouts information for the relevant period to a third party and that third party failed to file the correct information or failed to update previously-filed information so as to ensure that the whereabouts information in the Whereabouts Filing for the day in question was current and accurate.

[Comment to 4.10.16.4: For example, if an attempt to test an Athlete in a RTP during a 60-minute time slot is unsuccessful due to a third party filing the wrong information or failing to update previously-filed information where the details have subsequently changed, the Athlete will still be liable for a Whereabouts Failure. This must be the case because if an Athlete is able to blame their third party for being unavailable or inaccessible for Testing at a location specified by their third party, they will be able to avoid accountability for their whereabouts for Testing. The third party has the same interest as the Athlete in ensuring the accuracy of the Whereabouts Filing and avoiding any Whereabouts Failures on the part of the Athlete. If the third party is a team official filing the wrong information in relation to the Team Activity or failing to update previously filed information where the details of the Team Activity have subsequently changed, the team may be separately liable for sanction under the applicable rules of the International Federation or NADO for such failure.

If the Athlete is in a TP, the Athlete will be subject to the applicable consequences under the rules of the International Federation or NADO in accordance with Article 4.10.12.5.]

4.10.17 Coordinating with Other *Anti-Doping Organizations*

4.10.17.1 *ADOs* shall coordinate their *Testing* efforts with other *ADOs* with *Testing* jurisdiction over the same *Athletes*, in order to maximize the effectiveness, to avoid unnecessarily repetitive *Testing* of particular *Athletes* and to ensure *Athletes* competing at *International Events* are suitably tested in advance. In particular, *ADOs* shall:

a) Consult with other relevant *ADOs* in order to coordinate *Testing* activities (including *Athlete* Whereabouts Pool selection and Test Distribution Plans, which may include *OOC Testing* in the lead up to an *International Event*) and to avoid duplication. Clear agreement on roles and responsibilities for *Event Testing* shall be agreed in advance in accordance with *Code* Article 5.3. Where such agreement is not possible, *WADA* will resolve the matter in accordance with the principles set out at Annex H - *Event Testing*;

b) Share information on *Athlete* whereabouts requirements via *ADAMS;*

c) Share information on *ABP* programs via *ADAMS;* and

d) Share Anti-Doping Intelligence.

4.10.17.2 *ADOs* may contract other *ADOs* or *Delegated Third Parties* to act as a *Doping Control* Coordinator or SCA on their behalf. In the terms of the contract, the commissioning *ADO* (which, for these purposes, is the TA) may specify how any discretion afforded to a SCA under the *International Standard* for *Testing* is to be exercised by the SCA when collecting *Samples* on its behalf.

[Comment to 4.10.17.2: For example, the International Standard for Testing as to the circumstances in which delayed reporting to the DCS may be permitted (Article 5.4.4), as to who may be present during the SCS (Article 6.3.3), as to the criteria to be used to ensure that each Sample collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the DCS (Article 8.3.1), and as to the guidelines to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to continue with the SCS and collect a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis (Annex F.4.5) and share Raw Information / Anti-Doping Intelligence obtained (Article 12).]

4.10.17.3 *ADOs* should consult and coordinate with each other, with *WADA*, and with law enforcement and other relevant authorities, in obtaining, developing and sharing Raw Information and Anti-Doping Intelligence that can be useful in informing Test distribution planning, in accordance with Article 12.

5.0 Notification and Observation of selected Athletes

5.1 Objective

To ensure that an *Athlete* who has been selected for *Testing* is properly notified with no advance notice of *Sample* collection as outlined in Articles 5.3.1 and 5.4.1, that the rights of the *Athlete* are maintained, that the notification is documented and that the *Athlete* has been continuously observed so there are no opportunities to manipulate the *Sample* to be provided.

5.2 General

Notification of *Athletes* starts when the SCP initiates the notification of the selected *Athlete* and ends when the *Athlete* arrives at the DCS or when the *Athlete's* possible Failure to Comply occurs. The main activities are:

a) Appointment of a sufficient number of SCP to ensure No Advance Notice *Testing* and continuous observation of *Athletes* notified of their selection to provide a *Sample*;

[Comment to Article 5.2.a): When a SCA plans to test at an Event that includes 'open' or mixed gender sport categories and where the sport gender the Athlete competes in is not specified under the applicable sports rules, the SCA shall where possible appoint at a minimum a male and female SCP to the SCS.]

b) Locating the *Athlete* and confirming their identity;

c) Informing the *Athlete* that they have been selected to provide a *Sample* and of their rights and responsibilities;

d) Continuously chaperoning the *Athlete* from the time of notification to the arrival at the designated DCS; and

e) Documenting the notification, or notification attempt.

5.3 Requirements Prior to Notification of *Athletes*

5.3.1 No Advance Notice *Testing* shall be the method for *Sample* collection save in exceptional and justifiable circumstances. The *Athlete* shall be the first *Person* notified that they have been selected for *Sample* collection, except where prior contact with a third party is required as specified in Article 5.3.10. In order to ensure that *Testing* is conducted on a No Advance Notice *Testing* basis, the TA (and the SCA, if different) shall ensure that *Athlete* selection decisions are only disclosed in advance of *Testing* to those who strictly need to know in order for such *Testing* to be conducted. Any notification to a third party shall be conducted in a secure and confidential manner so that there is no risk that the *Athlete* will receive any advance notice of their selection for *Sample* collection. Normally for *IC Testing*, such notification shall occur at the end of the *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is competing except if *Testing* is conducted between 11:59 p.m. the day before the *Athlete's Competition* and prior to the start of the *Athlete's Competition* in accordance with the definition of *IC*.

[Comment to 5.3.1: No Advance Notice Testing of Athletes is one of the fundamental principles of testing given the impact that the surprise element and deterrence effect has.]

5.3.2 The use of a phone to contact an *Athlete* outside of its permitted use (in the last five (5) minutes of the *Athlete's* 60-minute time slot for those in a *RTP* in accordance with Article 4.10.7.1.l) shall only be used in exceptional circumstances as outlined below, and where the DCO has been instructed by the TA to do so. In such cases the *Sample* collection shall be recorded in *ADAMS* as advance notice along with the exceptional circumstances that existed for the telephone call to be made to the *Athlete.*

Exceptional circumstances shall be limited to those listed below:

a) During an attempt to test an *Athlete*, the DCO obtains information e.g. from a third party or other information source, where the *Athlete* can be located and is not a location provided in the *Athlete's* Whereabouts Filing. If it is possible for the DCO to attend this location during the same attempt, but the DCO is unable to access such location due to restrictions e.g. no intercom, front desk, reception or security;

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 a): The use of a telephone to call an Athlete in a Whereabouts Pool due to the provision of inaccurate or incomplete whereabouts contained in an Athlete's Whereabouts Filing which results in the DCO not being unable to locate the Athlete for a Test is not considered an exceptional circumstance. In such situations, the whereabouts custodian may consider the applicable consequences against the Athlete.]

b) APMU Target Test recommendation that is time sensitive;

c) Follow up Test to evaluate whether the *Athlete* is a carrier of the EPO variant gene;

[Comment to Article a)-c): Before attempting to call the Athlete, the DCO shall first visit all the locations that the Athlete has filed as part of their Whereabouts Filing on the day of the attempt that are outside of the 60-minute time slot e.g. overnight address and any other whereabouts locations the Athlete may have provided such as a training and/or any alternative location. In addition, the DCO shall visit (where applicable) locations where the ADO has Anti-Doping Intelligence or which the DCO obtained during the Test attempt. However, where circumstances make it logistically not possible for the DCO to visit all nominated whereabouts locations (e.g. athlete has finished training for the day or training

location is closed) the DCO shall visit those locations that are available in an attempt to notify the Athlete with No Advance Notice.]

d) In the context of testing for the *ABP* where whole blood *Samples* only are being collected during a SCS for profiling purposes to obtain baseline values.

e) Validation of a national or world record based on the rules of the National or International Federation and where there is no *Sample* collection taking place at the *Competition* where the record was achieved.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 e): In such situations it is likely that the DCO will make an appointment with the Athlete at an agreed location and time to provide a Sample.]

[Comment to 5.3.2: If the DCO makes a call outside of the 60-minute time slot due to exceptional circumstances, and the Athlete answers the DCO's call, the Athlete is required to comply with the DCO's reasonable request to provide a Sample. The DCO is responsible for meeting the Athlete at their current or an alternative and agreed location within a reasonable time period shortly after the call to collect the Athlete's Sample. On arrival to the agreed location where Sample collection will occur, the DCO will notify the Athlete of their selection for Testing, collect the Sample and complete the applicable documentation. The time period from when the Athlete answered the call to when the in-person notification occurred shall be recorded by the DCO. A failure to comply with the DCO's request to provide a Sample and/or a failure to meet the DCO at the agreed location may be pursued (if the circumstances so warrant) as a potential anti-doping rule violation.]

5.3.3 Every effort should be made to ensure *Event Venue* or training venue staff are not aware that *Testing* may take place in advance. It is not justifiable for a *National Federation* or other body to insist that it be given advance notice of *Testing* of *Athletes* under its authority so that it can have a representative present at such *Testing.]*

5.3.4 To conduct or assist with the SCS, the SCA shall appoint and authorize SCP who have been trained for their assigned responsibilities, and who meet all the applicable requirements of Annex G - *Sample* Collection Personnel Requirements.

5.3.5 SCP shall have official documentation, provided by the SCA, evidencing their authority to collect a *Sample* from the *Athlete*, such as an authorization document (either in paper or electronic form) from the TA.

5.3.6 SCP shall carry an accreditation card/badge (may be an electronic document on their personal device) from the SCA which contains their name, role and an expiry date and complementary government issued identity document (or an official electronic government issued identity document contained on their personal device) that includes their name and photograph (i.e., driver's license, health card, passport or similar valid identification) and the expiry date.

[Comment to Article 5.3.6: If the SCP appointed to work at an International Event are issued with an official event photo accreditation that contains the photo and name of the SCP and that has been issued by the International Federation or the International Event organizer, this will suffice as an identity document.]

5.3.7 The TA or otherwise the SCA shall require the *Athlete* selected to provide a *Sample* to provide a government issued identity document that contains a photograph of the *Athlete* to validate the identity of the *Athlete.* This may

include a passport, national identity card, drivers' license, health care card or any other document issued by a government body that contains at a minimum the name of the issuing body, the name of the *Athlete*, their date of birth, expiry date and their photograph. The *Athlete* may present an official electronic government issued identity document contained on their personal device. This ensures the selected *Athlete* is the *Athlete* who is notified.

[Comment to 5.3.7: If Testing is conducted during an International Event, an Athlete's official event photo accreditation that contains the Athlete's photo and name and that has been issued by the International Federation or the International Event organizer will suffice as an identity document.]

5.3.7.1 If the *Athlete* is not readily identifiable during an *IC or OOC* Test based on the above requirements, then if the *Athlete* is in a Whereabouts Pool, the DCO shall where applicable check the *Athlete's* photograph within *ADAMS*. Failing this the DCO shall attempt to locate a third party who can confirm the identity of the *Athlete*. If a third party is available to identify the *Athlete,* they too will be required to provide a government issued photo identity document to validate their identity. The details of the third party's role and type of government issued photo identity shall be documented by the DCO.

5.3.8 The SCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall establish the location of the selected *Athlete* and plan the approach and timing of notification, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the sport/*Competition*/training session/etc. and the situation in question.

5.3.9 The SCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall document *Athlete* notification attempt(s) and outcome(s).

5.3.10 The SCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall consider whether a third party is required to be notified prior to notification of the *Athlete;* in the following situations:

a) Where required by an *Athlete's* impairment (as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments);

b) Where the *Athlete* is a *Minor* (as provided for in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*);

c) Where an interpreter is required and available for the notification;

d) Where required to assist SCP to identify the *Athlete(s)* to be tested and to notify such *Athlete(s)* that they are required to provide a *Sample*.

[Comment to 5.3.10: It is permissible to notify a third party that Testing of Minors or Athletes with impairments will be conducted. However, there is no requirement to notify any third party (e.g., a team doctor) of the Doping Control mission where such assistance is not needed. Should a third party be required to be notified prior to the Athlete's notification, the third party should be accompanied by the DCO or Chaperone to notify the Athlete.]

5.4 Requirements for Notification of *Athletes*

5.4.1 When initial contact is made, the SCA, DCO or Chaperone, as applicable, shall ensure that the *Athlete* and/or a third party (if required in accordance

with Article 5.3.7) is informed:

a) That the *Athlete* is required to undergo a *Sample* collection;

b) Of the authority under which the *Sample* collection is to be conducted;

c) Of the type of *Sample* collection and any conditions that need to be adhered to prior to the *Sample* collection;

d) Of the *Athlete's* rights, including the right to:

i. Have a representative and, if available, an interpreter accompany them, in accordance with Article 6.3.3(a);

[Comment to Article 5.4.1 d) i): Where it is known that Athletes subject to Testing may not speak the language of the SCP conducting the SCS, TAs/SCAs should have in place interpretation systems and/or tools to assist Athletes understand their rights and responsibilities, and the required procedures during the SCS.]

ii. Ask for additional information about the *Sample* collection process;

iii. Request a delay in reporting to the DCS for valid reasons in accordance with Article 5.4.4; and

iv. Request modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.

e) Of the *Athlete's* responsibilities, including the requirement to:

i. Remain within continuous observation of the DCO/Chaperone at all times from the point initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until the completion of the *Sample* collection procedure;

ii. Produce identification in accordance with Article 5.3.7;

iii. Comply with *Sample* collection procedures (and the *Athlete* should be advised of the possible *Consequences* of a Failure to Comply); and

iv. Report immediately for *Sample* collection, unless there are valid reasons for a delay, as determined in accordance with Article 5.4.4.

f) Of the location of the DCS;

g) That should the *Athlete* choose to consume food or fluids prior to providing a *Sample*, they do so at their own risk;

h) Not to hydrate excessively, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*; and

i) That any urine *Sample* provided by the *Athlete* to the SCP shall be the first urine passed by the *Athlete* subsequent to notification.

5.4.2 When contact is made, the DCO/Chaperone shall:

a) From the time of such contact until the *Athlete* leaves the DCS at the end of their SCS, keep the *Athlete* under observation at all times;

b) Identify themselves to the *Athlete* using the documentation referred to in Article 5.3.6; and

c) Confirm the *Athlete's* identity as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.7. Confirmation of the *Athlete's* identity by any other method, or failure to confirm the identity of the *Athlete*, shall be documented and reported to the TA. In cases where the *Athlete's* identity cannot be confirmed as per the criteria established in Article 5.3.7, the DCO shall continue with the *Sample* collection and document this on the *Doping Control* or supplementary report form. The TA shall decide whether it is appropriate to follow up in accordance with Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

5.4.3 The DCO/Chaperone shall have the *Athlete* sign an appropriate form to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the *Athlete* refuses to sign that they have been notified, or evades the notification, the DCO/Chaperone shall, if possible, inform the *Athlete* of the *Consequences* of a Failure to Comply, and the Chaperone (if not the DCO) shall immediately report all relevant facts to the DCO. When possible, the DCO shall continue to collect a *Sample*. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the TA. The TA shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

5.4.4 The DCO/Chaperone may at their discretion consider any reasonable third-party request or any request by the *Athlete* for permission to delay reporting to the DCS following acknowledgment and acceptance of notification, and/or to leave the DCS temporarily after arrival. The DCO/Chaperone may grant such permission if the *Athlete* can be continuously chaperoned and kept under continuous observation during the delay. Delayed reporting to or temporary departure from the DCS may be permitted for the following activities:

a) For *IC Testing*:

i. Participation in a presentation ceremony;

ii. Fulfilment of media commitments;

iii. Competing in further *Competitions*;

iv. Performing a warm down;

v. Obtaining necessary medical treatment;

vi. Locating a representative and/or interpreter;

vii. Obtaining photo identification in accordance with requirements of Article 5.3.7; or

viii. Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the TA.

b) For *OOC Testing*:

i. Locating a representative;

ii. Completing a training session including a warm down;

iii. Receiving necessary medical treatment;

iv. Obtaining photo identification in accordance with requirements of Article 5.3.7; or

v. Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the TA.

[Comment to 5.4.4: Showers shall not be permitted/accepted as a reason for delay to or temporary departure from the DCS unless there is a health and safety concern or where a urine Sample is not being collected. Ice baths are considered an activity as part of an athlete's warm down.]

5.4.5 A DCO/Chaperone shall reject a request for delay from an *Athlete* if it will not be possible for the *Athlete* to be continuously observed during such delay.

5.4.6 The DCO/Chaperone or other authorized SCP shall document any reasons for delay in reporting to the DCS and/or reasons for leaving the DCS that may require further investigation by the TA.

5.4.7 If the *Athlete* delays reporting to the DCS other than in accordance with Article 5.4.4 and/or any failure of the *Athlete* to remain under constant observation during chaperoning but the *Athlete* arrives at the DCS prior to the DCO's departure from the sample collection location, the DCO shall report a possible Failure to Comply. If at all possible, the DCO shall proceed with collecting a *Sample* from the *Athlete*. The TA shall investigate a possible Failure to Comply in accordance with Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

5.4.8 If SCP observe any other matter with potential to compromise the collection of the *Sample*, the circumstances shall be reported to and documented by the DCO. If deemed appropriate by the DCO, the DCO shall consider if it is appropriate to collect an additional *Sample* from the *Athlete.* The TA shall investigate a possible Failure to Comply in accordance with Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

6.0 Preparing for the Sample Collection Session

6.1 Objective

To prepare for the SCS in a manner that ensures that the session can be conducted efficiently and effectively, including with sufficient resources e.g., personnel and equipment.

6.2 General

Preparing for the SCS starts with the establishment of a system for obtaining relevant information for effective conduct of the session and ends when it is confirmed that the *Sample* Collection Equipment conforms to the specified criteria. The main activities are:

a) Establishing a system for collecting details regarding the SCS;

b) Establishing criteria for who may be present during a SCS;

c) Ensuring that the DCS meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.2; and

d) Ensuring that the *Sample* Collection Equipment meets the minimum criteria prescribed in Article 6.3.4.

6.3 Requirements for Preparing for *Sample* Collection Session

6.3.1 The TA, *Doping Control* Coordinator or SCA shall establish a system for obtaining all the information necessary to ensure that the SCS can be conducted effectively, including identifying special requirements to meet the needs of *Athletes* with impairments (as provided in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments) as well as the needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* (as provided in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*) or *Athletes* where the sport gender is not specified in the applicable sport rules (as outlined in Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples*).

6.3.2 The DCO shall use a DCS which, at a minimum, ensures the *Athlete's* privacy and where possible is used solely as a DCS for the duration of the SCS. The DCO shall record any significant deviations from these criteria. Should the DCO determine the DCS is unsuitable, they shall seek an alternative location which fulfils the minimum criteria above.

6.3.3 The TA or SCA shall establish criteria for who may be authorized to be present during the SCS in addition to the SCP. At a minimum, the criteria shall include:

a) An *Athlete's* right to be accompanied by a representative and/or interpreter during the SCS, except when the *Athlete* is passing a urine *Sample*;

b) The entitlement of an *Athlete* with an impairment to be accompanied by a representative as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments;

c) A *Minor Athlete's* entitlement (as provided for in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*), and the witnessing DCO/Chaperone's entitlement to have a representative observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone when the *Minor Athlete* is passing a urine *Sample*, but without the representative directly observing the passing of the *Sample* unless requested to do so by the *Minor Athlete*;

d) A *WADA*-appointed observer under the *WADA Independent Observer Program* or *WADA* auditor (where applicable); and/or

e) An authorized *Person* who is involved in the training of SCP or auditing the SCA.

[Comment to 6.3.3 d) and e): The WADA observer/auditor and/or authorized Person shall not directly observe the passing of a urine Sample.]

6.3.4 The SCA shall only use *Sample* Collection Equipment systems for urine, whole and capillary blood *Samples* which, at a minimum:

a) Have a unique numbering system, incorporated into all A and B bottles, containers, tubes or other items used to seal the *Sample* and have a barcode or similar data code which meets the requirements of *ADAMS* on the applicable *Sample* Collection Equipment;

b) Have a Tamper-Evident sealing system;

c) Ensure the identity of the *Athlete* is not evident from the equipment itself;

d) Ensure that all equipment is clean and sealed prior to use by the *Athlete;*

e) Are constructed of a material and sealing system that is able to withstand the handling conditions and environment in which the equipment will be used or subjected to, including but not limited to transportation, Laboratory analysis and long term frozen storage in accordance with Article 5.3.7.2 of the *International Standard* for Laboratories and will maintain its functionality for up to a minimum of ten (10) years from when the *Sample* is sealed within the equipment;

   i. Maintains the integrity (chemical and physical properties) of the *Sample* for the Analytical *Testing*;

   ii. Can withstand temperatures of -80°C for urine and blood and -20°C for DBS. Tests conducted to determine integrity under freezing conditions shall use the matrix or material that will be stored in the *Sample* bottles, containers or tubes i.e., urine, blood, or capillary blood applied on a DBS absorbent *Sample* support (e.g., untreated cellulose card or synthetic polymer);

   iii. Are constructed of a material and sealing system that can withstand a minimum of three (3) freeze/thaw cycles;

f) The A and B bottles, containers and tubes shall be transparent so the *Sample* is visible;

g) Have a sealing system which allows verification by the *Athlete* and the DCO that the *Sample* is correctly sealed in the A and B bottles or containers;

h) Have a built-in security identification feature(s) which allows verification of the authenticity of the equipment;

i) Are compliant with the standards published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the transport of exempt human specimens which includes urine and/or blood *Samples* in order to prevent leakage during transportation by air or are compliant with the local and international regulations for the transport of DBS *Samples*, if applicable;

j) Comply with local regulatory requirements for medical devices (for blood and DBS *Samples*) where necessary, as well as any other applicable law or regulation;

k) Have been manufactured under the internationally recognized ISO 9001 certified standard which includes quality control management systems;

l) Can be resealed after initial opening by a Laboratory using a new unique Tamper- Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to maintain the integrity of the *Sample* and Chain of Custody in accordance with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories for long term storage of the *Sample* and Further Analysis;

m) Have undergone testing by a testing institution that is independent of the manufacturer and is ISO 17025 accredited, to validate at a minimum that the equipment meets the criteria set out in subsections b), e), f), g), h), i) and l) above;

n) Any modification to the material or sealing system of the equipment shall require re-testing to ensure it continues to meet the stated requirements as per m) above;

For Urine *Sample* Collection:

o) Have the capacity to contain a minimum of 85 mL volume of urine in each A and B bottle or container;

p) Have a visual marking on the A and B bottles or containers and the collection vessel, indicating:

i. the minimum volume of urine required in each A and B bottle or container as outlined in Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples*;

ii. the maximum volume levels that allow for expansion when frozen without compromising the bottle, container or the sealing system; and

iii. the level of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis on the collection vessel.

q) Include a partial *Sample* Tamper Evident sealing system with a unique numbering system to temporarily seal a *Sample* with an insufficient volume in accordance with Annex E - Urine *Samples* – Insufficient Volume;

For Whole Blood *Sample* Collection:

r) Have the ability to collect, store and transport blood in separate A and B tubes and containers;

s) For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in whole blood or plasma including *ABP*, the A and B tubes shall have the capacity to contain a minimum of 3 mL of blood and shall contain EDTA as an anti-coagulant;

t) For the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* in serum including *ABP,* the A and B tubes shall have the capacity to contain a minimum of 5 mL of blood and shall contain an inert polymeric serum separator gel and clotting activation factor; and

[Comment to 6.3.4 s) and t): If specific tubes have been indicated in the applicable WADA International Standard, Technical Document or Guidelines, the use of alternative tubes which meet similar criteria shall be validated with the involvement of the relevant Laboratory(ies) and approved by WADA prior to use for Sample collection.]

u) For the transport of whole blood *Samples*, ensure the storage and transport device and temperature data logger meet the requirements listed in Annex D - Collection of Whole Blood *Samples* and Annex I -

Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood *Samples* for the *Athlete Biological Passport*.

For Capillary Blood *Sample* Collection:

v) Have a unique numbering system for the DBS *Sample* absorbent support (i.e., untreated cellulose card and/or synthetic polymer), if the absorbent support is to be fully removed from its sealing device for the purpose of the Analytical *Testing* Procedure

w) Allow the collection, visual inspection, storage, complete drying and secure transportation of DBS on absorbent *Sample* support that can be sealed as distinct "A" and "B" *Samples* (Tamper Evident kit consisting of "A" and "B" containers/sub-containers and/or storage sleeves/packages/receptacles).

[Comment to 6.3.4 w): Due to logistical reasons at the Laboratory, it is recommended to seal the "A" and "B" Samples in separate containers. Transporting and/or storing "A" and "B" Samples in the same container is however acceptable, provided that they are sealed as distinct "A" and "B" Samples.]

[Comment to 6.3.4: It is strongly recommended that prior to the equipment being made commercially available to stakeholders, such equipment be distributed to the anti-doping community, which may include Athletes, TAs, SCAs, SCP, and Laboratories to seek feedback and ensure the equipment is fit for purpose. It is also recommended for the ADOs to consult the Laboratories regarding their capacity against supportive material selection.]

7.0 Conducting the Sample Collection Session

7.1 Objective

To conduct the SCS in a manner that ensures the integrity, identity and security of the *Sample* and respects the privacy and dignity of the *Athlete.*

7.2 General

The SCS starts with defining overall responsibility for the conduct of the SCS and ends once the *Sample* has been collected and secured and the *Sample* collection documentation is complete. The main activities are:

a) Preparing for collecting the *Sample*;

b) Collecting and securing the *Sample*; and

c) Documenting the *Sample* collection.

7.3 Requirements Prior to *Sample* Collection

7.3.1 The SCA shall be responsible for the overall conduct of the SCS, with specific responsibilities delegated to the DCO.

7.3.2 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that the *Athlete* has been informed of their rights and responsibilities as specified in Article 5.4.1.

7.3.3 The DCO/Chaperone shall advise the *Athlete* not to hydrate excessively, due to the requirement to provide a *Sample* with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

7.3.4 The *ADO* shall establish criteria regarding what items may be prohibited within the DCS. At a minimum these criteria shall prohibit the provision of alcohol or its consumption within the DCS.

7.3.5 The *Athlete* shall only leave the DCS under continuous observation by the DCO or Chaperone and with the approval of the DCO. The DCO shall consider any reasonable request by the *Athlete* to leave the DCS, as specified in Articles 5.4.4, 5.4.5 and 5.4.6, until the *Athlete* is able to provide a *Sample*.

7.3.6 If the DCO gives approval for the *Athlete* to leave the DCS, the DCO shall agree with the *Athlete* on the following conditions of leave:

a) The purpose of the *Athlete* leaving the DCS; the time of return (or return upon completion of an agreed activity);

b) That the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation throughout;

c) That the *Athlete* shall not pass urine until they arrive back at the *DCS*; and

d) The DCO shall document the time of the *Athlete's* departure and return.

7.4 Requirements for *Sample* Collection

7.4.1 The DCO shall collect the *Sample* from the *Athlete* according to the following protocol(s) for the specific type of *Sample* collection:

a) Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples*;

b) Annex D - Collection of Whole Blood *Samples*;

c) Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood *Samples* for the *Athlete Biological Passport;*

d) Annex J - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot *Samples;* and

e) Annex K - Collection of Urine *Samples* in a Virtual Environment during a Pandemic.

7.4.2 Any behavior by the *Athlete* and/or *Persons* associated with the *Athlete* or anomalies with potential to compromise the *Sample* collection shall be recorded in detail by the DCO. If appropriate, the TA shall apply Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.4.3 If there are doubts as to the origin or authenticity of the *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall be asked to provide an additional *Sample*. If the *Athlete* refuses to provide an additional *Sample*, the DCO shall document in detail the circumstances around the refusal, and the TA shall apply Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in accordance with *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

7.4.4 The DCO shall provide the *Athlete* with the opportunity to document any concerns they may have about how the SCS was conducted.

7.4.5 The following information shall be recorded, at a minimum, in relation to the SCS:

a) Date, time of notification, name and signature of notifying DCO/Chaperone and the country where the Test is taking place;

b) Arrival time of the *Athlete* at the DCS and any temporary departures and returns;

c) Date and time of sealing of each *Sample* collected and date and time of completion of entire *Sample* collection process (i.e., the time when the *Athlete* signs the declaration at the bottom of the *Doping Control* form);

d) The name of the *Athlete*;

e) The date of birth of the *Athlete*;

f) The sport gender of the *Athlete* i.e. the gender the *Athlete* competes in under the applicable sports rules*;*

[Comment to Article 7.4.5 f): If the sport gender of the athlete is not specified as male or female under the applicable rules of the sport, the DCO shall record the sport gender as unspecified on the Doping Control documentation.]

g) Means by which the *Athlete's* identity is validated in accordance with the requirements of Article 5.3.7;

h) The *Athlete*'*s* home address, email address and telephone number;

i) The *Athlete*'*s* sport and discipline (in accordance with the TDSSA);

j) The name of the *Athlete*'*s* coach and doctor (if applicable);

k) The *Sample* code number and reference to the equipment manufacturer in which the *Sample* is sealed, and where the *Sample* collected is a DBS *Sample*, detailed information on the type of absorbent support in accordance with Article 6.3.4.v and a reference to the manufacturer of the absorbent support;

l) The type of the *Sample* (urine, whole blood, DBS etc.);

m) The type of *Testing* (*IC* or *OOC*);

n) The name and signature of the witnessing DCO/Chaperone;

o) The name and signature of the BCO (where applicable);

p) Partial *Sample* information, as per Annex E.4.4;

q) Required Laboratory information on the *Sample* (i.e., for a urine *Sample*, its volume and specific gravity measurement), as per Article 8.3.3;

r) Medications and supplements taken within the previous seven (7) days and (where the *Sample* collected is a blood *Sample*) blood transfusions within the previous three (3) months, as declared by the *Athlete*;

s) For a whole blood *Samples* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP Sample,* the DCO/BCO shall record the information as outlined in Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood *Samples* for the *Athlete Biological Passport*;

t) Any irregularities in procedures, for example, if advance notice was provided;

u) *Athlete* comments or concerns regarding the conduct of the SCS, as declared by the *Athlete*;

v) *Athlete* acknowledgment of the Processing of *Sample* collection data and description of such Processing in accordance with the *International Standard* for Data Protection;

w) *Athlete* consent or otherwise for the use of the *Sample(s)* for research purposes;

x) The name and signature of the *Athlete*'*s* representative (if applicable), as per Article 7.4.6;

y) The name and signature of the *Athlete*;

z) The name and signature of the DCO;

aa) The name of the TA;

bb) The name of the SCA;

cc) The name of the RMA; and

dd) The name of the *Doping Control* Coordinator (if applicable).

[Comment to 7.4.5: All of the aforementioned information does not need to be consolidated in a single Doping Control form but rather may be collected during the SCS and/or on other official documentation such as a separate notification form and/or supplementary report.]

7.4.6 At the conclusion of the SCS, the *Athlete* and DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the *Athlete's* SCS, including any concerns expressed by the *Athlete*. The *Athlete*'s representative, if present and who witnessed the proceedings, should also sign the documentation.

7.4.7 The *Athlete* shall be offered a copy of the records of the SCS that have been signed by the *Athlete* whether in paper or electronic form.

8.0 Security/Post-Test Administration

8.1 Objective

To ensure that all *Samples* collected at the DCS and *Sample* collection documentation are securely stored prior to transport from the DCS.

8.2 General

Post-Test administration begins when the *Athlete* has left the DCS after providing their *Sample(s)* and ends with preparation of all of the collected *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation for transport.

8.3 Requirements for Security/Post-Test Administration

8.3.1 The SCA shall define criteria ensuring that each *Sample* collected is stored in a manner that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the DCS. At a minimum, these criteria should include detailing and documenting the location where *Samples* are stored and who has custody of the *Samples* and/or is permitted access to the *Samples.* The DCO shall ensure that any *Sample* is stored in accordance with these criteria.

8.3.2 The SCA shall develop a system for recording the Chain of Custody of the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation to ensure that the

documentation for each *Sample* is completed and securely handled. This shall include confirming that both the *Samples* and *Sample* collection documentation have arrived at their intended destinations. The Laboratory shall report any irregularities to the TA on the condition of *Samples* upon arrival in line with the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

8.3.3 The SCA shall develop a system to ensure that, where required, instructions for the type of analysis to be conducted are provided to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis. In addition, the *ADO* shall provide the Laboratory with information as required under Article 7.4.5 c), f), i), k), l), m), q), r), w), aa), bb) and cc) for result reporting and statistical purposes and include whether *Sample* retention in accordance with Article 4.9 is required.

[Comment to 8.3: Information as to how a Sample is stored prior to departure from the DCS may be recorded on, for example, a DCO report. The type of analysis for the Laboratory may be recorded on a Chain of Custody form. ADOs can refer to the WADA website for a DCO report and/or Chain of Custody form template.]

9.0 Transport of Samples and Documentation

9.1 Objective

a) To ensure that *Samples* and related documentation arrive at the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis in proper condition to do the necessary analysis; and

b) To ensure the SCS documentation is sent by the DCO/SCA to the TA in a secure manner as soon as possible and no later than five (5) days from the date of *Sample* collection.

9.2 General

9.2.1 Transport starts when the *Samples* and related documentation leave the DCS and ends with the confirmed receipt of the *Samples* and SCS documentation at their intended destinations.

9.2.2 The main activities are arranging for the secure transport of *Samples* and related documentation to the Laboratory that will be conducting the analysis and arranging for the secure transport of the SCS documentation to the TA.

9.3 Requirements for Transport and Storage of *Samples* and Documentation

9.3.1 The SCA shall authorize a transport system that ensures *Samples* and documentation are transported in a manner that protects their integrity, identity and security.

9.3.2 *Samples* shall always be transported to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Samples* using the SCA's authorized transport method, as soon as possible after the completion of the SCS and within the timeframes outlined below. *Samples* shall be transported in a manner which minimizes the potential for *Sample* degradation due to factors such as time delays and extreme temperature variations.

a) If for any logistical reasons the immediate transportation of urine and DBS *Samples* is not possible, such transportation shall occur no later than five

(5) days from the date of *Sample* collection unless such reasons are outside the control of the *ADO*.

b) For the transportation of whole blood *Samples*, the following timeframes apply between collection and analysis:

i. Hematological Module of the *ABP* in accordance with time frames listed in Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood *Samples* for the *Athlete Biological Passport*;

ii. GH analysis with Isoforms method up to ninety-six (96) hours;

iii. GH analysis with Biomarkers method up to one hundred and twenty (120) hours; and

iv. ERAs, HBOCs, blood transfusions or any other analysis of whole blood or serum/plasma of whole blood up to seventy-two (72) hours.

[Comment to Article 9.3.2 b): Due to the stringent temperature and analysis requirements for whole blood and where whole blood and urine Samples are collected during a SCS, whole blood Samples may need to be transported separately. However, the relevant SCS documentation linking the whole blood and urine Samples shall be included with each shipment so the Laboratory is aware that there is a corresponding Sample(s) from the same Athlete.

For whole blood Samples, if the temperature from collection to arrival at the Laboratory deviates as identified by the temperature data logger for a period of time likely to affect the composition of a whole blood Sample as determined by the Laboratory, the TA and Laboratory shall determine if Sample analysis should proceed. If Sample analysis does not proceed, this shall be recorded in ADAMS.]

[Comment to 9.3.2: ADOs should discuss transportation requirements for particular missions (e.g., where the Sample has been collected in less than hygienic conditions, or where delays may occur in transporting the Samples to the Laboratory) with the Laboratory that will be analyzing the Samples, to establish what is necessary in the particular circumstances of such mission (e.g., refrigeration or freezing of urine Samples to prevent degradation).]

9.3.3 The documentation for the Laboratory relating to the *Samples* from the SCS (either in paper or electronic form) shall arrive at the Laboratory either in advance or with the *Samples*. Documentation identifying the *Athlete* shall not be included with the *Samples* or documentation sent to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Samples*. Any instructions on additional of Further Analysis may be provided to the Laboratory after the *Samples* and original documentation has arrived at the Laboratory.

9.3.4 The DCO shall send all relevant SCS documentation to the SCA, using the SCA's authorized transport method (which may include a secure electronic transmission), as soon as practicable after the completion of the SCS.

9.3.5 If the *Samples* with accompanying documentation or the SCS documentation are not received at their respective intended destinations, or if a *Sample's* integrity, identity or security may have been compromised during transport, the SCA shall check the Chain of Custody, and the TA shall consider whether the *Samples* should be voided.

9.3.6 Documentation related to a SCS and/or an anti-doping rule violation shall be

stored by the TA and/or the SCA for the period and other requirements specified in the *International Standard* for Data Protection.

[Comment to 9.3: While the requirements for transport and storage of Samples and documentation herein apply equally to all urine, whole blood and DBS Samples, additional requirements for whole blood can be found in Annex D - Collection of Whole Blood Samples, additional requirements for the transportation of Whole Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport can be found in Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport, and additional requirements for the transportation of DBS Samples can be found in Annex J - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples.]

9.4 Entry of *Doping Control* Forms into *ADAMS*

9.4.1 Within twenty-one (21) days of *Sample* collection, *ADOs* shall enter the *Doping Control* form into *ADAMS* for all types of *Samples* collected, except whole blood *Samples* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP* and all *Samples* collected within the period listed in Article 4.8.2 which shall be entered within five (5) days from *Sample* collection.

[Comment to Article 9.4.1: Given the whole blood Samples of the Hematological Module of the ABP are required to be analyzed shortly after receipt at the Laboratory and the analytical results reported into the Hematological Module of the Athlete shortly after analysis, the respective APMU may recommend further follow up action from the TA following its review of the Athlete's Passport. This may include the collection of a further Sample(s) or additional analyses of existing Samples within a short time frame. To further support the importance and timelines of a further sample collection, the entry of the Doping Control form for all whole blood Samples of the Hematological Module of the ABP shall be expedited compared to other Sample types.]

10.0 Ownership of Samples

10.1 Objective

To confirm ownership of *Samples* collected from *Athletes.*

10.2 Requirements around the Ownership of *Samples*

10.2.1 *Sample*s collected from an *Athlete* are owned by the TA for the SCS in question.

10.2.2 The TA may transfer ownership of the *Samples* to the RMA or to another *ADO* upon request. The *ADO* requesting the transfer of ownership of a *Sample* shall be responsible for any costs associated with that *Sample* from the time of the request.

10.2.3 *WADA* may assume TA in certain circumstances in accordance with the *Code* and the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

11.0 Athlete Biological Passport

11.1 Objective

To ensure the optimal use of the *ABP* as a tool to identify suspicious *Athletes* and *Samples* for further follow up, including additional analysis of existing samples or the collection of additional samples. This section outlines the role of *ADOs* in administering an *ABP* program through the management of APMU recommendations in *ADAMS* and the coordination of testing, follow up actions, and Passport custody with other *ADOs.*

11.2 Requirements for Administering an *Athlete Biological Passport* Program

11.2.1 *ADOs* shall implement and administer an *ABP* program in accordance with principles contained within the *International Standard* for *Testing*, the *Technical Document* for Sport Specific Analysis, the *International Standard* for *Results Management* and the applicable *Technical Documents* specific to the *ABP*. Further guidance on the implementation of the *ABP* program can be found in the *Athlete Biological Passport* Operating Guidelines.

11.2.2 *ADOs* shall employ the service of a *WADA*-approved APMU to manage Passports for which the *ADO* is the Passport Custodian.

11.2.3 Each *Athlete* shall only have one *ADAMS* ID.

[Comment to Article 11.2.3: In order to ensure an Athlete's Passport includes all the relevant Samples of an Athlete, the Passport Custodian, APMU and WADA should collaborate to ensure each Athlete has only one ADAMS ID and any duplicates in ADAMS are merged.]

11.2.4 Procedures for the collection, storage and transport of blood *Samples for the ABP* are outlined in Annex I. The timeline for the entry of *Doping Control* forms for whole blood *Samples* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP Samples* into *ADAMS* is outlined in Article 9.4.1.

11.3 Passport Custody

11.3.1 The Passport Custodian shall share relevant Passport information, including APMU recommendations via *ADAMS*, with other *ADOs* who share *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete* to ensure proper coordination and effective use of resources.

11.3.2 In *ADAMS*, Passport custody is attributed to the TA that first tests the *Athlete* regardless of the *Sample* type, except in the following scenarios:

a) When the *Athlete* is first tested by a *MEO,* Passport custody is attributed to the *NADO*.

b) When a *NADO* first tests an *Athlete* with a different sport nationality, Passport custody is attributed to the *NADO* of that sport nationality.

[Comment to Article 11.3.2 a) and b): Passport custody may be reassigned to the International Federation of the sport of the Athlete if appropriate.]

11.3.3 *ADOs* shall manage Passport custody in *ADAMS* and ensure efficient Passport sharing with other *ADOs* that share *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete*.

11.3.4 The Passport Custodian should make requests in writing regarding any transfers of Passport custody to the recipient *ADO*. If no agreement can be found on the Passport custody, *WADA* shall determine which *ADO* shall be the *Athlete's* Passport Custodian. *WADA* shall not rule on this without consulting the *ADOs.*

[Comment to Article 11.3.4: Passport custody can be transferred in ADAMS by the Passport Custodian to another ADO with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete. ADOs should have a procedure in place to monitor their pool of Passports at regular intervals (ex. quarterly) using the reporting functionalities in ADAMS in order to identify Passports potentially more suitable for management by another ADO. Reasons for transferring Passport custody may include a

change in Athlete level, more frequent Testing by another ADO, or be based on a strategic agreement between ADOs with Testing jurisdiction over the Athlete.]

11.4 Management of APMU Recommendations and Follow-up

11.4.1 The Passport Custodian shall monitor APMU recommendations in *ADAMS* and ensure that any recommendation received from an APMU in relation to a *Sample* collected under the *ABP* program for Further Analysis (e.g., to conduct analysis such as IRMS, ERAs or GH), a *Target Test* or to put a *Sample* in long term storage are implemented within the time frames provided by the APMU, as appropriate. Where the *ADO* does not implement such recommendations, the *ADO* shall document their reasoning in *ADAMS*.

[Comment to Article 11.4.1: ADOs are encouraged to discuss the APMU recommendations with their APMU where applicable.]

11.4.2 Where the TA is not the Passport Custodian, the TA that initiated and directed the *Sample* collection maintains the responsibility for additional Analytical *Testing* of the *Sample* unless agreed otherwise. This includes the performance of further Confirmation Procedure(s) upon requests generated automatically by the Adaptive Model of the *ABP* in *ADAMS* (e.g., GC/C/IRMS triggered by elevated T/E) or Further Analysis recommendation by an APMU (e.g., GC/C/IRMS requested due to abnormal secondary *Markers* of the urinary "longitudinal steroid profile" or erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs) analysis tests due to suspicious hematological *Marker* values).

11.4.3 Where the TA that initiated and directed the *Sample* collection is not the Passport Custodian and the *Sample* collection results in a Target Test recommendation from an APMU, the Passport Custodian maintains the responsibility for implementing such Target Test within the timeframes provided by the APMU as well as any APMU recommendations to collect any additional *Samples* in accordance with Article 11.4.1.

[Comment to Article 11.4.3: Where the TA is the Passport Custodian, it may also transfer Sample custody to the alternative Passport Custodian. Where the TA is not the Passport Custodian, the Passport Custodian shall collaborate with the TA to conduct any follow up Target Test where applicable.]

11.4.4 In addition to sharing Passport information with *ADOs* directly via *ADAMS*, the Passport Custodian is also responsible for sharing of relevant Passport-related information with *Major Event Organizers* who are planning *Testing* for their *Event*. Prior to the *Event*, the Passport Custodian shall upon request provide relevant *Testing* recommendations to the *Major Event Organizer* including Passport status and/or recent APMU recommendations in order assist *Major Event Organizers* to prioritize their test distribution. During the *Event*, the Passport Custodian shall ensure that rapid communication of APMU recommendations can be made during the *Competition* in response to *Major Event Organizer Testing*, which will allow the *Major Event Organizer* to conduct any Target Test recommended by an APMU or an APMU recommendation for Further Analysis that may be required as a result of *Testing* during the *Event.*

12.0 Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support Testing Programs

12.1 Objective

To highlight how the gathering, assessment and processing of Anti-Doping Intelligence can support *Testing* programs.

12.2 Requirements for the Use of Anti-Doping Intelligence to Support *Testing*

12.2.1 *ADOs* shall ensure they are able to collect, receive, store, and assess Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence from all available sources, as part of the review of their Risk Assessment and to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate Test Distribution Plan, to plan *Target Testing*, to help deter and detect doping and to conduct investigations as required by *Code* Article 5.7.

12.2.2 *ADOs* shall do everything in their power to ensure that they are able to capture or receive Anti-Doping Intelligence from all available sources, to support their *Testing* program including, but not limited to, *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* (including *Substantial Assistance* provided pursuant to *Code* Article 10.7.1) and members of the public (e.g., by means of a confidential telephone hotline), SCP (whether via DCO reports, supplementary reports, UARs, or otherwise), *Doping Control* forms, *ABP* program, Whereabouts Filings, Laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, other *ADOs*, *WADA*, National Federations, law enforcement, other regulatory and disciplinary bodies, and the media (in all its forms).

12.2.3 *ADOs* shall ensure that they are able to assess the Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence upon collection or receipt from *Testing* missions and other sources for relevance, reliability and accuracy, taking into account the nature of the source, the circumstances in which the Anti-Doping Intelligence has been captured or received and whether there is any supporting or corroborating Raw Information or evidence.

12.2.4 All Anti-Doping Intelligence collected or received by an *ADO* should be collated and analyzed to establish patterns, trends and relationships that may assist the *ADO* in developing effective testing strategies and/or in determining (where the Anti-Doping Intelligence relates to a particular case) whether there is reasonable cause to suspect that an anti-doping rule violation may have been committed, such that further investigation is warranted in accordance with the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

12.2.5 Anti-Doping Intelligence shall be used to assist for the following purposes (without limitation): developing, reviewing and revising the TDP and/or determining when to conduct *Target Testing*, in each case in accordance with Article 4 and/or to create targeted Anti-Doping Intelligence files to be referred for investigation in accordance with the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations.

12.2.6 Following an investigation each *ADO* shall consider whether any of the Raw Information and/or Anti-Doping Intelligence, or evidence obtained during the investigation should be used in reviewing its Risk Assessment, to inform the

further development of its TDP and/or to plan *Target Testing*, and/or should be shared with any other *ADO* or body in accordance with the *International Standard* for Intelligence and Investigations.

[Comment to Article 12: While Testing will always remain an integral part of the anti-doping effort, Testing alone is not sufficient to detect and establish to the requisite standard all of the anti-doping rule violations identified in the Code. In particular, while Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may often be uncovered by analysis of Samples, the other Code anti-doping rule violations (and, often, Use) can usually only be effectively identified and pursued through the gathering and investigation of 'non-analytical' Anti-Doping Intelligence and Raw Information. This means that ADOs need to develop a capable Anti-Doping Intelligence gathering and investigation functions. WADA has devised an International Standard for Intelligence and Investigations supported by the Intelligence and Investigations Guidelines to assist ADOs to better understand the types of 'non-analytical' Anti-Doping Intelligence that may be available and to provide support and guidance to Signatories in their efforts to comply with the Code and the International Standards.]

ANNEX A - MODIFICATIONS FOR *ATHLETES* WITH IMPAIRMENTS

A.1 Objective

To ensure, where possible, that the particular needs of *Athletes* with impairments are considered in relation to the provision of a *Sample* without compromising the integrity of the SCS.

A.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* with impairments and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures and equipment where necessary and where possible.

A.3 Responsibility

A.3.1 The TA or SCA (as applicable) has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the DCO has any information necessary to conduct a SCS with an *Athlete* with an impairment, including details of such impairment that may affect the procedure to be followed in conducting a SCS.

A.3.2 The DCO has responsibility for *Sample* collection.

A.4 Requirements

A.4.1 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete*'s impairment.

A.4.2 In planning or arranging *Sample* collection, the SCA and DCO shall consider whether there will be any *Sample* collection for *Athletes* with impairments that may require modifications to the standard procedures for notification or *Sample* collection, including *Sample* Collection Equipment and DCS.

A.4.3 The SCA and DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires when possible and as long as such modifications will not compromise the integrity, identity, and security of the *Sample*. The DCO shall consult the *Athlete* in order to determine what modifications may be necessary for the *Athlete's* impairment. All such modifications shall be documented.

A.4.4 An *Athlete* with an intellectual, physical or sensorial impairment may be assisted by the *Athlete's* representative or SCP during the SCS where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.

A.4.5 The DCO may decide that alternative *Sample* Collection Equipment or an alternative DCS will be used when required to enable the *Athlete* to provide the *Sample*, as long as the *Sample's* integrity, identity and security will not be affected.

A.4.6 *Athletes* who are using urine collection or drainage systems are required to eliminate existing urine from such systems before providing a urine *Sample* for analysis. Where possible, the existing urine collection or drainage system should be replaced with a new, unused catheter or drainage system prior to collection of the *Sample*.

A.4.7 Should an *Athlete* require any additional equipment to be able to provide a *Sample*, including but not limited to catheters and drainage systems, it is the sole responsibility of the *Athlete* to have the necessary equipment available for this purpose and understand how to use it.

A.4.8 For *Athletes* with vision or intellectual impairments, the DCO and/or *Athlete* may determine if they shall have a representative present during the SCS. During the SCS, a representative of the *Athlete* and/or a representative of the DCO may observe the witnessing DCO/Chaperone while the *Athlete* is passing the urine *Sample.* This representative or these representatives may not directly observe the passing of the urine *Sample*, unless requested to do so by the *Athlete*.

[Comment to A.4.8: The preferred venue for all OOC Testing for an Athlete with vision or intellectual impairments, is a location where the presence of an Athlete representative is most likely to be available for the duration of the SCS e.g., a training venue. Should an Athlete decline to have a representative present during the collection of the Sample, this does not invalidate the Test but shall be clearly documented by the DCO. Any follow up action taken by the DCO and/or Chaperone to encourage and assist the Athlete in locating a representative should also be documented.

If a representative is not able to be physically present at the location where the Athlete has been requested to provide a Sample but is available to observe the sample collection process virtually, the Athlete may connect virtually to their representative using their mobile device. The representative and the Athlete are not permitted to record the Sample collection and sealing process. The DCO shall document on the Doping Control form the full name of the representative, the type of government issued identification presented to the DCO to validate their identity, their role and relationship to the Athlete. Any issues with the virtual observation shall not invalidate the Test.]

A.4.9 The DCO shall record modifications made to the standard *Sample* collection procedures for *Athletes* with impairments, including any applicable modifications specified in the above actions.

ANNEX B - MODIFICATIONS FOR ATHLETES WHO ARE MINORS

B.1 Objective

To ensure, where possible, that the particular needs of *Athletes* who are *Minors* are met in relation to the provision of a *Sample*, without compromising the integrity of the SCS.

B.2 Scope

Determining whether modifications are necessary starts with identification of situations where *Sample* collection involves *Athletes* who are *Minors* and ends with modifications to *Sample* collection procedures where necessary and where possible.

B.3 Responsibility

B.3.1 The TA has responsibility for ensuring, when possible, that the SCA and/or the DCO is made aware in advance that they may be required to conduct a SCS with an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*.

B.3.2 Where *Sample* collection involves an *Athlete* who is a *Minor*, the TA and/or the SCA shall assign, at a minimum, two SCP to the SCS. SCP shall be informed, in advance, that *Sample* collection involves (or may involve) *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

[Comment to B.3.2: For clarity, the two SCP may be two DCOs or a DCO and a BCO or a DCO and a Chaperone. The two SCP shall always be present in the DCS for SCSs involving an Athlete who is a Minor.]

B.3.3 The DCO has responsibility for *Sample* collection**.**

B.4 Requirements

B.4.1 All aspects of notification and *Sample* collection for *Athletes* who are *Minors* shall be carried out in accordance with the standard notification and *Sample* collection procedures unless modifications are necessary due to the *Athlete* being a *Minor*.

B.4.2 The SCA and the DCO shall have the authority to make modifications as the situation requires as long as such modifications will not compromise the integrity, identity and security of the *Sample*. All such modifications shall be documented.

B.4.3 *Athletes* who are *Minors* should be notified in the presence of an *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) and should also be accompanied by a representative throughout the entire SCS.

[Comment to B.4.3: It is recommended that an Athlete who is a Minor be accompanied by an Athlete representative. Reasonable efforts should be made by the SCP to encourage the Athlete who is a Minor to have an Athlete representative throughout the SCS and to assist the Athlete in locating one. In situations where the Athlete is unable to locate a representative then two SCP shall always accompany the Athlete until their SCS is completed, however, if an Athlete representative is located and present with the Athlete, the second SCP is not required to accompany the Athlete with the exception of when the Athlete is ready to provide a Sample in accordance with the procedures outlined in Annex B.4.5.]

B.4.4 Should an *Athlete* who is a *Minor* decline to have a representative present during the

collection of a *Sample*, this does not invalidate the Test but shall be documented by the DCO. Any follow up action taken by the DCO and/or Chaperone to encourage and assist the *Athlete* in locating a representative should also be documented.

[Comment to B.4.4: If a representative is not able to be physically present at the location where the Athlete has been requested to provide a Sample but is available to observe the sample collection process virtually, the Athlete may connect virtually to their representative using their mobile device. The representative and/or the Athlete are not permitted to record the Sample collection and sealing process. The DCO shall document on the Doping Control form the full name of the representative, the type of government issued identification presented to the DCO to validate their identity, their role and relationship to the Athlete. Any issues with the virtual observation shall not invalidate the Test.]

B.4.5 The representative of the *Athlete* who is a *Minor,* if present, shall only observe the DCO/Chaperone during the passing of the urine *Sample,* unless requested by the *Athlete* who is a *Minor* to observe the passing of the urine *Sample* directly. The second member of the SCP shall only observe the DCO/Chaperone and shall not directly observe the passing of the *Sample*.

B.4.6 The preferred venue for all *OOC Testing* of the *Athlete* who is a *Minor* is a location where the presence of an *Athlete* representative (who is not a *Minor*) is most likely to be available for the duration of the SCS, e.g., a training venue.

ANNEX C - COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES

C.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* urine *Sample* in a manner that ensures:

a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and SCP are not compromised;

b) The *Sample* meets the Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis. Failure of a *Sample* to meet these requirements in no way invalidates the suitability of the *Sample* for analysis. The determination of a ***Sample's*** suitability for analysis is the decision of the relevant Laboratory, in consultation with the TA for the SCS in question.

[Comment to C.1 b): The measurements taken in the field for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis and the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis are preliminary, to assess whether the Sample meets the requirements for analysis. It is possible there could be discrepancies between the field readings and the final Laboratory readings due to the precision of the Laboratory equipment. The Laboratory reading will be considered final, and such discrepancies (if any) shall not constitute a basis for Athletes to seek to invalidate or otherwise challenge an AAF.]

c) The *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated, or otherwise tampered with in any way;

d) The *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified;

e) The *Sample* is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit; and

f) The gender of the DCO/Chaperone witnessing the passing of a *Sample* is either;

i) the same as the sport gender of the *Athlete;* or

ii) male or female gender as declared by the *Athlete* during the SCS, if the sport gender of the *Athlete* is not specified in the applicable sports rules.

C.2 Scope

The collection of a urine *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with discarding any residual urine remaining at the end of the *Athlete's* SCS.

C.3 Responsibility

C.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified and sealed.

C.3.2 The DCO/Chaperone has the responsibility for directly witnessing the passing of the urine *Sample*.

C.4 Requirements

C.4.1 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed of the requirements of the SCS,

including any modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors.*

C.4.2 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered a choice of *Sample* collection vessels for collecting the *Sample*. If the nature of an *Athlete's* impairment requires that they must use additional or other equipment as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments, the DCO shall inspect that equipment to ensure that it will not affect the integrity, identity or security of the *Sample*.

[Comment to C.4.2: For further guidance on additional or other equipment that Athletes with an impairment may use as part of the Sample collection process, please see WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection.]

C.4.3 When the *Athlete* selects a collection vessel, and for selection of all other *Sample* Collection Equipment that directly holds the urine *Sample*, the DCO will instruct the *Athlete* to check that all seals on the selected equipment are intact, and the equipment has not been tampered with. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any of the equipment available for selection, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the SCS. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all of the equipment available for the selection is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the urine *Sample* collection, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

C.4.4 The *Athlete* shall retain control of the collection vessel, and any *Sample* provided until the *Sample* (or partial *Sample*) is sealed, unless assistance is required by reason of an *Athlete's* impairment as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments. Additional assistance may be provided in exceptional circumstances to any *Athlete* by the *Athlete's* representative or SCP during the SCS where authorized by the *Athlete* and agreed to by the DCO.

C.4.5 The DCO/Chaperone who witnesses the passing of the *Sample* shall be the same gender as the *Athlete* providing the *Sample* and where applicable, based on the sport gender of the *Athlete*.

C.4.5.1 Where the sport gender of the *Athlete* is not specified under the applicable sport rules i.e. in 'open' or mixed gender categories, the *Athlete* shall declare upon arrival at the DCS their sport gender. If the *Athlete* is not aware of their sport gender, they will be asked to declare the preferred gender of the SCP who will witness the passing of their *Sample* (i.e. male or female). The *Athlete's* preference shall be considered final and recorded by the DCO.

C.4.6 The DCO/Chaperone shall, where practicable, ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes their hands with water only prior to the provision of the *Sample* or wears suitable (e.g., disposable) gloves during provision of the *Sample*.

C.4.7 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to an area of privacy to collect a *Sample*.

C.4.8 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure an unobstructed view of the *Sample* leaving the *Athlete's* body and shall continue to observe the *Sample* after provision until the *Sample*

is securely sealed. To ensure a clear and unobstructed view of the *Athlete* passing the *Sample*, the DCO/Chaperone shall instruct the *Athlete* to remove or adjust any clothing which restricts the DCO's/Chaperone's clear view of *Sample* provision.

C.4.9 The DCO/Chaperone shall ensure that urine passed by the *Athlete* is collected in the collection vessel to its maximum capacity and thereafter the *Athlete* is encouraged to fully empty their bladder into the toilet. The DCO shall verify, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided.

C.4.10 Where the volume of urine provided by the *Athlete* is insufficient, the DCO shall follow the partial *Sample* collection procedure set out in Annex E - Urine *Samples* - Insufficient Volume.

C.4.11 Once the volume of urine provided by the *Athlete* is sufficient, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a *Sample* collection kit containing A and B bottles or containers in accordance with Annex C.4.3.

C.4.12 Once a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all *Sample* code numbers match and that this code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit in accordance with Annex C.4.3. This shall be recorded by the DCO.

C.4.13 The *Athlete* shall pour the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis into the B bottle or container (to a minimum of 30 mL), and then pour the remainder of the urine into the A bottle or container (to a minimum of 60 mL). The Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis shall be viewed as an absolute minimum. If more than the minimum Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided, the DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the A bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. Should there still be urine remaining, the DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* fills the B bottle or container to capacity as per the recommendation of the equipment manufacturer. The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to ensure that a small amount of urine is left in the collection vessel, explaining that this is to enable the DCO to test the residual urine in accordance with Annex C.4.15.

C.4.14 The *Athlete* shall then seal the A and B bottles or containers as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the bottles or containers have been properly sealed.

C.4.15 The DCO shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the *Sample* has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. If the DCO's field reading indicates that the *Sample* does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, then the DCO shall follow Annex F - Urine *Samples* that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

C.4.16 Urine should only be discarded when both the A and B bottles or containers have been sealed and the residual urine has been tested in accordance with Annex C.4.15.

C.4.17 The *Athlete* shall be given the option of witnessing the discarding of any residual urine that will not be sent for analysis.

ANNEX D - COLLECTION OF WHOLE BLOOD SAMPLES

D.1 Objective

D.1.1 To collect an *Athlete's* whole blood *Sample* by venipuncture in a manner that ensures:

a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably qualified *Person*, so that the health and safety of the A*thlete* and SCP are not compromised;

b) The *Sample* is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical guidelines and requirements defined by the Laboratory;

c) The *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;

d) The *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and

e) The *Sample* is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

D.2 Scope

The requirements of this Annex apply to whole blood *Samples* collected for the purposes of specific analysis and/or all modules of the *ABP*. The collection of a whole blood *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with the requirements for storing and transport of the *Sample* to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Sample*.

[Comment to D.2: Additional requirements applicable only to whole blood Samples collected for the ABP are contained in Annex I - Collection, Storage and Transport of Whole Blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport and requirements for DBS Samples are contained in Annex J - Collection, Storage and Transport of Dried Blood Spot Samples.]

D.3 Responsibility

D.3.1 The DCO has the responsibility for ensuring that:

a) Each *Sample* is properly collected, identified, and sealed; and

b) All *Samples* have been properly stored and dispatched in accordance with the relevant analytical guidelines.

c) If a whole blood sample is to be collected in a serum tube from the *Athlete, Sample* collection shall not occur within sixty (60) minutes of the *Athlete's* training, participation in *Competition* or other similar physical activity. If the *Athlete* has trained or competed less than sixty (60) minutes before the time the *Athlete* has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated SCP shall keep the *Athlete* under direct observation until this 60-minute period has elapsed. The DCO shall document whether the *Athlete* was engaged in any type of physical activity prior to *Sample* collection and if so record that the *Athlete* waited the required sixty (60) minutes prior to *Sample* collection. This information shall be made available to the Laboratory.

[Comment to D.3.1 c) Part of the sixty (60) minute wait includes the Athlete sitting in an upright stationary position with their feet on the floor for at least ten (10) minutes as outlined in Article D.4.6.]

D.3.2 The BCO has the responsibility for collecting the blood *Sample*, answering related questions during the provision of the *Sample*, and proper disposal of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the SCS.

D.4 Requirements

D.4.1 Procedures involving blood collection shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

D.4.2 Whole blood *Sample* Collection Equipment shall consist of:

a) EDTA or serum collection tube(s); and/or

b) An A bottle or A and B bottles/containers for the secure transportation of collection tube(s); and/or

c) Unique labels for collection tube(s) with a *Sample* code number; and/or

d) Such other types of equipment to be used in connection with the collection of whole blood as set out in Article 6.3.4 and *WADA's* Guidelines for *Sample* Collection.

D.4.3 A temperature data logger shall be used to record the temperature from the collection to the analysis of the whole blood *Sample*. The temperature data logger shall be able to:

a) Record the temperature in degrees Celsius at least once per minute;

b) Record time in GMT;

c) Report the temperature profile over time in text format with one line per measurement following the format "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM T"; and

d) Have a unique ID of at least six characters.

[Comment to D.4.3: Before starting the Sample collection the DCO/BCO shall start the temperature data logger and place it in the storage device outlined in D.4.16]

D.4.4 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is properly notified of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments.

D.4.5 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.

D.4.6 The DCO/BCO shall ensure the *Athlete* is offered comfortable conditions and shall instruct the *Athlete* to remain in an upright, stationary seated position with feet on the floor for at least ten (10) minutes prior to providing a whole blood *Sample*. If the *Athlete's* feet cannot reach the floor and/or the *Athlete's* impairment does not allow feet on the floor, the *Athlete* shall remain in an upright, stationary seated position.

[Comment to D.4.6: The Athlete shall not stand up or lay down at any time during the ten (10) minutes prior to Sample collection. To have the Athlete seated during ten (10) minutes in a waiting room and then to call the Athlete into a blood collection room is not permitted.]

D.4.7 The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select the *Sample* Collection Equipment required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and any seals are intact. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any equipment and no other is available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the SCS. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the blood *Sample* collection, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

D.4.8 When a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO/BCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all *Sample* code numbers match and that this *Sample* code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit. This shall be recorded by the DCO. If the collection tube(s) are not pre-labelled, the DCO/BCO shall label them with a unique *Sample* code number prior to the blood being drawn and the *Athlete* shall check that the code numbers match.

D.4.9 The BCO shall assess the most suitable location for venipuncture that is unlikely to adversely affect the *Athlete* or their performance. This should be the non-dominant arm, unless the BCO assesses the other arm to be more suitable. The BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile disinfectant wipe or swab and, if required apply a tourniquet. The BCO shall take the blood *Sample* from a superficial vein into the tube. The tourniquet, if applied, shall be immediately removed after the venipuncture has been made.

D.4.10 The amount of blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the *Sample* analysis to be performed, as set out in *WADA's* Guidelines for *Sample* Collection.

D.4.11 If the amount of blood that can be removed from the *Athlete* at the first attempt is insufficient, the BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three (3) attempts in total. Should all three (3) attempts fail to produce a sufficient amount of blood, then the BCO shall inform the DCO. The DCO shall terminate the blood *Sample* collection and record the reasons for terminating.

D.4.12 After the blood flow into the tube ceases, the BCO shall remove the tube from the holder and homogenize the blood in the tube manually by inverting the tube gently at least three (3) times.

D.4.13 The BCO shall apply a dressing to the puncture site(s) and the *Athlete* shall remain in the blood collection area and observe their *Sample* until it is sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

D.4.14 The BCO shall dispose of used blood sampling equipment not required to complete the SCS in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

D.4.15 The *Athlete* shall seal their *Sample* into a Tamper Evident kit as directed by the DCO.

In full view of the *Athlete*, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The *Athlete* and the BCO/DCO shall sign the *Doping Control* form.

D.4.16 The sealed *Sample* shall be stored in a cool and constant environment in a device located within the DCS that protects its integrity, identity and security prior to transport from the DCS to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Sample*.

D.4.17 Whole blood *Samples* shall be transported in accordance with Article 9 and *WADA's* Guidelines for *Sample* Collection The transport procedure is the responsibility of the DCO. The transport device shall be transported by secure means using a method authorized by the TA or SCA.

D.4.18 The storage and transport device(s) shall be capable of maintaining the integrity of whole blood *Samples* at a cool and constant temperature over time, measured by a temperature data logger during storage and transportation notwithstanding changes in external temperature. Whole blood *Samples* shall not be allowed to freeze at any time.

[Comment to Annex D.4.18: In choosing the storage and transport device(s), the DCO shall take into account the time of storage, the number of Samples to be stored in the device and the prevailing environmental conditions (hot or cold temperatures). The storage device shall be one of the following:

a) Refrigerator;

b) Insulated cool box;

c) Isotherm bag; or

d) Any other device that possesses the capabilities mentioned above.]

ANNEX E - URINE SAMPLES - INSUFFICIENT VOLUME

E.1 Objective

To ensure that where a Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is not provided, appropriate procedures are followed.

E.2 Scope

The procedure begins with informing the *Athlete* that the *Sample* they have provided is not of Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis and ends with the *Athlete's* provision of a *Sample* of sufficient volume.

E.3 Responsibility

The DCO has the responsibility for declaring the *Sample* volume insufficient and for collecting the additional *Sample(s)* to obtain a combined *Sample* of sufficient volume.

E.4 Requirements

E.4.1 If the *Sample* collected is of insufficient volume, the DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* shall be collected to meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis requirements.

E.4.2 The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select partial *Sample* Collection Equipment in accordance with Annex C.4.3.

E.4.3 The DCO shall then instruct the *Athlete* to open the relevant equipment, pour the insufficient *Sample* into the new container (unless the SCA's procedures permit retention of the insufficient *Sample* in the original collection vessel) and seal it by using a partial *Sample* sealing system, as directed by the DCO. The DCO shall check, in full view of the *Athlete*, that the container (or original collection vessel, if applicable) has been properly sealed.

E.4.4 The DCO shall record the partial *Sample* number and the volume of the insufficient *Sample* on the *Doping Control* form and confirm its accuracy with the *Athlete*. The DCO shall retain control of the sealed partial *Sample*.

E.4.5 While waiting to provide an additional *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and be given the opportunity to hydrate in accordance with Article 7.3.3.

E.4.6 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the procedures for collection of the *Sample* shall be repeated as prescribed in Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples*, until a sufficient volume of urine will be provided by combining the initial and additional *Sample(s).*

E.4.7 Following each *Sample* provided, the DCO and *Athlete* shall check the integrity of the seal(s) on the container(s) containing the previously provided partial *Sample(s).* Any irregularity with the integrity of the seal(s) shall be recorded by the DCO and investigated according to Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*. The DCO may request the *Athlete* to

provide an additional *Sample*. A refusal to provide an additional *Sample* if requested, where the minimum requirements for *Sample* collection volume are not met, shall be recorded by the DCO and dealt with as a potential Failure to Comply in accordance with the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

E.4.8 The DCO shall then direct the *Athlete* to break the seal(s) and combine the *Samples*, ensuring that additional *Samples* are added in the order they were collected to the original partial *Sample* until, the requirement for Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis is met.

E.4.9 The DCO and the *Athlete* shall then continue with Annex C.4.12 or Annex C.4.14 as appropriate.

ANNEX F - URINE SAMPLES THAT DO NOT MEET THE REQUIRMENT FOR SUITABLE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR ANALYSIS

F.1 Objective

To ensure that when the urine *Sample* does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, appropriate procedures are followed.

F.2 Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO informing the *Athlete* that a further *Sample* is required and ends with the collection of a *Sample* that meets the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, or appropriate follow-up action by the TA if required.

F.3 Responsibility

F.3.1 The SCA is responsible for establishing procedures to ensure that a suitable *Sample* is collected, if the original *Sample* collected does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

F.3.2 The DCO is responsible for collecting additional *Samples* until a suitable *Sample* is obtained.

F.4 Requirements

F.4.1 The DCO shall determine that the requirements for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis have not been met.

F.4.2 The DCO shall inform the *Athlete* that they are required to provide a further *Sample*.

F.4.3 While waiting to provide a further *Sample*, the *Athlete* shall remain under continuous observation and shall be advised not to hydrate, since this may delay the production of a suitable *Sample*. In appropriate circumstances, further hydration after the provision of an unsuitable *Sample* may be pursued as a violation of *Code* Article 2.5.

[Comment to F.4.3: It is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. SCP shall advise the Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel as appropriate of this requirement at the time of notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete's first Sample. If the Athlete's first Sample does not have a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, they shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided.]

F.4.4 When the *Athlete* is able to provide an additional *Sample*, the DCO shall repeat the procedures for *Sample* collection set out in Annex C - Collection of Urine *Samples.*

F.4.5 The DCO shall continue to collect additional *Samples* until the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is met, or until the DCO determines that there are exceptional circumstances which mean it is impossible to continue with the SCS. Such exceptional circumstances shall be documented accordingly by the DCO.

[Comment to F.4.5: Sample Collection Authorities and DCOs should ensure they have adequate equipment to comply with the requirements of Annex F. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such additional Sample(s) with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis. The TA may specify procedures to be followed by the DCO in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist that make it impossible to

continue with the SCS.]

F.4.6 The DCO shall record that all the *Samples* collected belong to a single *Athlete* and the order in which the *Samples* were provided.

F.4.7 The DCO shall then continue with the SCS in accordance with Annex C.4.17.

F.4.8 The DCO shall send to the Laboratory for analysis all *Samples* which were collected, irrespective of whether or not they meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

F.4.9 When two (2) *Samples* are collected from an *Athlete*, during the same SCS, both *Samples* shall be analyzed by the Laboratory. In cases where three (3) or more *Samples* are collected during the same SCS, the Laboratory shall prioritize and analyze the first and the subsequent collected *Sample* with the highest specific gravity, as recorded on the *Doping Control* form. The Laboratory, in conjunction with the TA, may determine if the other *Samples* need to be analyzed.

[Comment to Annex F: Specific gravity is a measurement of the relative density of urine compared to water. The minimum levels of specific gravity and minimum volumes of urine set out in this International Standard are to ensure that the Laboratory receives Samples that are suitable for the analysis of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods listed on the Prohibited List.]

ANNEX G - SAMPLE COLLECTION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

G.1 Objective

To ensure that SCP have no conflict of interest and have adequate qualifications and experience to conduct SCSs.

G.2 Scope

SCP requirements start with the development of the necessary competencies for SCP and end with the provision of identifiable accreditation.

G.3 Responsibility

The SCA has the responsibility for all activities defined in this Annex.

G.4 Requirements - Qualifications and Training

G.4.1 The SCA shall:

a) Determine the necessary competence, eligibility and qualification requirements for the positions of DCO, Chaperone and BCO; and

b) Develop duty statements for all SCP that outline their respective responsibilities and ensure that at a minimum:

i) SCP shall not be *Minors*; and

ii) BCOs shall have adequate qualifications and practical skills required to perform blood collection from a vein.

G.4.2 **The** SCA shall ensure that SCP sign an agreement dealing with any conflicts of interest as listed in Annex G.4.3, confidentiality and code of conduct.

G.4.3 SCP shall not be appointed to a SCS where they have an interest in the outcome of a SCS. At a minimum, SCP are deemed to have such an interest if they are:

a) Involved in the participation or administration of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted;

b) Related to, or involved in the personal affairs of, any *Athlete* who might provide a *Sample* at that SCS;

c) Have family members actively involved in the daily activities of the sport at the level for which *Testing* is being conducted (e.g., administration, coaching, training, officiating, competitor, medical);

d) Are engaged in business with, have a financial interest in or personal stake in a sport that has *Athletes* who are subject to *Testing*;

e) Are drawing or likely to draw personal and/or professional gain or advantage directly or indirectly from a third party due to their own decisions taken in the fulfillment of their official functions; and/or

f) Appear to have private or personal interests that detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner.

G.4.3.1 In cases where potential conflicts of interest are declared, the SCA shall document and regularly monitor such conflicts and ensure those SCP with conflicts are not assigned or involved in any way with those testing missions. Annual follow ups should be undertaken with SCP to ensure any new conflicts of interest are documented.

G.4.4 The SCA shall establish a system that ensures that SCP are adequately trained to carry out their duties.

G.4.4.1 The training program for BCOs shall include, at a minimum:

a) studies and practical implementation of all relevant requirements of *Testing* and whole blood collection from *Athletes* (including those with an impairment) and familiarization with relevant standard precautions in healthcare settings;

b) as part of recruiting BCOs an *ADO* shall ensure that the applicant has the necessary qualifications, experience and proficiency in conducting venipuncture; and

c) based on local standards and regulatory requirements regarding the collection of blood *Samples*, BCOs may also be required to collect DBS *Samples* and be trained in DBS *Sample* collection procedures.

G.4.4.2 The training program for DCOs shall include, at a minimum:

a) Comprehensive theoretical and practical training in those *Doping Control* activities relevant to the DCO position;

b) Observation of all SCS activities that are the responsibility of the DCO as set out in this *International Standard* for *Testing*, preferably on-site as part of field training;

c) The satisfactory performance of at least one complete SCS on-site under observation by a qualified DCO trainer or similar. The requirement related to the actual passing of a urine *Sample* shall be included in the on-site observations. The DCO trainer shall observe the trainee DCO witnessing the passing of the urine *Sample* but not observe the actual passing of the *Sample*; and

d) The DCO maybe required to collect DBS *Samples* and be trained in DBS *Sample* collection procedures.

[Comment to G.4.4.2 d): Due to the absence of venipuncture during DBS collection, in many jurisdictions, DBS Samples may be collected by a DCO without the need for a specialized BCO if standard precautions in healthcare settings are followed and the DCO is suitably trained in accordance with Annex J.]

G.4.4.3 The training program for Chaperones shall consist of both theoretical and practical training that covers all relevant requirements of the SCS including but not limited to;

a) the significance of the Chaperone role and code of conduct;

b) the rights and responsibilities of *Athletes*;

c) the various scenarios involving notification and escorting of *Athletes* selected for *Testing*;

d) the importance of maintaining an unobstructed view of the *Athlete*;

e) reasons when an *Athlete* may delay reporting to the DCS;

f) Failure to Comply or evasion by an *Athlete*; and

g) *Athletes* who are *Minors* and/or *Athletes* with impairments.

G.4.4.4 Chaperones shall be provided with accreditation card/badge by the SCA and are required to have a personal identity document in accordance with Article 5.3.6 and for volunteer Chaperones as outlined in d) below.

a) The use of volunteer Chaperones provided by the organization hosting an *Event* should be limited to *Events* only.

b) If volunteer Chaperones are to be used at an *Event* the SCA shall be responsible for providing both theoretical and practical training specific to the role of the volunteer Chaperone at the *Event* and fulfill the requirements of G.4.2 and G.4.3.

c) Volunteer Chaperones should be trained prior to start of the *Event* and evaluated as to whether they are suitable to perform their role.

d) Volunteer Chaperones shall be provided with a temporary partial accreditation by the SCA valid for the *Event* only that contains at a minimum their name and role and shall also have available government issued photo identification to validate their identity.

e) Volunteer Chaperones shall not be responsible for witnessing the provision of the ***Athlete's Sample***; this shall be the responsibility of the DCO or accredited Chaperone.

G.4.4.5 A SCA that collects *Samples* from *Athletes* who are of a different nationality and who may speak a different language to its SCP (e.g., at an International *Event* or in an *OOC* context) or where the *Athlete*'s sport gender is not specified by the applicable sport rules they should ensure that such SCP are adequately trained on the procedures to carry out their duties in respect of such *Athletes*.

G.4.4.6 The SCA shall maintain up to date records of education, training, skills, conflicts of interest and experience of all SCP including any volunteer Chaperones (if applicable).

G.5 Requirements - Accreditation, Re-Accreditation and Delegation

G.5.1 The SCA shall establish a system for accrediting and re-accrediting SCP.

G.5.2 The SCA shall ensure that SCP have completed the training program and are familiar with the requirements of this *International Standard* for *Testing* (including, where G.4.4.5 applies) before granting accreditation.

G.5.3 SCP shall be issued with an accreditation card/badge from the SCA in accordance with Article 5.3.6. Accreditation shall only be valid for a maximum of two (2) years. SCP shall be subject to an assessment (theoretical and/or practical) before being re-accredited and shall be required to repeat a full training program if they have not participated in *Sample* collection activities within the year prior to re-accreditation.

G.5.4 Only SCP who have an accreditation recognized by the SCA shall be authorized to conduct *Sample* collection activities on behalf of the SCA.

G.5.5 The SCA shall develop a system to monitor the performance of SCP during the period of accreditation, including defining and implementing criteria for revoking accreditation.

G.5.6 DCOs may personally perform any activities involved in the SCS, with the exception of blood collection unless particularly qualified, or they may direct a Chaperone to perform activities that fall within the scope of the Chaperone's authorized duties as determined by the SCA.

ANNEX H - EVENT *TESTING*

H.1 Objective

To ensure there is a procedure to follow when a request is made by an *ADO* for permission to conduct *Testing* at an *Event* where they have been unable to reach agreement on such *Testing* with the ruling body of the *Event. WADA's* objective in considering such requests is to:

a) Encourage collaboration and coordination between different *ADOs* to optimize the effectiveness of their respective *Testing* programs;

b) Ensure that each *ADO's* responsibilities are properly managed; and

c) Avoid creating operational disturbance and harassment for *Athletes.*

H.2 Scope

The procedure starts with the *ADO* that is not responsible for initiating or directing *Testing* at an *Event* contacting the ruling body of the *Event* in writing to seek permission to conduct *Testing* and ends with *WADA* issuing a decision as to who shall be responsible to conduct *Testing* at the *Event*.

H.3 Responsibility

Both *ADOs* seeking permission to conduct *Testing* at an *Event* and the ruling body of the *Event* should collaborate and where possible coordinate *Testing* at the *Event.* However, if this is not possible, then both *ADOs* are required to submit their reasonings to *WADA* within the timeframes outlined. *WADA* then has the responsibility of reviewing the circumstances and issuing a decision in accordance with the procedures set out in this Annex.

H.4 Requirements

Any *ADO* that is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* in accordance with *Code* Article 5.3.2, but which nevertheless desires to conduct *Testing* at such *Event* shall, prior to contacting *WADA*, request such permission from the ruling body of the *Event* in written form with full supporting reasons.

H.4.1 Such request shall be sent to the ruling body at least thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the *Event* (i.e., thirty-five (35) days prior to the beginning of the *IC* period as defined by the rules of the International Federation in charge of that sport).

Comment to H.4.1: Where Anti-Doping Intelligence requires Target Testing on specific Athletes to be conducted during the Event Period, a request may be sent to the ruling body within the thirty-five (35) day period prior to the beginning to the Event.

H.4.2 If the ruling body refuses or does not respond within seven (7) days from receipt of the request, the requesting *ADO* may send to *WADA* (with a copy to the ruling body) a written request with full supporting reasons, a clear description of the situation, and all the relevant correspondence between the ruling body and the requesting *ADO*. Such request shall be received by *WADA* no later than twenty-one (21) days prior to the beginning of the *Event*.

H.4.3 Upon receipt of such request, *WADA* will immediately ask the ruling body for its position on the request and the grounds for its refusal. The ruling body shall send *WADA* an answer within seven (7) days of receipt of *WADA's* request.

H.4.4 Upon receipt by *WADA* of the ruling body's answer, or if no answer is provided by the ruling body within the seven (7) days, *WADA* will render a reasoned decision within the next seven (7) days. In making its decision, *WADA* will consider, amongst others, the following:

a) The TDP for the *Event*, including the number of *Samples* and type of *Testing* planned for the *Event*;

b) The menu of *Prohibited Substances* for which the *Samples* collected will be analyzed;

c) The overall anti-doping program applied in the sport;

d) The logistical issues that would be created by allowing the requesting *ADO* to conduct *Testing* at the *Event*;

e) Any other grounds submitted by the requesting *ADO* and/or the ruling body refusing such *Testing*; and

f) Any other available information that *WADA* considers relevant.

H.4.5 If an *ADO* who is not the ruling body for an *Event* in the country in which the *Event* is being hosted, has or receives Anti-Doping Intelligence regarding potential doping by an *Athlete(s)* who is due to compete at the *Event*, the *ADO* shall share the Anti-Doping Intelligence with the ruling body of the *Event* as soon as possible. If no *Testing* is planned by the ruling body for the *Event* and the *ADO* is in a position to conduct *Testing* itself, the ruling body for the *Event* shall assess whether it or the *ADO* can conduct *Testing* regardless of whether the Anti-Doping Intelligence is provided by the *ADO* within the thirty-five (35) day period preceding the *Event*. If the ruling body of the *Event* fails to engage with the *ADO* that provided the Anti-Doping Intelligence or decides it is not able to conduct *Testing* itself or does not authorize the *ADO* to conduct *Testing* at the *Event*, then the *ADO* shall notify *WADA* immediately.

H.4.6 If *WADA* decides that permission for *Testing* at the *Event* should be granted, either as requested by the requesting *ADO* or as proposed by *WADA*, *WADA* may give the ruling body the possibility of conducting such *Testing*, unless *WADA* judges that this is not realistic and/or appropriate in the circumstances.

ANNEX I - COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF WHOLE BLOOD *SAMPLES* FOR THE *ATHLETE BIOLOGICAL PASSPORT*

I.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete's* whole blood *Sample*, intended for use in connection with the measurement of *Athlete* blood variables within the *ABP* program, in a manner appropriate for such use.

I.2 Scope

This Annex describes the requirements for the collection of whole blood *Samples* in serum tubes for the Endocrine and Steroidal Modules of the *ABP,* and the collection of whole blood *Samples* in EDTA tubes for the Hematological Module of the *ABP*. The requirements of this Annex are additional requirements to those contained in Annex D - Collection of Whole Blood *Samples.*

I.3 General Requirements

I.3.1 The *Sample* collection procedure for the collection of whole blood for the purposes of the *ABP* is consistent with the procedures set out in Annex D.4, including the ten (10) minute seated period and use of a temperature data logger.

I.3.2 Although a single whole blood *Sample* is sufficient within the framework of the *ABP*, it is recommended to collect an additional *Sample* (B) for a possible subsequent analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* in whole blood (e.g., detection of homologous blood transfusion (HBT) and/or erythropoietin receptor agonists (ERAs) in whole blood, steroid esters and human growth hormone (GH) in serum of whole blood, ERAs in plasma of whole blood).

I.3.3 A and B urine *Samples* should be collected together with the whole blood *Sample(s)* for the *ABP* in order to permit Analytical *Testing* for relevant substances (e.g., ERAs or testosterone) and/or confounding factors (e.g., ethanol in the case of the Steroidal Module of the *ABP*) unless otherwise justified by a specific intelligent *Testing* strategy.

I.4 Requirements for the Endocrine and Steroidal Modules of the *Athlete Biological Passport*

I.4.1 Test planning shall consider the *Athlete's* whereabouts information to ensure *Sample* collection does not occur within sixty (60) minutes of the *Athlete's* training, participation in *Competition* or other similar physical activity in accordance with Annex D.3.1.c. If the *Athlete* has trained or competed less than sixty (60) minutes before the time the *Athlete* has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated SCP shall chaperone the *Athlete* until this sixty-minute period has elapsed.

I.4.2 If the *Sample* was collected within sixty (60) minutes of training or *Competition*, the nature, duration and intensity of the exertion shall be recorded by the DCO to make this information available to the APMU.

I.5 Requirements for the Hematological Module of the *Athlete Biological Passport*

I.5.1 Planning shall consider the *Athlete's* whereabouts information to ensure *Sample* collection does not occur within two (2) hours of the *Athlete's* training, participation in *Competition* or other similar physical activity. If the *Athlete* has trained or competed less than two (2) hours before the time the *Athlete* has been notified of their selection, the DCO or other designated SCP shall chaperone the *Athlete* until this two (2)-hour period has elapsed.

I.5.2 If the *Sample* was collected within two (2) hours of training or *Competition*, the nature, duration and intensity of the exertion shall be recorded by the DCO to make this information available to the APMU.

I.5.3 When collecting a whole blood *Sample* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP* the DCO/BCO shall ask the *Athlete* mandatory questions and record this additional information on an *ABP* supplementary form, *ABP* specific *Doping Control* form or other related report form to be signed by the *Athlete* and the DCO/BCO.

[Comment to I.5.3: The mandatory questions are contained within the Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guidelines as well as the WADA template Athlete Biological Passport supplementary report form available on WADA's website and in ADAMS. An ADO may contact an Athlete post collection of a whole blood Sample for the Hematological Module of the Athlete Biological Passport to obtain or clarify further information relating to the Athlete's answers to these mandatory questions.]

I.5.4 Whole blood *Samples* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP shall* be stored and transported in accordance with Article 9 and Annex D.

I.5.5 The integrity of the *Markers* used in the Hematological Module of the *ABP* is guaranteed when the Blood Stability Score (BSS) remains below eighty-five (85), where the BSS is computed as:

BSS = 3 * T + CAT

with CAT being the Collection to Analysis Time (in hours), and T the average Temperature (in degrees Celsius) measured by the data logger between *Sample* collection and analysis.

I.5.6 Within the framework of the BSS, the following table can be used by the DCO/BCO to estimate the maximal transport time to a Laboratory or *ABP* Laboratory, called the Collection to Reception Time (CRT), for a given average temperature (T), e.g., if shipped at 4°C, the maximal CRT is sixty (60) h.:

T [°C]	CRT [h]
15	27
12	36
10	42
9	45
8	48
7	51
6	54
5	57
4	60

I.5.7 The DCO/BCO shall as soon as possible transport the whole blood *Sample* for the Hematological Module of the *ABP* to a Laboratory or *ABP* Laboratory.

I.5.8 In order to ensure the most effective use of the Hematological Module of the *ABP* the TA or SCA shall report without delay into *ADAMS*:

a) The *Doping Control* form, as per Article 9.4.1;

b) The *Athlete Biological Passport* supplementary form, and/or the additional information specific to the *ABP Sample* collected on a related report form; and

c) The temperature data logger ID (without any time reference) and the time zone of the *Testing* location in GMT.

ANNEX J - COLLECTION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF DRIED BLOOD SPOT *SAMPLES*

J.1 Objective

To collect an *Athlete*'*s* capillary blood as a DBS *Sample* in a manner that ensures:

a) Consistency with relevant principles of internationally-recognized standard precautions in healthcare settings, and is collected by a suitably trained *Person*, so that the health and safety of the *Athlete* and SCP are not compromised;

b) The *Sample* is of a quality and quantity that meets the relevant analytical requirements;

c) The *Sample* has not been manipulated, substituted, contaminated or otherwise tampered with in any way;

d) The *Sample* is clearly and accurately identified; and

e) The *Sample* is securely sealed in a Tamper Evident kit.

J.2 Scope

The collection of a DBS *Sample* begins with ensuring the *Athlete* is informed of the *Sample* collection requirements and ends with properly storing and transport of the *Sample* to the Laboratory that will be analyzing the *Sample*. DBS *Samples* are collected by puncture/incision of the skin to access capillary vessels (small blood vessels). One DBS *Sample* consists of a series of small volumes of capillary blood, which are collected within the same SCS and allowed to dry on an absorbent *Sample* support.

[Comment to J.2: In this context, the term "DBS" refers to a capillary blood Sample that is collected and allowed to dry on an absorbent Sample support, including Samples collected by "spotting" capillary blood directly onto an untreated cellulose-based card or other absorbent Sample support made of untreated cellulose or of another material, as well as those collected via a specific device with integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s).]

J.3 Responsibility

When planning to collect DBS *Samples ADOs* shall consider the available type of analyses. DBS *Sample* collections are complementary to existing *Sample* collections and while DBS *Sample* collections shall not replace the need for urine *Sample* collections as part of an effective *Testing* program.

J.3.1 DBS samples may be collected in isolation (without a urine or a whole blood *Sample)* however in accordance with Article 5.3.2 of the *International Standard* for Laboratories they shall be subject to an Analytical *Testing* Procedure and not collected for the sole purpose of long term storage or later analysis. This also includes if a DBS *Sample* is collected with a whole blood *Sample.*

[Comment to J.3.1: Where DBS Samples are collected with urine Samples during the same SCS, the TA may request in advance that the Laboratory shall place the DBS Samples directly in storage (without initial analysis) in accordance with Article 5.3.2 of the International Standard for Laboratories.]

J.3.2 DBS *Samples* if collected in isolation on *RTP or TP Athletes* shall not be counted as part of the minimum number of *OOC* Test requirements. TAs that decide to collect

DBS *Samples* in isolation shall be able to demonstrate to *WADA* their rationale for doing so.

J.3.3 Due to the absence of venipuncture during DBS collection, DBS *Samples* may be collected by a DCO without the need for a BCO if standard precautions in healthcare settings are followed and the DCO is suitably trained. Procedures for DBS collection shall be consistent with local standards and regulatory requirements.

J.3.4 The DCO and/or the BCO have the responsibility for:

a) Collecting the DBS *Sample*;

b) Ensuring that each *Sample* is properly identified and sealed;

c) Answering relevant questions during the provision of the *Sample*;

d) Properly disposing of DBS sampling equipment that is opened but not used, or used pieces of equipment not sealed with the absorbent *Sample* support; and

e) Properly storing and dispatching each *Sample*.

J.3.5 Requirements for DBS *Sample* Collection Equipment

J.4 The DBS *Sample* Collection Equipment shall fulfill the following criteria:

a) Contain a single-use *Sample* collection device that meets the requirements in Article 6.3.4 j) for the puncture/incision and collection of capillary blood at the fingertip and/or from the upper arm (alternative puncture/incision sites may be authorized for *Athletes* with physical impairments, if required). Both manual (i.e., disposable sterile lancets to be used together with absorbent material), and automatic devices (i.e. with integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s)) can be used. The use of external supports for the transfer of capillary blood (positive displacement pipettes and pipette tips, end-to-end separate calibrated capillaries, etc.) is not permitted.

b) Both volumetric and non-volumetric (the latter only for non-threshold substances without Minimum Reporting Levels (MRL) collection devices could be used, although, it is recommended to prioritize the use of volumetric collection devices.

c) The absorbent *Sample* support shall be made of either cellulose or synthetic polymer. For cellulose cards it is only permitted to use untreated/non impregnated cellulose;

d) For each spot a minimum of 15 µL shall be collected.

[Comment to J.4 (d): Depending on the DBS Sample Collection Equipment used, the volume and number of spots may vary. Several spots may be combined to perform the required Analytical Testing Procedure(s). The minimum required volume for each spot will enable a single analysis (e.g. steroid esters or ERAs or non-threshold substances etc.).

e) The collection device must not contain heparin. Only EDTA can be used as anticoagulant.

f) The “A” and “B” absorbent *Sample* support shall allow the collection of distinct “A” and “B” spots (or equivalent) with a minimum total of with a minimum total of 3 spots for the “A” *Sample* and 1 spot for the “B” *Sample* and;

g) Collection devices that can be closed/sealed after *Sample* collection is complete, should be preferred to other cards/devices which require a minimal drying time prior to closing/sealing. This is to avoid the risk of the *Sample* getting in contact/glueing with the surface or parts of the collection device. In addition, the *Sample* container and/or storage sleeves/packages/receptacles shall contain a desiccant to allow the spots to continue drying (or keep dry) when sealed and shall offer protection against possible premature degradation or contamination of the *Sample.*

[Comment to J.4: Additional guidance for DBS Sample Collection Equipment can be found in WADA's Guidelines for Sample Collection.]

J.5 DBS *Sample* Provision

Procedures involving blood collection shall be consistent with the local standards and regulatory requirements regarding precautions in healthcare settings where those standards and requirements exceed the requirements set out below.

J.5.1 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is properly notified of the requirements of the *Sample* collection, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

J.5.2 The DCO/Chaperone and *Athlete* shall proceed to the area where the *Sample* will be provided.

J.5.3 The DCO/BCO shall wear gloves during the *Sample* collection process and until the *Sample* is sealed.

J.5.4 The DCO/Chaperone shall, where practicable, ensure the *Athlete* thoroughly washes the area from where the *Sample* will be collected (e.g. their hands) with water only prior to the provision of the *Sample*.

[Comment to J.5.4: Any traces of talcum powder, resin, or other products that Athletes use shall be thoroughly cleaned, and alcohol pads or swabs may be used if needed.]

J.5.5 The DCO/BCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is offered comfortable conditions for the provision of the *Sample*.

[Comment to J.5.5: The requirement for the Athlete to be seated in an upright stationary position for at least 10 minutes with feet on the floor as contained in Annex D.4.6 prior to providing a whole blood Sample does not apply before the provision of a DBS Sample.]

J.5.6 The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select the *Sample* Collection Equipment required for collecting the *Sample* and to check that the selected equipment has not been tampered with and any seals are intact. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with the selected equipment, they may select another. If the *Athlete* is not satisfied with any equipment and no other is available, this shall be recorded by the DCO. If the DCO does not agree with the *Athlete* that all of the available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to proceed with the SCS. If the DCO agrees with the *Athlete* that all available equipment is unsatisfactory, the DCO shall terminate the collection of DBS *Samples,* and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

J.5.7 When a *Sample* collection kit has been selected, the DCO and the *Athlete* shall check that all *Sample* code numbers match and that this *Sample* code number is recorded accurately by the DCO on the *Doping Control* form. If the *Athlete* or DCO finds that the numbers are not the same, the DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to choose another kit, and this shall be recorded by the DCO.

J.5.8 The DCO/BCO shall assess the most suitable location for puncture/incision at the fingertip and/or from the upper arm that is unlikely to adversely affect the *Athlete* or their sporting performance *(e.g.,* non-dominant hand/arm). This should be a puncture/incision site that is free of any calluses, cuts, scars and tattoos. The DCO/BCO should select an alternative suitable puncture/incision site for *Athletes* with physical impairments if applicable.

[Comment to J.5.8: The DCO/BCO should decide whether the DBS Sample be collected from the right or left hand/arm. However, they may not be given the choice of the collection between the hand or arm, as this is dependent on the Sample Collection Equipment used by the SCA.]

J.5.9 The DCO/BCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to warm the puncture/incision site by, for example, washing the hands in warm water, shaking the hand/arm, massaging, or placing the hand/arm in a warm blanket or equivalent.

J.5.10 The DCO/BCO shall clean the skin with a sterile alcohol pad or swab. Disinfectant gels shall not be used. Once the skin is completely dried, the DCO/BCO shall take the capillary blood *Sample* from the fingertip or an area on the upper arm using the DBS collection device in accordance with the instructions provided by the equipment manufacturers.

J.5.10.1 For DBS *Samples* collected from the fingertip:

a) The middle or ring finger should be selected if possible. The little finger may also be selected but the collection may be more painful;

b) The puncture should be done with a lancet, slightly lateral to the pad of the finger, on the last phalanx of the finger;

c) Blood flow can be increased by gently massaging the proximal portion of the finger in a distal direction. However, squeezing or milking the finger should be avoided as it may cause hemolysis and dilution of the *Sample*;

d) The first drop of blood shall be wiped away with a dry sterile compress/gauze pad;

e) Only the drop of blood shall enter into contact with the DBS absorbent *Sample* support, while the finger shall not touch it. The drop of blood should not be smeared onto the absorbent *Sample* support; and

f) Only one drop of blood shall be applied per spot, because the dripping of several drops onto the same spot would cause an inhomogeneous *Sample*.

J.5.10.2 For DBS *Samples* collected from the upper arm with a device with

integrated microneedle(s)/microlancet(s):

a) The DCO/BCO shall be responsible for applying and removing the device from the *Athlete's* arm. The *Athlete* is permitted to press the button to engage the microneedle(s)/microlancet(s) after having received the necessary instructions from the DCO/BCO. Otherwise, the DCO/BCO will press the button.

J.5.11 The volume of capillary blood removed shall be adequate to satisfy the relevant analytical requirements for the *Sample* analysis to be performed, *i.e.*, a minimum total of 3 spots for the "A" *Sample* and 1 spot for the "B" *Sample*. Special analyses may require additional *Samples* and/or increased *Sample* volume.

J.5.12 The DCO/BCO shall verify that capillary blood is deposited on the absorbent *Sample* support and that a sufficient number of spots in the "A" and "B" *Samples* (to produce a sufficient amount of capillary blood, as described in Annex J.5.11) are saturated with blood.

J.5.13 If the volume of capillary blood collected from the *Athlete* at the first attempt is insufficient, the DCO/BCO shall repeat the procedure up to a maximum of three (3) attempts in total. Should all three (3) attempts fail to produce a sufficient volume of capillary blood (for e.g. a total of three (3) A and one (1) B spots independently of the number of kits used), the DCO shall terminate the collection of DBS *Samples* and record the reasons for its termination. If more than one attempt is needed, another puncture/incision site shall be selected by the DCO/BCO. The skin shall be cleaned, and a new lancet/*Sample* Collection kit shall be used for the puncture of the skin.

[Comment to J.5.13: An attempt is defined as the act of puncturing the skin, i.e., only if the lancet or microneedle(s)/microlancet(s) has(ve) been engaged and punctured the skin.]

J.5.14 After collection, the DCO/BCO shall apply pressure to the puncture site(s) or ask the *Athlete* to do so. The DCO/BCO shall then apply a dressing(s).

J.5.15 The DCO/BCO shall dispose of used pieces of equipment that are not sealed with the absorbent *Sample* support in accordance with the required local standards for handling blood.

J.5.16 If the *Sample* requires further on-site processing, such as removal of the absorbent *Sample* support (*e.g.,* cellulose paper, cartridge) from the collection device, the DCO/BCO shall do so and then transfer the *Sample* into the Tamper Evident kit.

J.5.17 The *Athlete* shall remain in the collection area and seal their *Sample* in a Tamper Evident kit as directed by the DCO. In full view of the *Athlete*, the DCO shall check that the sealing is satisfactory. The *Athlete* and the DCO/BCO shall sign the *Sample* collection documentation.

J.5.18 The sealed DBS *Sample* can be stored at room temperature and shall be stored in a manner which minimizes the potential for *Sample* degradation due to factors such as time delays, exposure to light and extreme temperature variations.

J.1 Requirements for Transport

J.1.1 DBS *Samples* shall be transported in accordance with Article 9, with the following specifications:

a) DBS *Samples* can be shipped as non-hazardous materials using regular mail or courier services, subject to any applicable regulations;

b) While the *Sample* Collection Equipment shall be transparent, it is recommended to transport DBS *Samples* in a non-transparent transport box/bag to protect the *Samples* from light exposure; and

c) DBS *Samples* can be transported at ambient temperature. If collecting other whole blood *Samples* (*e.g.,* whole blood *Samples for the Hematological Module* of the *ABP*) during the same SCS, DBS *Samples* can also be shipped refrigerated.

ANNEX K - COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLES IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT DURING A PANDEMIC

K.1 Objective

To provide a modified *Sample* collection procedure in a virtual environment that may only be implemented during a pandemic and/or a national epidemic when local or national government health restrictions in place allow an in-person notification of an *Athlete* but restrict in-person collection of a urine sample by a DCO.

[Comment to K.1: The ability to collect Samples during a pandemic may vary among countries based on the national approach to the pandemic and/or national epidemic, including the international, national and regional laws in place. As a result, Sample collection in a virtual environment is not mandatory. Before considering the implementation of Sample collection in a virtual environment an ADO should liaise with the applicable national health and data privacy authorities. If an ADO can conduct Sample collection in a virtual environment in the circumstances permitted by this Annex K, then the modified Sample collection procedures set out in this Annex, in particular complying with the additional standards referenced in Annex K.3.1 and K.3.2, are mandatory. Additional guidance on how to implement several of the requirements outlined in this Annex are provided in the Guidelines for Testing During a Pandemic.]

K.2 Scope

The procedure begins with the DCO notifying an *Athlete* at the testing location and handing the *Athlete* a package of *Sample* Collection Equipment and ends with the DCO collecting the sealed *Sample* and the corresponding *Sample* collection documentation from the *Athlete* at the location where notification to the *Athlete* of their selection for *Testing* and requirement to provide a *Sample* occurred, or at another location that the DCO and *Athlete* agree to.

K.3 Responsibility

K.3.1 In times of a pandemic and/or a national epidemic, all *ADOs* shall follow the advice of national governments and health authorities to ensure the health and safety of *Athletes* and SCP is protected. Specific requirements shall be taken into consideration from any relevant international, national and regional laws when considering the implementation of *Sample* collection procedures (e.g., mandatory or recommended occupational health and safety practices such as social distancing, hand washing, mask wearing, vaccination etc.)

K.3.2 Prior to implementation, *ADOs* shall assess modified *Sample* collection procedures in a virtual environment, including any selected IT system and any Third-Party Agent involved in such procedures or IT system, against the requirements of the *International Standard for* Data Protection and applicable laws, such as privacy/data protection and if necessary, shall implement appropriate physical, organizational, technical, and other measures to mitigate privacy and information security risks identified in such assessment.

K.3.3 The DCO has the responsibility for providing the *Athlete* with instructions from the point of the in-person notification and then virtually via the IT system used, and that each *Sample* is properly collected, identified, documented, sealed, and the integrity of the *Sample* is maintained throughout the virtual collection and sealing process.

K.4 Requirements

K.4.1 When initial contact is made, the DCO shall inform the *Athlete*, at the testing location, that they are required to undergo a *Sample* collection. The notification of the *Athlete* shall be in accordance with Article 5.4.1.

K.4.2 The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is informed that the *Sample* collection and sealing procedure will be conducted in a virtual environment during their SCS, including any modifications as provided for in Annex A - Modifications for *Athletes* with Impairments and/or in Annex B - Modifications for *Athletes* who are *Minors*.

K.4.3 The DCO shall complete the '*Athlete* Notification' part of the *Sample* collection documentation (either in paper or electronic form) and the *Athlete* shall sign it to acknowledge and accept the notification. If the *Athlete* refuses to sign that they have been notified, or evades the notification, the DCO shall, if possible, inform the *Athlete* of the *Consequences* of a Failure to Comply. The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the TA. The TA shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply of the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.

K.4.4 The DCO shall start a two-way video and audio connection via the selected IT system (e.g., tablet, mobile phone, or body camera) with supporting mounting device (if applicable) and provide it to the *Athlete*. The DCO shall advise the *Athlete* that they remain on camera with the DCO via the IT system for the duration of the SCS. The DCO shall also inform the *Athlete* that recording functions have been completely disabled.

K.4.5 The DCO shall then provide the *Athlete* with the package that includes *Sample* Collection Equipment, other supporting devices such as temperature monitoring strips, and applicable documentation. The DCO shall inform the *Athlete* to proceed with the *Sample* Collection Equipment to a suitable *Sample* collection location that is private and where the SCS can continue. The DCO shall also ensure they are in a private location.

K.4.6 When the *Athlete* is positioned in the *Sample* Collection location where the SCS will be conducted, the DCO, connected virtually via the IT system, shall instruct the *Athlete* to:

a) Confirm if an *Athlete* representative is present with the *Athlete* in the *Sample* Collection location;

b) Show the DCO on camera via the IT system the *Sample* Collection location selected where the SCS will be conducted; and

c) Confirm satisfactory audio and visual quality of the IT system used.

K.4.7 The DCO shall confirm to the *Athlete* that the DCO will also be on camera for the duration of the SCS and that the SCS is not being recorded.

K.4.8 The DCO shall then ask the *Athlete* to place the IT system in a location where the DCO will have a view of the *Athlete* (including upper body and hands) and have full view of the *Sample* Collection Equipment.

K.4.9 The *Athlete* shall place the content of the package with the *Sample* Collection Equipment, supporting devices and documentation on a steady surface in the *Sample*

collection location in full view of the DCO.

K.4.10 The *Athlete* shall complete the '*Athlete* Information' part of the *Sample* collection documentation (either in paper or electronic form) with the assistance of the DCO.

K.4.11 The DCO shall instruct the *Athlete* to select a collection vessel in accordance with Annex C.4.3. The DCO shall then ask the *Athlete* to apply a temperature monitoring strip to the outside of the collection vessel.

K.4.12 When the *Athlete* is ready to provide a urine *Sample*, the DCO shall ask the *Athlete* to move to the toilet area and show the DCO on camera the toilet area in which they will be providing their *Sample*. The DCO should direct the *Athlete* as to the best location for the IT system to be positioned during the *Sample* provision. Anything suspicious e.g., other urine *Samples* or doping paraphernalia in the toilet area with potential to compromise the *Sample* collection shall be documented in detail by the DCO.

K.4.13 The DCO shall also inform the *Athlete* that *Sample* provision will not be directly witnessed as it normally would be, i.e., the DCO observing the urine *Sample* directly leaving their body, however, the *Athlete* will be continuously observed via the IT system in the toilet area. The camera shall be set in a position in the toilet area that provides the DCO with a full view of the ***Athlete's*** upper body (i.e., waist to top of head) and arms while they are waiting to provide a *Sample* and/or during the *Sample* provision.

K.4.14 The *Athlete* shall be reminded of the importance to stay on camera during the sample provision and be advised of the possible *Consequences* of a Failure to Comply. Any loss of connection should be documented including exact time and duration, as well as any further re-connection attempts and explanations from the *Athlete*. If the *Athlete* does not remain visible in the camera field of view or the *Sample* once provided by the *Athlete* does not remain visible in the camera field of view and if the circumstances are deemed suspicious by the DCO, the DCO shall consider collecting an additional *Sample* from the *Athlete.* The DCO shall document the facts in a detailed report and report the circumstances to the TA.

[Comment to K.4.12 and K.4.14: If appropriate, the TA shall follow the steps prescribed in Annex A - Review of a Possible Failure to Comply in the International Standard for Results Management.]

K.4.15 Once the *Athlete* provides the required volume of urine, the DCO shall ask the *Athlete* to show them the collection vessel with the volume measurement scale on camera to validate that the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis has been provided. Where the volume of urine provided by the *Athlete* is insufficient, the DCO shall provide instructions to the *Athlete* to follow the partial *Sample* collection procedure in accordance with Annex E - Urine *Sample* – Insufficient Volume.

K.4.16 Once the lid of the collection vessel has been secured, the DCO shall then ask the *Athlete* whilst in the toilet area to show the temperature monitoring strip measurement on camera to allow the DCO to confirm the temperature of the urine *Sample*.

K.4.17 The *Athlete* shall exit the toilet area and return to the *Sample* collection location, ensuring they keep their *Sample* visible on camera. On return to the *Sample* collection location, the *Athlete* shall position the camera in the same location as it was at the start of the procedure so that their *Sample* are in full view of the DCO until the *Sample* is

sealed.

K.4.18 The DCO shall guide the *Athlete* through the process of selecting and opening a *Sample* collection kit containing A and B bottles in accordance with Annex C.4.3 and Annex C.4.12. The *Athlete* shall show the DCO the *Sample* code numbers and the DCO should document them (and later confirm upon receipt of the *Sample*).

K.4.19 The division of the *Sample* into the A and B bottles and the sealing of the A and B bottles shall be conducted by the *Athlete* in full view of the DCO in accordance with Annex C.4.13 and C.4.14.

K.4.20 Once the *Athlete* has finished the sealing of the A and B bottles, the *Athlete* shall test the residual urine in the collection vessel to determine if the *Sample* has a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis with the assistance of the DCO. When the urine *Sample* does not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, the DCO shall provide instructions to the *Athlete* to follow the appropriate procedures in accordance with Annex F - Urine *Samples* that do not meet the requirement for Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.

K.4.21 The *Athlete* shall complete the *Sample* collection documentation with the assistance of the DCO. The *Athlete* and the DCO shall sign appropriate documentation to indicate their satisfaction that the documentation accurately reflects the details of the SCS. The DCO shall ensure that the *Athlete* is advised to keep a copy of the *Sample* collection documentation (if in paper form) or that the *Athlete* receives a copy of the *Sample* collection documentation (if in electronic form).

K.4.22 Upon completion, the DCO shall ask the *Athlete* to pack their *Sample*, all *Sample* Collection Equipment and documentation and meet the DCO in the initial location where the *Athlete* was notified or an agreed upon location.

K.4.23 The *Athlete* shall remain on camera until they have concluded the *Sample* Collection Session, and they meet the DCO in person.

K.4.24 The DCO, upon receiving the requested equipment and documentation from the *Athlete*, shall conduct a review of all *Sample* Collection Equipment, supporting devices and documentation, and confirm, in writing, that *Sample* collection documentation and corresponding *Sample(s)* are enclosed.

[Comment to Annex K: A pandemic shall be as declared by the World Health Organization. In addition, an ADO shall consider implementing the Sample collection in a virtual environment when the national government declares a national epidemic in a certain country or region.]