Anti-Doping

Important Facts and Highlights from WADA’s Athlete Guide
What is WADA?

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is the international independent organization created in 1999 to promote, coordinate and monitor the fight against doping in sport in all its forms.

WADA coordinated the development, and subsequent evolution, of the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). WADA is engaged in many key activities, including scientific and social science research, education, athlete outreach, anti-doping capacity building, enforcement and monitoring Code implementation. WADA is not a testing agency.

What is Doping?

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following anti-doping rule violations:

1. Presence of a prohibited substance in an athlete’s sample
2. Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method
3. Refusing to submit to sample collection after being notified
4. Failure to file athlete whereabouts information & missed tests
5. Tampering with any part of the doping control process
6. Possession of a prohibited substance or method
7. Trafficking a prohibited substance or method
8. Administering or attempting to administer a prohibited substance or method to an athlete
9. Complicity in an ADRV
10. Prohibited Association with sanctioned Athlete Support Personnel
The List of Prohibited Substances and Methods

The List applies to athletes both in- and out-of-competition. WADA updates the List annually and the most current version is posted on our Web site.

- The irresponsible use of any medical, dietary or other substance or method can rob you of your best performance.
- Extreme caution is recommended regarding supplement use. Even an “all-natural” supplement could contain a prohibited substance.
- Before taking medications/supplements you should always consult:
  - the List
  - your National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO)/International Federation (IF)
  - a pharmacist or physician

TUEs

By applying for and obtaining a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) from your IF (for international level athletes) or NADO (for national-level athletes), you may be allowed to take certain prohibited medications for specific conditions.

All About Whereabouts

If you are identified in a Registered Testing Pool (RTP), you must provide current and accurate whereabouts information, including your:

- home address
- training schedule and venues
- competition schedule
- regular personal activities such as work or school

Additionally, you have to specify a location and a 60-minute window each day where you can be sought for testing. Should you not be present at the specified location during the hour this could be declared a missed test. Even if you are not included in an RTP you could be requested to provide similar whereabouts information.

Testing (Doping Control)

If you compete at the international and/or national level, you can have your urine and/or blood tested anytime, anywhere by your IF, NADO or a Major Event Organizing Committee. Specially trained and accredited doping control personnel carry out all tests.

Testing can be conducted in-competition and out-of-competition.

But why me?

- In-competition you can be chosen by random selection, finishing position or by being targeted for a particular reason.
- Out-of-competition you may be tested anytime, anywhere and with no advance notice.
- If you are a minor or an athlete with a specific impairment, you may require slight modifications to the sample collection procedure. You can discuss these modifications with the Doping Control Officer at the time of testing.

Facilitating Whereabouts Responsibilities with ADAMS

As an athlete, you can update your whereabouts information with WADA’s Anti-Doping Administration Management System (ADAMS), where you can also access helpful information and resources.
Testing:
The 11 Stages of Doping Control

1. Athlete Selection
   You can be selected for doping control at any time and any place.

2. Notification
   A Doping Control Officer (DCO) or chaperone will notify you of your selection and outline your rights and responsibilities.

3. Reporting to the Doping Control Station
   You should report for your test immediately. The DCO may allow you to delay reporting — however only in certain circumstances.

4. Sample Collection Equipment
   You are given a choice of individually sealed collection equipment.

5. Your Sample
   You will be asked to provide a sample witnessed by a DCO or chaperone. You may additionally be asked to provide a blood sample.

6. Volume of Urine
   A minimum 90mL is required for all samples.

7. Splitting the Sample
   Your sample will be split into an A and B bottle.

8. Sealing the Samples
   You will seal the A and B bottles in accordance with the DCO’s instructions.

9. Measuring Specific Gravity
   The DCO will measure the specific gravity of the sample to ensure it is not too diluted to analyze.

10. Completing your Doping Control Form
    You have the right to provide comments regarding the conduct of your doping control session. Be sure to confirm that all of the information is correct, including the sample code number. You will receive a copy of the doping control form.

11. The Laboratory Process
    All samples are sent to WADA accredited laboratories.
Sanctions for violating anti-doping regulations may range from a reprimand to a lifetime ban. The period of ineligibility may vary depending on the type of anti-doping violation, the circumstances of an individual case, the substance, and the possible repetition of an anti-doping rule violation.

As an athlete, you have the right to request a B sample analysis. You are entitled to a fair hearing and to appeal any decision regarding a positive test or sanction imposed on you following an anti-doping rule violation.

In the case of any discrepancy between this information and the World Anti-Doping Code, the Code prevails. This information is subject to change at anytime. Always check with your International Federation, National Anti-Doping Organization or National Federation for the most up-to-date anti-doping regulations.

January 2015