



The World Anti-Doping Code  
**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR  
LABORATORIES**

**Draft Version 10.0**

December 2018

**Table of Contents**

**PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.....7**

**Section 1 – Introduction, Scope and References .....7**

    1.1 The ISL and the World Anti-Doping Program .....7

    1.2 WADA Laboratory Standards .....8

        1.2.1 Technical Documents .....8

        1.2.2 Technical Letters .....9

        1.2.3 Laboratory Guidelines .....10

        1.2.4 Technical Notes .....11

    1.3 Sample Analysis .....11

    1.4 Laboratory Accreditation Framework .....12

**Section 2 – Code Provisions .....14**

**Section 3 – Terms and Definitions .....20**

    3.1 Code defined terms .....21

    3.2 ISL Defined Terms .....26

    3.3 International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) Defined Terms .....34

**PART TWO: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS .....36**

**Section 4 – Process and Requirements for WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....36**

    4.1 Applying for a WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....36

        4.1.1 Expression of Interest .....36

        4.1.2 Submitting Initial Application Form .....36

        4.1.3 Providing Letter(s) of Support and Business Plan .....36

        4.1.4 Description of the Candidate Laboratory .....37

        4.1.5 Initial Accreditation Fee .....38

        4.1.6 Laboratory Independence .....38

        4.1.7 Compliance with the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A) .....38

    4.2 Preparing for WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....39

        4.2.1 Pre-Probationary Test and On-Site Assessment .....39

        4.2.2 Probationary Phase of WADA Accreditation .....40

    4.3 Obtaining WADA Accreditation .....42

4.3.1	WADA Accreditation Assessment .....	42
4.3.2	WADA Recommendation for Accreditation .....	44
4.3.3	Issuing and Publishing of WADA Accreditation Certificate .....	44
4.4	Maintaining WADA Accreditation .....	45
4.4.1	Maintaining ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation .....	45
4.4.2	Participate in the WADA EQAS Program .....	46
4.4.3	Laboratory Independence .....	46
4.4.4	Documenting Compliance with the WADA Laboratory Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A) .....	47
4.4.5	Documenting Implemented Research and Development Activities .....	48
4.4.6	Documenting Implemented Sharing of Knowledge .....	48
4.4.7	Maintaining Professional Liability Insurance Coverage .....	48
4.4.8	Providing Renewed Letter(s) of Support .....	49
4.4.9	Minimum Number of Samples .....	49
4.4.10	Publication of Fee Schedule .....	49
4.4.11	Participating in WADA/Accreditation Body Re-assessments and Surveillance Assessments .....	49
4.5	Removal of Samples .....	51
4.6	WADA Monitoring of Accreditation Status .....	52
4.6.1	Maintenance of WADA Accreditation .....	52
4.6.2	Re-accreditation Costs .....	52
4.6.3	Issuing and Publication of Accreditation Certificate .....	52
4.6.4	Loss of WADA Accreditation .....	52
4.6.5	Consequences of Suspended or Revoked Accreditation .....	60
4.7	Accreditation Requirements for Major Events .....	69
4.7.1	Major Event Analytical Testing in the Laboratory Facilities .....	69
4.7.2	Major Event Analytical Testing in "Satellite" Laboratory Facilities .....	71
4.7.3	Monitoring and Assessment during a Major Event .....	72
4.8	Criteria for Approval of non-WADA Accredited Laboratories for conducting analyses for the Athlete Biological Passport .....	72
4.8.1	Criteria for approval of WADA approved Laboratories for the ABP (in no particular order of importance): .....	73
4.8.2	Approval Procedure for WADA approved Laboratories for the ABP .....	74

4.8.3— Maintenance of Status as a WADA approved Laboratory for the ABP  
-76

**Section 5 – Application of ISO/IEC-17025 to the Analysis of Samples ..... 78**

5.1 Introduction and Scope ..... 78

5.2 Structural and Resource Requirements ..... 78

    5.2.1— General ..... 78

    5.2.2— Laboratory Personnel ..... 78

    5.2.3— Laboratory facility and Environmental Conditions ..... 81

5.3 Process Requirements ..... 85

    5.3.1— Reception, Registration and Handling of Samples ..... 86

    5.3.2— Storage of Samples ..... 89

    5.3.3— Use, Transfer or Disposal of Samples ..... 95

    5.3.4— Sample Analysis ..... 97

    5.3.5— Results Management ..... 123

5.4 Management Requirements ..... 129

    5.4.1— Organization ..... 129

    5.4.2— Quality Policy and Objectives ..... 129

    5.4.3— Assuring the Quality of Analytical Results ..... 129

    5.4.4— Management Reviews ..... 130

    5.4.5— Document Control ..... 130

    5.4.6— Control and Storage of Technical Records ..... 131

    5.4.7— Control of Non-conformities in Analytical Testing ..... 131

    5.4.8— Reviewing of Requests, Tenders and Contracts ..... 131

    5.4.10— Purchasing of Services and Supplies ..... 132

    5.4.11— Customer Service ..... 133

    5.4.12— Complaints ..... 134

**Section 6 – WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS) ..... 135**

6.1 Types of EQAS ..... 135

    6.1.1 Blind EQAS ..... 135

    6.1.2 Double Blind EQAS ..... 135

    6.1.3 Educational EQAS ..... 135

6.2 EQAS Sample Number and Composition ..... 136

6.2.1	Number of EQAS Samples .....	136
6.2.2	Composition of EQAS Samples .....	136
6.3	Laboratory Analytical Testing Procedures Used in EQAS .....	138
6.4	Reporting of EQAS results .....	139
6.4.1	Reporting Blind EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.2	Reporting Double-Blind EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.3	Reporting Educational EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.4	Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substance .....	140
6.4.5	Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances .....	141
<b>PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS .....</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction, Scope and References .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1	The ISL and the World Anti-Doping Program .....	7
1.2	WADA Laboratory Standards .....	8
1.2.1	Technical Documents .....	8
1.2.2	Technical Letters .....	9
1.2.3	Laboratory Guidelines .....	10
1.2.4	Technical Notes .....	11
1.3	Sample Analysis .....	11
1.4	Laboratory Accreditation Framework and Laboratory Approval for the ABP .....	12
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Code Provisions .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Terms and Definitions .....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1	Code defined terms .....	21
3.2	ISL Defined Terms .....	26
3.3	International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) Defined Terms .....	34
<b>PART TWO: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS 36</b>		
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Process and Requirements for WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....</b>	<b>36</b>
4.1	Applying for a WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....	36
4.1.1	Expression of Interest .....	36
4.1.2	Submitting Initial Application Form .....	36
4.1.3	Provision of Letters of Support .....	36
4.1.4	Provision of Business Plan .....	37
4.1.5	Description of the Candidate Laboratory .....	37

4.1.6	Initial Accreditation Fee.....	38
4.1.7	Laboratory Independence and Impartiality .....	38
4.1.8	Compliance with the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A).....	38
4.2	Preparing for WADA Laboratory Accreditation .....	39
4.2.1	Pre-Probationary Test and On-Site Assessment .....	39
4.2.2	Probationary Phase of WADA Accreditation.....	40
4.3	Obtaining WADA Accreditation.....	42
4.3.1	WADA Accreditation Assessment.....	42
4.3.2	WADA Recommendation for Accreditation.....	44
4.3.3	Issuing and Publishing of WADA Accreditation Certificate .....	44
4.4	Maintaining WADA Accreditation.....	45
4.4.1	Payment of Host Country's Annual Financial Contribution to WADA.....	45
4.4.2	Maintaining ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation .....	45
4.4.3	Participate in the WADA EQAS Program .....	46
4.4.4	Laboratory Independence and Impartiality .....	46
4.4.5	Documenting Compliance with the WADA Laboratory Code of Ethics.....	47
4.4.6	Documenting Implemented Research and Development Activities.....	48
4.4.7	Documenting Implemented Sharing of Knowledge.....	48
4.4.8	Maintaining Professional Liability Insurance Coverage .....	48
4.4.9	Minimum Number of Samples.....	49
4.4.10	Publication of Fee Schedule .....	49
4.4.11	Participating in WADA / Accreditation Body Reassessments and Continuous Assessments during the Accreditation Cycle.....	49
4.5	Removal of Samples.....	51
4.5.1	Removal of Samples for Further Analysis .....	51
4.5.2	Removal of Samples for Laboratory Quality Assessment .....	51
4.6	WADA Monitoring of Accreditation Status .....	52
4.6.1	Maintenance of WADA Accreditation.....	52
4.6.2	Re-accreditation Costs.....	52
4.6.3	Issuing and Publication of Accreditation Certificate .....	52
4.6.4	Loss of WADA Accreditation.....	52
4.6.5	Consequences of Suspended or Revoked Accreditation or Analytical Testing Restriction .....	60
4.6.6	Reinstatement of Suspended Accreditation or lifting of the Analytical Testing Restriction .....	66
4.7	Accreditation Requirements for Major Events .....	69

4.7.1	Major Event Analytical Testing in the Laboratory Facilities .....	69
4.7.2	Major Event Analytical Testing in "Satellite" Laboratory Facilities .....	71
4.7.3	Monitoring and Assessment during a Major Event .....	72
4.8	Approval of non-WADA-accredited Laboratories for the <i>ABP</i> .....	73
4.8.1	Process for Approval of non-WADA-accredited Laboratories for the <i>ABP</i> .....	73
4.8.2	Maintenance of Status as a WADA-approved Laboratory for the <i>ABP</i> .....	76
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the Analysis of <i>Samples</i></b> .....	<b>78</b>
5.1	Introduction and Scope .....	78
5.2	Structural and Resource Requirements .....	78
5.2.1	General .....	78
5.2.2	Laboratory Personnel .....	78
5.2.3	Laboratory facility and Environmental Conditions .....	81
5.3	Process Requirements .....	85
5.3.1	Reception, Registration and Handling of <i>Samples</i> .....	86
5.3.2	Storage of <i>Samples</i> .....	89
5.3.3	Use, Transfer or Disposal of <i>Samples</i> .....	95
5.3.4	<i>Sample</i> Analysis .....	97
5.3.5	Results Management .....	123
5.4	Management Requirements .....	129
5.4.1	Organization .....	129
5.4.2	Assuring the Quality of Analytical Results .....	129
5.4.3	Management Reviews .....	130
5.4.4	Document Control .....	130
5.4.5	Control and Storage of Technical Records .....	131
5.4.6	Control of Nonconformities in Analytical Testing .....	131
5.4.7	Reviewing of Requests, Tenders and Contracts .....	131
5.4.8	Subcontracting of Analysis .....	132
5.4.9	Purchasing of Services and Supplies .....	132
5.4.10	Cooperation with Customers and with <i>WADA</i> .....	133
5.4.11	Complaints .....	134
<b>6.0</b>	<b>WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS)</b> .....	<b>135</b>
6.1	Types of EQAS .....	135
6.1.1	Blind EQAS .....	135

6.1.2	Double-Blind EQAS .....	135
6.1.3	Educational EQAS .....	135
6.2	EQAS Sample Number and Composition .....	136
6.2.1	Number of EQAS Samples .....	136
6.2.2	Composition of EQAS Samples .....	136
6.3	Laboratory Analytical Testing Procedures Used in EQAS .....	138
6.4	Reporting of EQAS results .....	139
6.4.1	Reporting Blind EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.2	Reporting Double-Blind EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.3	Reporting Educational EQAS Results .....	140
6.4.4	Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substance .....	140
6.4.5	Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances .....	141

**Section 7 - Evaluation of Laboratory EQAS and Routine Analytical Testing Performance.....142**

7.1	EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substances .....	143
7.2	EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances .....	143
7.2.1	Unsatisfactory Quantitative Result ( $z$ score $> 3$ or $< -3$ ) .....	144
7.2.2	Questionable Quantitative Result ( $z$ score $> 2$ and $\leq 3$ ) .....	145
7.3	Evaluation of Results .....	146
7.3.1	False Adverse Analytical Finding Result .....	146
7.3.2	False Negative Finding .....	154
7.3.3	Further EQAS Procedural Evaluations .....	156
7.4	Overall Laboratory Evaluation .....	156
	Points Scale Table for Assessment of Laboratory and Probationary Laboratory Performance .....	157
7.5	Probationary Period and Probationary Laboratory Evaluation .....	160
7.5.1	Analytical Testing Procedures Utilized by Probationary Laboratories for the Analysis of EQAS samples .....	161
7.5.2	False Adverse Analytical Finding Result .....	161
7.5.3	False Negative Finding .....	161
7.5.4	Threshold Substance Result .....	162
7.5.5	Overall Probationary Laboratory Evaluation .....	162

**ISL ANNEX A - LABORATORY CODE OF ETHICS .....163**



1.0 Confidentiality .....	164
2.0 Research .....	164
2.1 Research in Support of <i>Doping Control</i> .....	164
3.0 Analysis .....	165
3.1 Analytical Testing for <i>Doping Control</i> .....	165
3.2 Clinical or Forensic Analysis .....	165
3.3 Other Analytical Activities .....	166
3.4 Sharing of Knowledge .....	167
4.0 Conduct Detrimental to the World Anti-Doping Program .....	167
5.0 Breach and Enforceability .....	168
<b>ISL ANNEX B – PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR LABORATORIES .....</b>	<b>169</b>
Preamble .....	169
PART I – Composition of the Committee .....	170
PART II – General Provisions .....	170
PART III – Scope of the Committee’s Review .....	171
PART IV – Recommendation .....	172
<b>7.0 Evaluation of Laboratory EQAS and Routine Analytical Testing Performance .....</b>	<b>142</b>
7.1 Evaluation of EQAS Results .....	142
7.1.1 EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substances .....	143
7.1.2 EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances .....	143
7.2 Evaluation of Laboratory Performance .....	146
7.2.1 False Adverse Analytical Finding .....	146
7.2.2 False Negative Finding .....	154
7.2.3 Further Procedural Evaluations .....	156
7.3 Overall Laboratory Evaluation .....	156
ISL Points Scale Table for Assessment of Laboratory and Probationary Laboratory Performance .....	157
7.4 Probationary Period and Probationary Laboratory Evaluation .....	160
7.4.1 Analytical Testing Procedures Utilized by Probationary Laboratories for the Analysis of EQAS samples .....	161
7.4.2 False Adverse Analytical Finding Result .....	161
7.4.3 False Negative Finding .....	161
7.4.4 Threshold Substance Result .....	162
7.4.5 Overall Probationary Laboratory Evaluation .....	162

<b>PART THREE: ISL ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>ISL ANNEX A - CODE OF ETHICS FOR LABORATORIES and WADA-APPROVED LABORATORIES FOR THE ABP .....</b>	<b>163</b>
1.0 Confidentiality .....	164
2.0 Research in Support of <i>Doping Control</i> .....	164
2.1 Research on Human Subjects .....	164
2.2 Controlled Substances .....	164
3.0 Analysis .....	165
3.1 Analytical Testing for <i>Anti-Doping Organizations</i> .....	165
3.2 Clinical or Forensic Analysis .....	165
3.3 Other Analytical Activities .....	166
3.4 Sharing of Knowledge .....	167
4.0 Duty to Preserve the Integrity of the World Anti-Doping Program and to Avoid any Detrimental Conduct .....	167
5.0 Breach and Enforceability .....	168
<b>ISL ANNEX B – PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR LABORATORIES .....</b>	<b>169</b>
Preamble .....	169
PART I - Composition of the Committee .....	170
PART II - General Provisions .....	170
PART III - Scope of the Committee's Review .....	171
PART IV - Recommendation .....	172

## PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

### 1.0 ~~Section 1~~ Introduction, Scope and References

#### 1.1 The ISL and the World Anti-Doping Program

The World Anti-Doping Program encompasses all of the elements needed in order to ensure optimal harmonization and best practice in international and national anti-doping programs. The main elements are:

- the Code (Level 1),
- *International Standards* (Level 2), and
- Models of Best Practice and Guidelines (Level 3).

In the introduction to the World Anti-Doping Code (*Code*), the purpose and implementation of the *International Standards* are summarized as follows:

*“International Standards for different technical and operational areas within the anti-doping program have been and will be developed in consultation with the Signatories and governments and approved by WADA. The purpose of the International Standards is harmonization among Anti-Doping Organizations responsible for specific technical and operational parts of anti-doping programs. Adherence to the International Standards is mandatory for compliance with the Code. The International Standards may be revised from time to time by the WADA Executive Committee after reasonable consultation with the Signatories, governments and other relevant stakeholders. International Standards and all revisions will be published on the WADA website and shall become effective on the date specified in the International Standard or revision.”*

The main purpose of the International Standard for Laboratories (ISL) is to ensure that Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP report valid test results ~~and based on reliable~~ evidentiary data, and to ~~achieve, as much as possible, facilitate~~ harmonization in Analytical Testing from ~~all Laboratories. Laboratories and in the analysis of ABP blood Samples from Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP.~~

The ISL sets out the requirements ~~for to be followed by~~ Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP that wish to demonstrate that they are technically competent, operate within an effective Quality Management System, and are able to produce forensically valid results. The ISL includes, *inter alia*, requirements for obtaining and maintaining WADA Laboratory accreditation and WADA laboratory approval for the ABP, operating standards for ~~Laboratory~~ the performance of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and a description of the accreditation ~~process and approval processes.~~

Compliance with the ISL (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures covered by this *International Standard* were performed properly. A ~~Laboratory's~~ failure by a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP to follow a requirement in effect at the time of Analytical Testing, which has subsequently been eliminated from this

ISL or applicable Technical Document or Technical Letter at the time of a hearing shall not serve as a defense to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation ~~anti-doping rule violation~~.

## 1.2 WADA Laboratory Standards

WADA will publish specific technical requirements in a Technical Document or Technical Letter. In addition, WADA may also provide Laboratories, WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and other stakeholders with specific technical guidance and advice in the form of Laboratory Guidelines or Technical Notes.

### 1.2.1 Technical Documents

- ~~• Technical Documents are approved by the WADA Executive Committee (ExCo) and posted on WADA's website;~~
- Technical Documents are issued, ~~modified and/or withdrawn by WADA as appropriate~~ in order to provide direction to the Laboratories, WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and other stakeholders on specific technical or procedural issues; ~~Technical Documents are modified and/or withdrawn by WADA as appropriate.~~
- Technical Documents are approved by the WADA Executive Committee (ExCo) and published on WADA's website. Once approved, a Technical Documents Document supersedes any previous publication on a similar topic<sup>1</sup> and becomes an integral part of the ISL;
- ~~• The implementation of the requirements of WADA Technical Documents into the Laboratory's Quality Management System is mandatory for obtaining and maintaining WADA accreditation and for the application of the relevant Analytical Testing Procedure(s) to the analysis of Samples<sup>2</sup>;~~
- Implementation of the requirements detailed in a Technical Document may occur prior to the effective date for implementation specified in the Technical Document, and shall occur no later than the effective date<sup>3</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup>– WADA will provide guidance to Laboratories, WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and other WADA stakeholders on what other standard(s) may be affected by a new Technical Document or Technical Letter in the Summary of Modifications that accompanies the publication of the revised version of the Technical Document or Technical Letter.

<sup>2</sup> ~~Failure from a Laboratory to implement a Technical Document or Technical Letter within a reasonable timeframe after the effective date may result in Suspension of the accreditation for that particular Analytical Testing Procedure or of the Laboratory's full WADA accreditation, as determined by WADA.~~

<sup>3</sup> ~~A failure by a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP to implement a Technical Document or Technical Letter after the effective date may result in the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction against the~~

- ~~The Technical Document in effect shall be the most recently approved Technical Document implemented by the Laboratory on or before the Sample analysis date;~~
- The implementation of the requirements of WADA Technical Documents into the Laboratory's and, if relevant to the analysis of ABP blood Samples, WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP's Management System is mandatory for obtaining and maintaining WADA accreditation or approval, respectively, and for the application of the relevant Analytical Testing Procedure(s) to the analysis of Samples.
- In cases when ~~the most recently a newly~~ approved version of a Technical Document ~~imply the decrease of flows~~ either the Decision Limit for a Threshold Substance or ~~of~~ the reporting limit for a Non-Threshold Substance, as applicable, the revised limits specified in the new Technical Document shall not be applied to the reporting of analytical results for Samples collected before the effective date of the Technical Document.
- The most recently approved Technical Document shall be applied ~~immediately~~ to Analytical Testing of Samples if it would lead to a result that benefits the Athlete (e.g. increase of the Decision Limit for a Threshold Substance or of ~~the~~ reporting limit for a Non-Threshold Substance, establishment of more stringent identification criteria for chromatographic-mass spectrometric or electrophoretic Confirmation Procedures); ~~→~~).
- Subject to the above, the analysis of Samples or the review of analytical data ~~may~~ occur based on immediately once a newly approved Technical Document immediately upon its approval has been approved.

#### 1.2.2 Technical Letters

Laboratory for that particular Analytical Testing Procedure or the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, or the suspension of the approval for the ABP, respectively, as determined by WADA.

Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP may implement the Technical Document as soon as it is approved by the WADA Executive Committee and posted/published on WADA's website, providing that the requirements of the Technical Document have been implemented and documented in the Laboratory's or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP's Standard Operating Procedure(s) [SOP(s)-

]]. If a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP is not able to implement a new Technical Document by its effective date, it shall inform its clients as soon as possible. The Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall also send a written request to WADA for an extension beyond the applicable effective date, providing the reasons for the delayed implementation of the Technical Document, any measures taken to ensure that Samples received in the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP will be subject to Analytical Testing in compliance with the new Technical Document (for example, by subcontracting analysis to another Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP, as applicable), as well as plans for the implementation of the new Technical Document.

- ~~Technical Letters are approved by the WADA Laboratory Expert Group (LabEG) and become effective immediately, unless otherwise specified by WADA<sup>4</sup>. Technical Letters are provided to Laboratories and/or Testing Authorities and are not published on WADA's website;~~
- ~~Technical Letters are issued in letter format from time to time on an ad-hoc basis in order to provide direction to the Laboratories, WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and other stakeholders on particular issues on the analysis, interpretation and reporting of results for specific Prohibited Substance(s) and/or Prohibited Method(s) or on the application of specific Laboratory procedures;~~ Technical Letters are modified and/or withdrawn by WADA as appropriate.
- ~~Technical Letters are approved by the WADA ExCo and published on WADA's website. Technical Letters become effective immediately, unless otherwise specified by WADA<sup>5</sup>.~~
- ~~Once approved, a Technical Letter supersedes any previous publication on a similar topic<sup>1</sup> and becomes an integral part of the ISL.~~
- ~~The Laboratory shall incorporate implementation of the requirements of WADA relevant Technical Letters into its the Laboratory's and, if relevant to the analysis of ABP blood Samples, WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP's Management System is mandatory for obtaining and maintaining WADA accreditation or approval, respectively, and for the application of the relevant Analytical Methods and/or other Laboratory procedures, as applicable. Testing Procedure(s) to the analysis of Samples.~~

### 1.2.3 Laboratory Guidelines

~~<sup>4</sup> Requirements in a Technical Letter may entail, for example, the validation of new Analytes or modifications to Analytical Testing Procedures, the procurement of Reference Material(s) or Reference Collection(s), which may justify that its application cannot be immediate. In such cases, WADA shall make a time provision for implementation and specify an effective date for the Technical Letter.~~

~~<sup>5</sup> Technical Letters may require actions [(e.g. validation of new Analytes or modifications to Analytical Testing Procedures, the procurement of Reference Material(s) or Reference Collection(s)], which may justify that its application cannot be immediate. In such cases, WADA shall make a time provision for implementation and specify an effective date for the Technical Letter.~~

~~If a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP is not able to implement a new Technical Letter by its effective date, the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall send a written request to WADA for an extension beyond the applicable effective date, providing the reasons for the delayed implementation of the Technical Letter, any measures taken to ensure that Samples received in the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP will be subject to Analytical Testing in compliance with the new Technical Letter (for example, by subcontracting analysis to another Laboratory WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP, as applicable), as well as plans for the implementation of the new Technical Letter.~~

- ~~Laboratory Guidelines are approved by the WADA LabEG and become effective immediately following publication on WADA's website;~~

- ~~Laboratory Guidelines are issued, modified and/or deleted by WADA as appropriate~~ in order to provide direction to the Laboratories, WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP and other WADA stakeholders on new ~~analytical methods~~Analytical Methods or procedures approved by WADA ~~but not yet implemented by all Laboratories;~~ Laboratory Guidelines are modified and/or deleted by WADA as appropriate.

- Laboratory Guidelines are approved by the WADA Laboratory Expert Group (LabEG) and become effective immediately following publication on WADA's website.

- Implementation of Laboratory Guidelines is not mandatory. However, Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP are encouraged to follow, to the fullest extent possible, the recommendations of best practice included in relevant Laboratory Guidelines.

#### 1.2.4 Technical Notes

- Technical Notes are issued to Laboratories to provide detailed technical guidance on the performance of specific Analytical Methods or procedures.

- Technical Notes are approved by the WADA LabEG. Technical Notes are provided to Laboratories only and are not published on WADA's website.

- ~~Technical Notes are issued to Laboratories to provide detailed technical guidance on the performance of specific analytical methods or procedures;~~

- Implementation of the recommendations detailed in Technical Notes is not mandatory. However, Laboratories are encouraged to follow, to the fullest extent possible, the technical guidance included in Technical Notes.

### 1.3 **Sample Analysis**

*Sample* analysis is part of the Analytical Testing process and involves the detection, identification, and in some cases demonstration of the presence above a Threshold of *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or their *Metabolite(s)*, or *Marker(s) of Use of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods* in human biological fluids or tissues.

Laboratories may undertake other forms of analysis, ~~withinsubject to~~ the limitsprovisions of the Code of Ethics (see Annex A of the ISL), which are not under the scope of WADA accreditation (e.g. animal sports testing, forensic testing, clinical testing, drugs of abuse testing). Any such testing shall not be covered by the Laboratory's WADA accreditation and, therefore, shall not be subject to the requirements of the ISL, Technical Documents or Technical Letters. For the avoidance of doubt, Laboratory Test Reports, Certificates of Analysis or other documentation or correspondence shall not declare or represent that any such testing is covered under the Laboratory's WADA accreditation status.

WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP may undertake other forms of analyses, which are not within the scope of the WADA approval (e.g. forensic testing, clinical testing, drugs of abuse testing). For the avoidance of doubt, Test Reports, Certificates of Analysis or other documentation or correspondence from WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall not state or represent that any such testing is covered under their WADA approval status.

#### 1.4 **Laboratory Accreditation Framework and Laboratory Approval for the ABP**

The Laboratory accreditation framework consists of two main elements: Part Two of the ISL (the Laboratory accreditation requirements and operating standards) and Part Three (the Annexes).

- Part Two of the ISL describes the requirements necessary to obtain and maintain WADA accreditation and the procedures involved to fulfill these requirements (Section 4). It also includes the application of ISO/IEC-17025<sup>6</sup> to the field of Doping Control (Section 5) and describes a description of the WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS), including performance criteria necessary to maintain WADA accreditation (Section 6) as well as the procedures to evaluate the Laboratory EQAS and routine Analytical Testing performance by WADA (Section 7). The purpose of this section Part of the document is to facilitate enable the consistent application and assessment of ISO/IEC-17025 and the ISL-specific WADA requirements to Analytical Testing for Analytical Testing within Doping Control by Laboratories, as well as to facilitate the assessment of Laboratory compliance by Accreditation Bodies that are International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) full members and are signatories to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA); WADA.

Section 4 of the ISL also describes the requirements necessary to obtain and maintain WADA approval for the ABP.

- Part Three of the ISL includes all Annexes. Annexes A (Code of Ethics) and B (Procedural Rules) describe the ethical and legal standards required for continued WADA accreditation of the Laboratory or continued approval of the laboratory for the ABP.

In order to harmonize the accreditation of Laboratories to the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025 and of WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189, as well as the WADA-specific requirements for accreditation or approval, Accreditation Bodies are required to use the ISL, including the applicable Annexes, Technical Documents, Technical Letters and Laboratory Guidelines as reference documents in their assessment process.

Maintenance of a Laboratory's laboratory's accreditation or approval by WADA is based on satisfactory performance in the WADA EQAS and routine Analytical Testing. A Laboratory's The EQAS

<sup>6</sup> Current Effective version of ISO/IEC-17025.



performance of [Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP](#) is also continually monitored by WADA and reviewed as part of their ISO/IEC-17025 or ISO 15189 Accreditation Body assessment process, as applicable. Therefore, ~~a Laboratory's EQAS results~~ [the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP](#) shall not be subject to challenge or to demands to produce ~~Laboratory EQAS results~~ [data](#) or related EQAS documentation by third parties.

---

Terms defined in the *Code*, which are included in this standard, are written in *Italics*.

Terms, which are defined in the ISL or other *International Standards*, are underlined.

Other terms are used in the ISL and other *WADA Laboratory* standards as follows:

- “Shall” is used to indicate a mandatory obligation;
- “Should” is used to indicate a strong recommendation for best practice;
- “May” is used to indicate an optional practice or standard;
- “Can” is used to indicate a possibility or a capability.

## 2.0 Section 2—Code Provisions

The following ~~articles~~Articles in the Code ~~directly address~~are addressed in the ISL:

- Code ~~Article~~Art. 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

~~1. Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample.~~

~~2.1.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.~~

~~[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". An Athlete's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]~~

~~2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete's A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete's A Sample; or, where the Athlete's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.~~

~~[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]~~

~~2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.~~

~~2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of~~

~~Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.~~

~~2. Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.~~

~~[Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1. For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]~~

~~2.2.1 It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.~~

~~2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.~~

~~[Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.~~

~~An Athlete's Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out of Competition and the Athlete's Use takes place Out of Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]~~

~~5. Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control.~~

~~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, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.~~

~~[Comment to Article 2.5: 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, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. 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.]~~

- Code ~~Article~~Art. 3 PROOF OF DOPING

#### ~~6. Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions~~

~~3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice, and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.~~

~~3.2.2 WADA accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then the Anti-Doping Organization shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.~~

~~[Comment to Article 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person~~

~~does so, the burden shifts to the Anti-Doping Organization to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]~~

- ~~Code~~ **Article** Art. 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST
- ~~Code~~ Art. 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

~~Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:~~

#### ~~1. Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories~~

~~For purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analyzed only in WADA accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA accredited or WADA approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management.~~

~~[Comment to Article 6.1: For cost and geographic access reasons, WADA may approve laboratories which are not WADA accredited to perform particular analyses, for example, analysis of blood which should be delivered from the collection site to the laboratory within a set deadline. Before approving any such laboratory, WADA will ensure it meets the high analytical and custodial standards required by WADA.]~~

~~Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]~~

#### ~~2. Purpose of Analysis of Samples~~

~~Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to Article 4.5, or to assist an Anti-Doping Organization in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.~~

~~[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]~~

#### ~~3. Research on Samples~~

~~No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.~~

~~[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical contexts, use of anonymized Samples for quality assurance, quality improvement, or to establish reference populations is not considered research.]~~

#### ~~4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting~~

~~Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 will establish risk assessment based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:~~

~~6.4.1 Anti-Doping Organizations may request that laboratories analyze their Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.~~

~~6.4.2 Anti-Doping Organizations may request that laboratories analyze their Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if they have satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of their country or sport, as set out in their test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.~~

~~6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.~~

~~[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.]~~

#### ~~5. Further Analysis of Samples~~

~~Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by the Anti-Doping Organization responsible for results management at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the Anti-Doping Organization to the Athlete as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation.~~

~~Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. (Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA shall be at WADA's expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.~~

- ~~Code~~ **Article** Art. 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

- ~~Code Art.~~ 13 APPEALS

~~7.- Appeals from Decisions Suspending or Revoking Laboratory Accreditation.~~

~~Decisions by WADA to suspend or revoke a laboratory's WADA accreditation may be appealed only by that laboratory with the appeal being exclusively to CAS.~~

- ~~Code~~ **Article** Art. 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

~~8.- Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations.~~

~~14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Athletes and other Persons.~~

~~The form and manner of notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the rules of the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility.~~

~~14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organizations, International Federations, and WADA.~~

~~The Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility shall also notify the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization, International Federation and WADA of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.~~

~~14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice.~~

~~Notification shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out of Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, or, for anti-doping rule violations other than Article 2.1, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.~~

~~14.1.4 Status Reports.~~

~~Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the Anti-Doping Organizations referenced in Article 14.1.2 shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation~~

~~or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.~~

~~14.1.5 Confidentiality.~~

~~The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation, and team in a Team Sport) until the Anti-Doping Organization with results management responsibility has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.~~

~~[Comment to Article 14.1.5: Each Anti-Doping Organization shall provide, in its own anti-doping rules, procedures for the protection of confidential information and for investigating and disciplining improper disclosure of confidential information by any employee or agent of the Anti-Doping Organization.]~~

~~Section 3~~



### 3.0 Terms and Definitions

#### 3.1 Code defined terms

<i>ADAMS</i>	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.
<i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i>	A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the <u>International Standard for Laboratories</u> and related <u>Technical Documents</u> , identifies in a <i>Sample</i> the presence of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or its <i>Metabolites</i> or <i>Markers</i> (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the <i>Use of a Prohibited Method</i> .
<i>Adverse Passport Finding</i>	A report identified as an <i>Adverse Passport Finding</i> as described in the applicable <i>International Standards</i> .
<i>Anti-Doping Organization</i>	A <i>Signatory</i> that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the <i>Doping Control</i> process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other <i>Major Event Organizations</i> that conduct <i>Testing</i> at their <i>Events</i> , WADA, International Federations, and <i>National Anti-Doping Organizations</i> .
<i>Athlete</i>	Any <i>Person</i> who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each <i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i> ). An <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an <i>Athlete</i> who is neither an <i>International-Level Athlete</i> nor a <i>National-Level Athlete</i> , and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to <i>Athletes</i> who are neither <i>International-Level</i> nor <i>National-Level Athletes</i> , an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> may elect to: conduct limited <i>Testing</i> 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 authority who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* (except Article 14.3.2) 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: This definition makes it clear that 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*, respectively. The definition also allows each *National Anti-Doping Organization*, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level *Athletes* to competitors at lower levels of *Competition* or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a *National Anti-Doping Organization* could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance *TUEs*. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Tampering* results in all of the *Consequences* provided for in the *Code* (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether *Consequences* apply to recreational-level *Athletes* who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze *Samples* for the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*. Competitors at all levels of *Competition* should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

<i>Athlete Biological Passport (ABP)</i>	The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.
<i>Atypical Finding</i>	A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory, which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> .
<i>Atypical Passport Finding</i>	A report described as an <i>Atypical Passport Finding</i> as described in the applicable <i>International Standards</i> .
CAS	The Court of Arbitration for Sport
<i>Code</i>	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 10.12.1; (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 or Public Reporting* 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.

*Doping Control*

All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *TUEs*, results management and hearings.

*Event*

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

*In-Competition*

Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or the ruling body of the *Event* in question, “*In-Competition*” means the period commencing twelve hours 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*.

[Comment: An International Federation or ruling body for an *Event* may establish an “*In-Competition*” period that is different than the *Event* Period.]

*Ineligibility*

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

<i>International Standard</i>	A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an <i>International Standard</i> (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the <i>International Standard</i> were performed properly. <i>International Standards</i> shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the <i>International Standard</i> .
<i>Major Event Organizations</i>	The continental associations of <i>National Olympic Committees</i> and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other <i>International Event</i> .
<i>Marker</i>	A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> .
<i>Metabolite</i>	Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
<i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i>	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 <i>Samples</i> , the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's <i>National Olympic Committee</i> or its designee.
<u><i>National Olympic Committee</i></u>	<u>The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term <i>National Olympic Committee</i> shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical <i>National Olympic Committee</i> responsibilities in the anti-doping area.</u>
<i>Out-of-Competition</i>	Any period which is not <i>In-Competition</i> .
<i>Person</i>	A natural <i>Person</i> or an organization or other entity.
<i>Prohibited List</i>	The List identifying the <i>Prohibited Substances</i> and <i>Prohibited Methods</i> .
<i>Prohibited Method</i>	Any method so described on the <i>Prohibited List</i> .
<i>Prohibited Substance</i>	Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the <i>Prohibited List</i> .
<i>Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report</i>	See <i>Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations</i> in the Code. "The dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or <i>Persons</i> beyond those <i>Persons</i> entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in <i>Team Sports</i> may also be subject to <i>Consequences</i> as provided in Article 11."
<i>Sample or Specimen</i>	Any biological material collected for the purposes of <i>Doping Control</i> .

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

<i>Signatories</i>	Those entities signing the <i>Code</i> and agreeing to comply with the <i>Code</i> , as provided in Article 23.
<i>Tampering</i>	Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.
<i>Target Testing</i>	Selection of specific <i>Athletes</i> for <i>Testing</i> based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
<i>Testing</i>	The parts of the <i>Doping Control</i> process involving test distribution planning, <i>Sample</i> collection, <i>Sample</i> handling, and <i>Sample</i> transport to the laboratory.
<i>TUE</i>	Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.
<i>Use</i>	The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any <i>Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> .
<i>WADA</i>	The World Anti-Doping Agency.

~~[Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]~~

### 3.2 ISL Defined Terms

<u>Adaptive Model</u>	A mathematical model designed to identify unusual longitudinal results from <i>Athletes</i> . The model calculates the probability of a longitudinal profile of <i>Marker</i> values, assuming that the <i>Athlete</i> has a normal physiological condition.
<u>Aliquot</u>	A portion of the <i>Sample</i> of biological fluid (e.g. urine, blood) obtained from the <i>Athlete</i> used in the analytical process.
<u>Analytical Testing</u>	<del>The parts of the <i>Doping Control</i> process performed at the <i>Laboratory</i>, which include <i>Sample handling</i>, <i>analysis</i> and <i>reporting of results</i>.</del>
<u>Analyte</u>	Also known as or referred to as a substance, compound or measurand, which is analyzed and/or determined in a biological matrix using an <u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u> performed under controlled analytical and laboratory conditions. For anti-doping purposes, an <u>Analyte</u> may be a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> , a <i>Metabolite</i> of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> , or a <i>Marker</i> of the <i>Use of a Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> .
<u>Analytical Method</u>	<del>See <u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u>, <u>Test Method</u>.</del>
<u>Analytical Testing</u>	<del>The parts of the <i>Doping Control</i> process performed at the <i>Laboratory</i>, which include <i>Sample handling</i>, <i>analysis</i> and <i>reporting of results</i>.</del>
<u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u>	Also known as or referred to as an <u>Analytical Method</u> or <u>Test Method</u> . A validated <del>and procedure</del> , included within the <i>Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC- 17025 accredited procedure <u>Accreditation or within the WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 Accreditation</u>, which is used to detect, identify and/or quantify <u>Analytes</u> in a <i>Sample</i> for <i>Doping Control</i> purposes in accordance <del>to</del>with the ISL and relevant <u>Technical Document(s)</u>, <u>Technical Letter(s)</u> or <u>Laboratory Guidelines</u>.</i>
<u>Analytical Testing Restriction</u>	<u>Restriction on a <i>Laboratory's</i> application of specified <i>Analytical Testing Procedure(s)</i> or the analysis of a particular class(es) of <i>Prohibited Substances</i> or <i>Prohibited Methods</i> to <i>Samples</i>, as determined by <i>WADA</i>.</u>

<u>Athlete Passport Management Unit (APMU)</u>	A unit composed of a <i>Person</i> or <i>Persons</i> that is responsible for the timely management of <i>Athlete Biological Passports</i> in <i>ADAMS</i> on behalf of the <u>Passport Custodian</u> .
<u>Bias (b)</u>	Deviation of a measured result from the expected or reference value when using the complete measurement procedure.
<u>Certified Reference Material (CRM)</u>	<u>Reference Material (RM)</u> , characterized by a metrologically valid procedure for one or more specified properties, which is accompanied by a certificate that provides the value of the specified property and its associated uncertainty.
<u>Confirmation Procedure (CP)</u>	An <u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u> that has the purpose of <del>identifying/confirming</del> the presence <del>or to measure and, when applicable, measuring</del> the concentration <del>/ratio/score and/or establishing the origin (exogenous or endogenous)</del> of one or more specific <i>Prohibited Substances</i> , <i>Metabolite(s)</i> of a <i>Prohibited Substance</i> , or <i>Marker(s)</i> of the <i>Use of a Prohibited Substance</i> or <i>Prohibited Method</i> in a <i>Sample</i> .
<u>Corrective Action Report (CAR)</u>	<del>Report identifying the actions implemented to correct a detected non-conformity and prevent its recurrence. A Corrective Action Report shall include report describing the Root Cause Analysis investigation of the problem, a description of a detected nonconformity and the corrective actions implemented to solve/rectify it, as well as of, if appropriate, it shall also describe the preventive actions adopted to prevent the recurrence of the non-conformity/nonconformity.</del>
<u>Decision Limit (DL)</u>	The value of the result for a <u>Threshold Substance</u> in a <i>Sample</i> , obtained using a validated measurement procedure, above which it can be concluded that the <u>Threshold</u> has been exceeded with a statistical confidence of at least 95%. <del>See % [see Technical Document on Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances (TD DL)-].</del>
<u>External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS)</u>	Program for quality assessment of <u>Laboratory</u> performance, which includes the periodical distribution of urine or blood samples to <u>Laboratories</u> and probationary laboratories by <i>WADA</i> , to be analyzed for the presence or absence of <i>Prohibited Substances</i> and/or their <i>Metabolite(s)</i> , or <i>Marker(s)</i> of <i>Use of Prohibited Substances</i> or <i>Prohibited Methods</i> . The <i>EQAS</i> includes also the provision of blood samples to <u>WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP</u> for the analysis of the <del>variables of the hematological module</del> <u>blood Markers</u> of the <i>Athlete Biological Passport</i> . <i>EQAS</i> samples may be open ( <i>i.e.</i> educational; in such cases the content may be indicated), blind or

double-blind (in such cases the content is unknown to the Laboratories).

Fit(ness)-for-Purpose

Suitable for the intended purpose and ~~compliant to~~ in conformity with the ISO/IEC-17025 or ~~ISO~~ 15189, as applicable, the ISL and relevant Technical Document(s) and Technical Letter(s).

Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation

Status of ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory accreditation, which allows a Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP to make and implement restricted modifications in the ~~scope of the accreditation~~ Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, as applicable, prior to the assessment by the ~~national~~ Accreditation Body. ~~Please see Article~~ See ISL Art. 4.4.2.1-1 of the ISL for a detailed description of Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

Further Analysis

~~Any analysis of a Sample already subjected to Analytical Testing and previously reported. Further Analysis can be performed through the application of means any additional Analytical Testing performed on a Sample whether using the same Analytical Method and for any Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s), except those Prohibited Substance(s) any new or Prohibited Method(s) for which the Athlete has previously been notified of an asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation based on an Adverse~~ additional Analytical Finding established in the concerned Testing Procedure(s) (for example, new or more sensitive Analytical Methods or Analytical Methods used to identify additional Analytes).

[Prior to reporting a test result, a Laboratory may perform Further Analysis on a Sample, with no approval required. After reporting a test result, Further Analysis may be performed at any time by the same Laboratory that did the original Analytical Testing or by a different Laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory, at the direction of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organization that wishes to conduct Further Analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up results management. Any Sample storage or Further Analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organization shall be at WADA's or that Organization's expense].

[Notwithstanding the above, if a Laboratory applies an Analytical Testing Procedure during Further Analysis, which confirms the presence in the Sample of a Prohibited Substance, its Marker(s) or Metabolite(s), or of Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Method, for which an Adverse Analytical Finding had been previously reported and asserted as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Laboratory shall report the finding according to the obtained analytical results. The previously asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall then be taken into consideration during the results management process].



Identification  
Capability

Analytical parameter of assay technical performance. Lowest estimated concentration at which a Confirmation Procedure is capable of consistently identifying ~~or (i.e. confirming~~ under the stated test conditions) an Analyte, for which a Reference Material is available, according to the criteria established in the Technical Document on Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes for Doping Control Purposes (TD IDCR). The Identification Capability of a Laboratory cannot be higher than the MRPL, ~~and; however, it may be lower.~~ The Identification Capability is ~~often~~also referred to as the Limit of Confirmation (LOC) or Limit of Identification (LOI).

Independent  
Witness

A Person, invited by the Testing Authority, the Laboratory or WADA to witness parts of the Analytical Testing process. The Independent Witness shall be independent of the Athlete and his/her representative(s), the Laboratory, the Sample Collection Authority, the Testing Authority / Results Management Authority or WADA, as applicable. The Independent Witness may be indemnified for his/her service.

Initial Testing  
Procedure (ITP)

An Analytical Testing Procedure whose purpose is to identify those Samples which may contain a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance, or Prohibited Method or an elevated quantity of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Intermediate  
Precision (s<sub>w</sub>)

Variation in results observed when one or more factors, such as time, equipment, or operator are varied within a Laboratory. It is also referred to as inter-batch / inter-run precision.

International  
Standard for  
Laboratories (ISL)

The International Standard applicable to Laboratories and WADA-approved Laboratories for the ABP.

Laboratory Internal  
Chain of Custody

Documentation maintained within the Laboratory to record the chronological traceability of custody (by Person(s) or upon storage) and actions performed on the Sample and any Aliquot of the Sample taken for Analytical Testing.

[Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody is generally documented by a written or electronic record of the date, location, action taken, and the Person performing an action with a Sample or Aliquot.]

<u>Laboratory(-ies)</u>	(A) <i>WADA</i> -accredited laboratory(-ies) applying <u>Test Methods</u> and processes to provide evidentiary data for the detection and/or identification of <i>Prohibited Substances</i> or <i>Prohibited Methods</i> on the <i>Prohibited List</i> and, if applicable, quantification of a <u>Threshold Substance</u> in <i>Samples</i> of urine and other biological matrices in the context of <i>Doping Control</i> activities.
<u>Laboratory Guidelines</u>	Recommendations of <u>Laboratory</u> best practice provided by <i>WADA</i> to address specific <u>Laboratory</u> operations or to provide technical requirements and guidance on interpretation and reporting of results for the analysis of specific <i>Prohibited Substance(s)</i> and/or <i>Prohibited Method(s)</i> or on the application of specific <u>Laboratory methods/procedures</u> .  [ <u>Laboratory Guidelines</u> are posted on <i>WADA</i> 's website, are not of mandatory application and may be later incorporated, partially or in full, in <u>Technical Document(s)</u> or in the <i>ISL</i> . <u>Laboratory Guidelines</u> are approved by the <i>WADA Laboratory</i> Expert Group and become effective immediately].
<u>Laboratory Documentation Package</u>	The material produced by the <u>Laboratory</u> to support an analytical result such as an <i>Adverse Analytical Finding</i> as set forth in the <i>WADA Technical Document</i> for <u>Laboratory Documentation Packages- (TD LDOC)</u> .
<u>Limit of Confirmation (LOC)</u>	See <u>Identification Capability</u>
<u>Limit of Detection (LOD)</u>	Analytical parameter of assay technical performance. Lowest concentration of an <u>Analyte</u> in a <i>Sample</i> that can be detected, but not necessarily identified or quantified, under the stated test conditions.
<u>Limit of Identification (LOI)</u>	See <u>Identification Capability</u>
<u>Limit of Quantification (LOQ)</u>	Analytical parameter of assay technical performance. Lowest concentration of an <u>Analyte</u> in a <i>Sample</i> that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable precision and accuracy ( <i>i.e.</i> acceptable <del>measurement uncertainty</del> <u>Measurement Uncertainty</u> ) under the stated test conditions.
<u>Major Event</u>	A series of individual international <i>Competitions</i> conducted together under an international multi-sport organization functioning as a ruling body ( <i>e.g.</i> the Olympic Games, Pan American Games) and for which a significant increase of resources and capacity may be required to conduct <i>Doping Control</i> for the <i>Event</i> .

Measurement  
Uncertainty (MU)

Parameter associated with a measurement result that characterizes the dispersion of quantity values attributed to the measure –and provides confidence in the validity of the measured result–~~See [see Technical Document on Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances (TD DL)-].~~

Minimum Required  
Performance Level  
(MRPL)

Minimum analytical criterion of Laboratory technical performance established by WADA. Minimum concentration at which a Laboratory is expected to consistently detect and confirm a *Prohibited Substance* or *Metabolite* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Marker* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in the routine daily operation of the Laboratory. Individual Laboratories may and are expected to achieve better performance.–~~See [see Technical Document on Minimum Required Performance Levels for detection and identification of Non-Threshold Substances (TD MRPL)-].~~

Negative Finding

A ~~report~~test result from a ~~WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent~~Laboratory which, in accordance with the effective ISL and ~~related/or relevant~~ Technical Document(s) and/or Technical Letters, and ~~based on the accredited Analytical Testing Procedures applied at the time,~~Letter(s), concludes that no *Prohibited Substance(s)* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* (~~including elevated quantities of Threshold Substances~~) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method(s)*, ~~included in the requested Analytical Testing menu~~, were found in a *Sample*.

Non-Threshold  
Substance

A substance listed on the *Prohibited List* for which the identification, in compliance with the Technical Document on the Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of *Analytes* for *Doping Control Purposes* (TD IDCR), constitutes an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Presumptive  
Adverse Analytical  
Finding (PAAF)

The status of a *Sample* test result ~~for which there is a suspicious result in~~from the Initial Testing Procedure ~~which represents a suspicious finding~~, but for which a ~~confirmation~~Confirmation Procedure to render a conclusive test result has not yet been performed.

Provisional  
Suspension

Temporary Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation pending a final decision by WADA regarding its accreditation status.

Recovery

~~Proportion of the amount of Analyte present in or added to the sample, which is extracted and presented for measurement.~~

<u>Reference Collection (RC)</u>	A collection of samples or isolates of known origin that may be used in the determination of the identity of an unknown substance. For example, a well-characterized sample obtained from a controlled administration or from <i>in vitro</i> studies in which the presence of the substance of interest has been established.
<u>Reference Material (RM)</u>	Reference Substance or Reference Standard, which is sufficiently characterized, homogeneous and stable with respect to one or more specified properties and that has been established to be fit for its intended use in an <u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u> .
<u>Repeatability (s<sub>r</sub>)</u>	Variability of results obtained within a <u>Laboratory</u> using the same method, over a short time, using a single operator, item of equipment, etc. It is also referred to as intra-batch / intra-run precision.
<u>Reproducibility (s<sub>R</sub>)</u>	Variability of results obtained when different <u>Laboratories</u> analyze <u>Aliquots</u> of the same <u>Sample</u> . <u>Reproducibility</u> is a property of the results obtained and represents a measurable agreement of analytical results between different <u>Laboratories</u> .
<u>Revocation</u>	The permanent withdrawal of a <u>Laboratory's</u> WADA accreditation.
<u>Root Cause Analysis (RCA)</u>	<del>Investigation aiming at</del> <u>An investigation to identify one or more fundamental cause(s) of a nonconformity based on the identification of objective evidence from an assessment of the root causes of non-conformities; likely factors that led to the nonconformity.</u> The removal of a root cause factor prevents the recurrence of the <del>non-conformity</del> <u>nonconformity</u> ; in contrast, removing a causal factor can improve the outcome, but it does not prevent the recurrence of the problem with certainty.
<u>Selectivity</u>	The ability of the <u>Analytical Testing Procedure</u> to detect only the substance of interest, without interferences from the matrix or from other substance(s) present in the <u>sample</u> .
<u>Suspension</u>	The temporary withdrawal of a <u>Laboratory's</u> WADA accreditation.
<u>Technical Document</u>	Technical requirements produced by WADA on specific anti-doping topics. <u>Technical Documents</u> supersede any previous publication on a similar topic, or, if applicable, the <u>ISL</u> .  [Implementation of the requirements described in a <u>Technical Document</u> is mandatory. <u>Technical Documents</u> are approved by the WADA Executive Committee and posted on WADA's website. All <u>Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP</u> shall have the requirements of a <u>Technical Document</u> implemented in their procedures no later than its "effective date"].
<u>Technical Letter</u>	<del>Technical</del> <u>Mandatory technical</u> requirements provided by WADA in letter format from time to time ( <i>ad-hoc</i> ) to address particular issues on

the analysis, interpretation and reporting of specific *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Prohibited Method(s)* or on the application of specific Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP procedures.

~~[Technical Letters may be later incorporated, partially or in full, into future revisions of relevant Technical Document(s)].~~ Technical Letters are approved by the WADA Laboratory Expert Group/Executive Committee, and become effective immediately, unless otherwise specified by WADA].

Technical Note

Technical guidance provided by WADA to Laboratories on the performance of specific Laboratory methods or procedures.

[Technical Notes are not considered part of Technical Documents and therefore are not of mandatory application. Technical Notes are approved by the WADA Laboratory Expert Group and become effective immediately].

Test Method

See Analytical Testing Procedure. Analytical Method.

Threshold

The maximum permissible level of the concentration, ratio or score for a Threshold Substance in a Sample. The Threshold is used to establish the Decision Limit for reporting an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding for a Threshold Substance.

Threshold Substance

An exogenous or endogenous *Prohibited Substance, Metabolite* or *Marker* of a *Prohibited Substance* ~~which is analyzed quantitatively and for which an analytical result (the identification and quantitative determination (e.g. concentration, ratio or score) in excess of a pre-determined Decision Limit, or, when applicable, the establishment of an exogenous origin, constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding.~~ Threshold Substances are identified as such in the Technical Document on Decision Limits (TD DL).

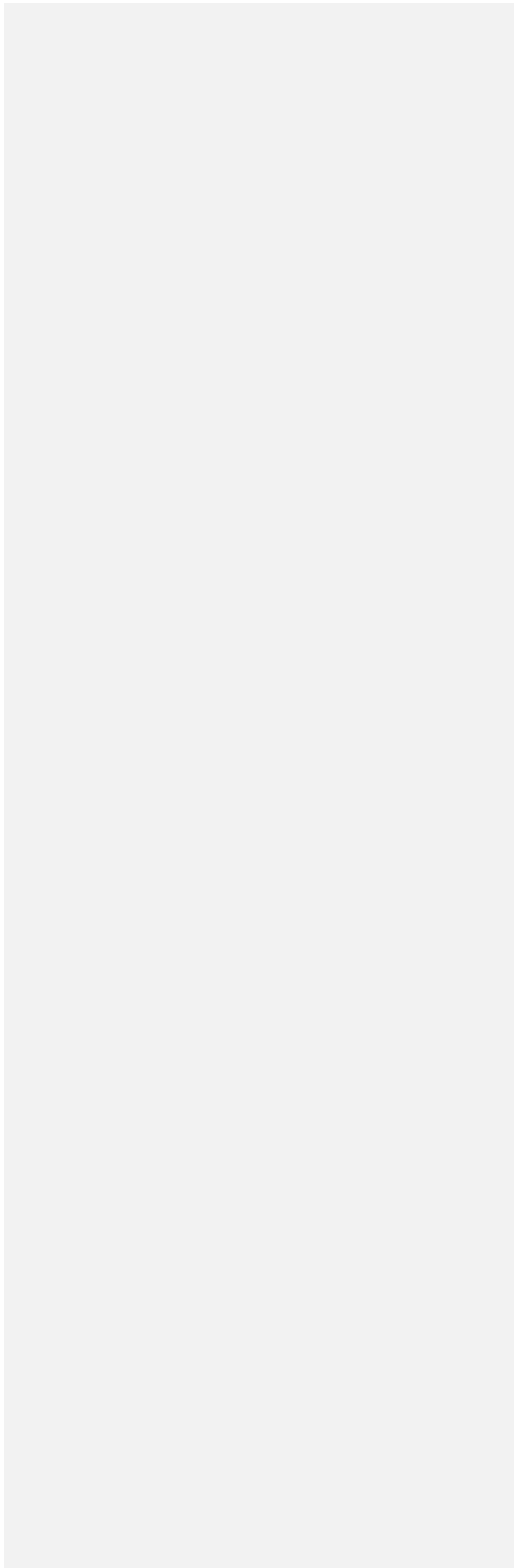
WADA-Approved Laboratory(-ies) for the ABP

Laboratory(-ies), not otherwise accredited by WADA, applying test methods which apply Analytical Methods and processes in support of the hematological module of the ABP program and in accordance with the criteria for approval of non-accredited laboratories for the ABP.

### 3.3 International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) Defined Terms

<u>Results Management Authority</u>	The organization that is responsible, in accordance with <i>Code ArticleArt.</i> 7.1, for the management of the results of <i>Testing</i> (or other evidence of a potential anti-doping rule violation) and hearings, whether (1) an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other <i>Major Event Organization</i> , WADA, an International Federation, or a <i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i> ); or (2) another organization acting pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation). In respect of <u>Whereabouts Failures</u> , the <u>Results Management Authority</u> shall be as set out in <i>ArticleArt.</i> 1.5.1.
<u>Sample Collection Authority</u>	The organization that is responsible for the collection of <i>Samples</i> in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, whether (1) the <u>Testing Authority</u> itself; or (2) another organization (for example, a third party contractor) to whom the <u>Testing Authority</u> has delegated or subcontracted such responsibility (provided that the <u>Testing Authority</u> always remains ultimately responsible under the <i>Code</i> for compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations relating to collection of <i>Samples</i> ).
<u>Sample Collection Session</u>	All of the sequential activities that directly involve the <i>Athlete</i> from the point that initial contact is made until the <i>Athlete</i> leaves the <u>Doping Control Station</u> after having provided his/her <i>Sample(s)</i> .
<u>Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis</u>	<u>A minimum of 90 mL, whether the Laboratory will be analyzing the Sample for all or only some Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.</u>
<u>Test Distribution Plan</u>	A document written by an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> that plans <i>Testing</i> on <i>Athletes</i> over whom it has <u>Testing Authority</u> , in accordance with the requirements of <i>ArticleArt.</i> 4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.
<u>Testing Authority</u>	The organization that has authorized a particular <i>Sample</i> collection, whether (1) an <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> (for example, the International Olympic Committee or other <i>Major Event Organization</i> , WADA, an International Federation, or a <i>National Anti-Doping Organization</i> ); or (2) another organization conducting <i>Testing</i> pursuant to the authority of and in accordance with the rules of the <i>Anti-Doping Organization</i> (for example, a National Federation that is a member of an International Federation).

DRAFT



## PART TWO: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS

### 4.0 ~~Section 4~~ Process and Requirements for WADA Laboratory Accreditation

This ~~Section~~section describes the specific requirements that a laboratory shall fulfill in the process of applying for, obtaining, and maintaining WADA accreditation, including requirements for Major Events.

#### 4.1 Applying for a WADA Laboratory Accreditation

##### 4.1.1 Expression of Interest

The candidate applicant laboratory shall officially contact WADA in writing to express its interest in becoming a WADA-accredited laboratory. ~~The laboratory's acceptance as a candidate laboratory is determined by the WADA Executive Committee.~~

##### 4.1.2 Submitting Initial Application Form

The candidate applicant laboratory shall submit the completed Application Form, provided by WADA, duly signed by the laboratory Director and, if relevant, by the Director of the host organization (e.g. university, hospital, public institution).

~~At this stage, An applicant laboratory may only submit an application if the following essential conditions required to be~~ fulfilled ~~by their its~~ host country ~~of the candidate laboratory are:~~

- The existence of a National Anti-Doping Program conducted by a *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or a *Regional Anti-Doping Organization* which is compliant with the *Code* and the *International Standards* of the World Anti-Doping Program;
- The ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport; and
- The payment of the national annual financial contributions to WADA.

~~Providing Letter(s) These conditions shall be recorded as part of the application.~~

##### 4.1.3 Provision of Letters of Support

##### ~~4.1.3 Upon receipt of an application and Business Plan~~

~~Upon successful completion~~verification of the conditions mentioned above, WADA shall request the candidate applicant laboratory to submit the following letters of support:

- Official letter(s) of support from host entities acceptable to WADA (e.g. universities, hospitals, private organization and/or public institutions) that guarantee sufficient annual financial support for a minimum of three (3) years, the provision of adequate analytical facilities, instrumentation and human resources, as well as support for training programs, research and development activities;
- Official letter(s) of support from *Signatory*, *Code-compliant Testing Authorities* (as determined by *WADA*) *Anti-Doping Organizations* such as a *National Anti-Doping Organization* or *Regional Anti-*



*Doping Organization* responsible for a National Anti-Doping Program, or an International Federation responsible for an International Anti-Doping Program. Such letter(s) of support ~~will guarantee that~~ shall indicate a commitment to provide the Laboratory with a minimum of 3,000 Samples<sup>7</sup> within two (2) years of obtaining WADA accreditation, ~~a minimum of 3,000 Samples<sup>8</sup> from Code-compliant Testing Authorities (as determined by WADA)~~ will be provided to the Laboratory annually;

- A declaration by the supporting *Anti-Doping Organization(s)* that their relationship with the ~~Laboratory~~ applicant laboratory is compliant with ~~ISL Article~~Art. 4.1.6Z.

#### 4.1.4 ~~The candidate laboratory~~ Provision of Business Plan

WADA shall ~~also~~ request the applicant laboratory to submit a business plan, which shall include market considerations (clients, number of Samples, maintenance costs, etc.), facility, instrumental, staffing and training needs, and shall guarantee the long-term provision of adequate financial and human resources to the ~~Laboratory~~laboratory.

#### 4.1.4.1.5 Description of the Candidate Laboratory

~~The candidate laboratory shall also~~The application materials described in ISL Arts. 4.1.1 to 4.1.4 shall be evaluated by the WADA Executive Committee to determine whether the applicant laboratory will be granted WADA candidate laboratory status and thereby continue within the WADA accreditation process.

Once approved by the WADA Executive Committee, the candidate laboratory shall complete a detailed questionnaire provided by WADA and submit it to WADA within eight (8) weeks following receipt. The questionnaire will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- ~~Staff~~ Staff list and their qualifications;
- ~~Description of physical laboratory facilities, including a description of the security considerations for Samples and records;~~
- ~~List of actual and proposed and actual~~ List of actual and proposed instrumental resources and equipment;
- ~~List of validated~~ List of validated Initial Testing Procedures and Confirmation Procedures, including target ~~substances~~ Analytes and Limits of Detection (LODs), Limits of Identification (LOIs) and, where ~~relevant~~ applicable, Limits of Quantification (LOQs) and Measurement Uncertainties (MU);
- Method validation ~~data reports~~;
- List of available Reference Materials and Reference Collections, or plans to acquire Reference

<sup>7</sup> To determine the minimum number of Samples, each urine Sample, blood Sample and ABP blood Sample provided to the Laboratory shall count as an individual Sample.

<sup>8</sup> To determine the minimum number of Samples, each urine Sample, blood Sample and ABP Sample provided to the Laboratory shall count as an individual Sample.

Materials or obtain Reference Collections:

- List of sponsors of the laboratory;
- Contract or Memorandum of Understanding with a Laboratory, which will provide mentoring and training for at least the period spanning the probationary phase of accreditation; ~~and~~
- Status of ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation; and
- Letter of compliance with the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A) signed by the laboratory Director.

WADA may require an update of this documentation during the process of accreditation.

#### 4.1.54.1.6 Initial Accreditation Fee

Prior to entering the probationary period, the candidate laboratory shall pay WADA a one-time non-refundable fee to cover the costs related to the initial accreditation process. This fee shall be determined by WADA.

#### 4.1.64.1.7 Laboratory Independence and Impartiality

~~The candidate~~ In order to avoid potential conflicts of interest, the laboratory shall be administratively and operationally independent from any organization ~~having a potential conflict of interest,~~ which could exert undue pressure on the laboratory ~~to~~ and affect the impartial execution of its tasks. This includes, but is not limited to, *Anti-Doping Organizations* or any other sport or political organizations. This is necessary in order to ensure full confidence in the laboratory's competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity, in compliance with ISO/IEC-17025.

- Administrative independence requires that the ~~candidate~~ laboratory is a separate legal entity without any administrative links to an *Anti-Doping Organization* or other sport or political organizations;
- Operational independence requires that the laboratory shall ~~have a separate budget permitting the laboratory to~~ manage its own affairs without hindrance ~~or~~ interference or direction from any *Anti-Doping Organization*, government/sport organizations or any *Person* ~~or entity~~. This includes that the laboratory must have a dedicated budget allowing the implementation of an efficient approval process for the timely procurement of necessary Reference Materials, reagents, consumables and essential equipment, as well as independent laboratory management decisions concerning the recruitment, retention and training of staff, participation in scientific meetings and symposia, etc. This does not prevent the laboratory from receiving research grants or other financial support from their host organization (e.g. university, hospital, public institution), *Anti-Doping Organizations*, sport organizations, government, or other sponsors, and following applicable accounting regulations in connection with the receipt and management of those funds.

#### 4.1.74.1.8 Compliance with the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A)

The candidate laboratory shall implement and comply with the provision(s) in the Code of Ethics. The laboratory shall provide the Code of Ethics to all employees and ensure their understanding ~~of~~ and compliance with all aspects of the Code of Ethics. ~~All laboratory employees shall be scrutinized by the laboratory Director for present and past compliance with the Code of Ethics. The~~

~~candidate laboratory shall provide WADA with a letter of compliance with the Code of Ethics signed by the laboratory Director.~~

## 4.2 Preparing for WADA Laboratory Accreditation

WADA shall conduct a pre-probationary test (PPT) and on-site assessment of the candidate laboratory at the candidate laboratory's expense. The purpose of this assessment is to ~~clarify any issues with regard to the accreditation process and to~~ obtain information about different aspects of the laboratory's competence ~~and to clarify any issues with regard to the accreditation process~~, which ~~is~~are relevant for the WADA accreditation.

### 4.2.1 Pre-Probationary Test and On-Site Assessment

4.2.1.1 Prior to entering the probationary period, a ~~team consisting of members of the WADA Science Department and the WADA Laboratory Expert Group (LabEG) or other external experts appointed by WADA~~ WADA assessment team shall conduct a pre-probationary on-site assessment of the candidate laboratory.

4.2.1.2 The candidate laboratory shall be required to participate in a ~~pre-probationary test~~ PPT consisting of at least ten (10) blind EQAS samples in order to assess its competence. The general composition and content of the blind EQAS samples and the evaluation of laboratory EQAS results are described in ISL Sections 6 and 7, respectively.

4.2.1.3 ~~Costs associated with the WADA on-site assessment and PPT shall be at the candidate laboratory's expense.~~

~~4.2.1.34.2.1.4~~ 4.2.1.4 The candidate laboratory shall report the results for the blind EQAS samples to WADA in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 6.4 within a period of ten (10) to fifteen (15) working days, as determined by WADA.

~~4.2.1.44.2.1.5~~ 4.2.1.5 The candidate laboratory shall report the test results for each of the blind EQAS samples in the ~~pre-probationary test~~ PPT in ADAMS (in compliance with ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.5.2.6), unless otherwise notified by WADA.

- Upon request, the candidate laboratory shall provide WADA with a Laboratory Documentation Package for selected EQAS samples for which there is an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. Additional data may be required upon WADA's request. This documentation shall be submitted within ten (10) working days of WADA's request or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
- For selected EQAS samples with Negative Findings, WADA may request all or a portion of the Initial Testing Procedure data.

4.2.1.54.2.1.6 After receiving the pre-probationary test PPT EQAS results, WADA shall inform the candidate laboratory of the evaluation of its performance and provide guidance for improvement. Corrective actions, if any, shall be conducted and reported by the candidate laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.

4.2.1.64.2.1.7 In addition, WADA shall provide a report of an Assessment Report regarding the outcomes of the on-site assessment, including any identified non-compliances or other deficiencies, nonconformity(-ies), in order to allow the candidate laboratory to implement the necessary improvements. Corrective actions, if requested by WADA, shall be conducted and reported by the candidate laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.

The deficiencies nonconformities identified in the WADA report Assessment Report shall be satisfactorily addressed and the recommendations for improvement should be realized implemented before the candidate laboratory can be accepted as a WADA probationary laboratory. The candidate laboratory's performance in the pre-probationary test and on-site assessment will be taken into account in the overall review of the candidate laboratory's application and may affect the timeliness of the candidate laboratory's entry into the probationary phase of accreditation.

4.2.1.74.2.1.8 The maximum length of time during which a laboratory can remain as a candidate laboratory is three (3) years, unless WADA determines that there are exceptional circumstances that justify an extension of this period.

4.2.1.84.2.1.9 Upon successful completion of the preceding provisions, as determined by the LabEG, a candidate laboratory enters the probationary phase of WADA accreditation as a "WADA probationary laboratory".

#### 4.2.2 Probationary Phase of WADA Accreditation

##### 4.2.2.1 Obtaining ISO/IEC-17025 Accreditation by the Laboratory

The probationary laboratory shall obtain ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation from a relevant an Accreditation Body, with primary reference to the interpretation and application of the ISO/IEC-17025 requirements to the Analysis analysis of Samples (see ISL Section 5). The relevant Accreditation Body shall be an International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) full member that is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA).

The probationary laboratory shall prepare and establish the required documentation and Quality Management System according to the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025 applicable to the analysis of Samples (see ISL Section 5). Based on this, the laboratory shall initiate and prepare for the accreditation

process by consulting with ~~a relevant~~an Accreditation Body. ~~An assessment by the representative(s) of the Accreditation Body, including an ISL-trained assessor, shall be conducted. The~~The probationary laboratory shall correct and document any identified ~~non-conformities~~nonconformities with the ISO/IEC-17025 standard ~~and/or the ISL~~ within defined timelines.

The Accreditation Body should send ~~summaries~~a summary of the Assessment Report and any corrective/preventive action documentation addressing ~~non-conformities~~nonconformities, in English or French, to WADA. Should the probationary laboratory prefer to send the information directly to WADA, the laboratory shall do so within a reasonable timeframe.

The ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation shall be obtained before the end of the probationary period. This is a critical and mandatory pre-requisite for obtaining WADA accreditation.

#### 4.2.2.2 Participating in the WADA EQAS Program

During the probationary period, the laboratory shall successfully analyze at least fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples, distributed over multiple EQAS rounds within a period of twelve (12) months (see ISL Section 6 for a description of the EQAS). During this period, WADA shall provide feedback to assist the probationary laboratory to improve the quality of its Analytical Testing process.

The probationary laboratory shall successfully report the results for the blind EQAS samples to WADA in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 6.4 within a period determined by WADA. The general composition and content of the blind EQAS samples and the evaluation of laboratory EQAS results are described in ISL Sections 6 and 7, respectively.

#### 4.2.2.3 Planning and Implementing Research and Development Activities

The probationary laboratory shall develop a plan for its research and development activities in the field of anti-doping science for the initial three (3)-year period after obtaining WADA accreditation, allocating at least 7% of its operational annual budget to this purpose.

At least two (2) research and development activities shall be initiated and implemented within the probationary period<sup>9</sup>. The research activities can either be conducted by the probationary laboratory alone or in cooperation with other Laboratories or other research organizations. ~~Validating or implementing with minor adjustments established anti-doping methods, or repetition of research previously published or presented by others is not considered as a research or development activity.~~

---

<sup>9</sup> ~~Validating or implementing with minor adjustments established anti-doping methods, or repetition of research previously published or presented by others, is not considered as a research or development activity.~~

As part of its laboratory monitoring activities, WADA may request documented evidence of the research and development activities in the field of anti-doping science implemented by the [probationary](#) laboratory.

#### 4.2.2.4 Planning and implementing sharing of knowledge

During the probationary period, the probationary laboratory shall demonstrate its willingness and ability [to](#) collaborate and share knowledge with other [Laboratories](#). A description of this sharing of knowledge is provided in the Code of Ethics ([ISL Annex A](#)).

#### 4.2.2.5 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Before WADA grants accreditation, probationary laboratories shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage has been obtained to cover liability of no less than two (2) million USD annually.

### 4.3 Obtaining WADA Accreditation

#### 4.3.1 WADA Accreditation Assessment

[4.3.1.1](#) Once WADA has determined that the laboratory has successfully completed the requirements of the probationary period, and upon request by the probationary laboratory [stating its readiness to proceed further](#), a Final Accreditation Test (FAT) and on-site assessment shall be conducted. ~~The by WADA. Representative(s) of the Accreditation Body may be invited as observers to the WADA on-site assessment.~~

~~4.3.1.2 As part of the FAT, the~~ probationary laboratory shall analyze a minimum of fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples in the presence of ~~a WADA representatives that include members~~~~assessment team.~~ ~~The general composition and content~~ of the ~~WADA Science Department~~~~blind EQAS samples~~ and of the ~~LabEG or other external experts appointed by WADA.~~ ~~evaluation of laboratory EQAS results are described in ISL Sections 6 and 7, respectively.~~

~~4.3.1.14.3.1.3~~ Compliance with the defined requirements in the Application of ISO/IEC-17025 to the ~~Analysis~~~~analysis~~ of ~~Samples~~, the ISL and other WADA ~~Laboratory~~ standards (~~Technical Documents~~, ~~Technical Letters~~, ~~Laboratory Guidelines~~),- and the practice and documentation of the laboratory will be assessed. The FAT shall assess both the scientific competence and the capability of the probationary laboratory to manage multiple ~~Samples~~.

~~4.3.1.24.3.1.4~~ Costs associated with the WADA on-site visit and FAT shall be at the probationary laboratory's expense.

~~4.3.1.34.3.1.5~~ The probationary laboratory shall successfully report the results for the blind EQAS samples to WADA in accordance with ISL ~~ArticleArt.~~ 6.4 within five (5) working days of opening the samples. ~~The general composition and content of the blind EQAS samples and the evaluation of laboratory EQAS results are described in ISL Sections 6 and 7, respectively, unless otherwise determined by WADA.~~

~~4.3.1.44.3.1.6~~ The probationary laboratory shall report their results in ADAMS for each of the EQAS samples in the FAT in compliance with ISL ~~ArticleArt.~~ 5.3.5.2.6, unless otherwise notified by WADA.

- Upon request, the probationary laboratory shall provide WADA with a ~~Laboratory Documentation Package~~ for selected EQAS samples for which there is an *Adverse Analytical Finding*. Additional data may be required upon WADA's request. This documentation shall be submitted within ten (10) working days of WADA's request or as otherwise indicated by WADA~~7~~.
- For EQAS samples with *Negative Findings*, WADA may request all or a portion of the ~~negative Initial Testing Procedure~~ data.

~~4.3.1.5 The accreditation assessment may be conducted together with the relevant Accreditation Body or separately if more practical.~~

~~4.3.1.64.3.1.7~~ After receiving the FAT EQAS results, WADA shall inform the probationary laboratory of the evaluation of its performance. Corrective actions, if any, shall be conducted and reported by the probationary laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.

~~4.3.1.74.3.1.8~~ WADA shall provide ~~a report of an Assessment Report with~~ the outcomes of the accreditation assessment, including any identified ~~non-compliances~~~~noncompliances~~ or other ~~deficiencies~~~~nonconformities~~ in order for the probationary laboratory to implement the necessary improvements. Corrective actions, if any, shall be conducted and reported by the probationary laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA. The ~~deficiencies~~~~nonconformities~~ shall be satisfactorily addressed and the recommendations for improvement should be ~~realized~~~~implemented~~ before accreditation can be granted.

~~4.3.1.8~~4.3.1.9 In order for a probationary laboratory to be considered for WADA accreditation, it shall have all mandatory Analytical Methods, as determined by WADA, validated and incorporated into its Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 scope of accreditation all mandatory analytical methods, as determined by WADA Accreditation.

#### 4.3.2 WADA Recommendation for Accreditation

4.3.2.1 Based on the relevant documentation received from the probationary laboratory, the ~~assessment report~~Assessment Report(s) from WADA and ~~the assessment report(s)~~ from the relevant Accreditation Body, ~~WADA~~the LabEG shall make a final recommendation concerning the accreditation of the laboratory.

Once all accreditation requirements have been satisfactorily met by the probationary laboratory, the LabEG will submit its recommendation to grant WADA accreditation of the laboratory to the WADA Executive Committee for approval.

However, if following the FAT and on-site assessment, and the review of any resulting Corrective Action Reports submitted by the probationary laboratory, the LabEG ~~has determined~~determines that the probationary laboratory should not be accredited, the laboratory will have a maximum of six (6) additional months to correct and improve ~~specific parts of their operations any pending nonconformity(-ies)~~. The provision of documentation, the analysis of additional EQAS samples and/or an additional on-site assessment, as determined by WADA, may be required and conducted at the probationary laboratory's expense. A probationary laboratory that fails to provide satisfactory improvements, as determined by the LabEG, after six (6) months may be required to renew its candidacy as described in ISL Art. 4.1.

4.3.2.2 Once a laboratory becomes a WADA-accredited laboratory, the new Laboratory shall, for a period of one (1) year, obtain a second opinion from an (other) Laboratory(-ies) before reporting any *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*. Where required, WADA may extend this requirement to obtain a second opinion beyond one (1) year.

#### 4.3.3 Issuing and Publishing of WADA Accreditation Certificate

~~A certificate~~An Accreditation Certificate signed by a duly authorized representative of WADA shall be issued in recognition of the WADA accreditation. Such ~~certificate~~Accreditation Certificate shall specify the name of the Laboratory and the period for which the ~~certificate~~Accreditation Certificate is valid. Accreditation Certificates may be issued after the effective date, with retroactive effect. A list of WADA-accredited laboratories shall be published on WADA's website.



#### 4.4 Maintaining WADA Accreditation

In order to maintain WADA accreditation, a Laboratory shall comply with the requirements described below.

##### 4.4.1 Payment of Host Country's Annual Financial Contribution to WADA

For a Laboratory to maintain its WADA accreditation status, its host country shall pay its annual financial contribution to WADA in a timely manner, as determined by WADA.

##### 4.4.1.4.2 Maintaining ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation

The Laboratory shall maintain accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025, with primary reference to the analysis of Samples (ISL Section 5), granted by a relevant Accreditation Body, which is an ILAC full member and signatory to ILAC MRA.

##### 4.4.1.4.2.1 Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation

A Laboratory may modify or add analytes Analytes to accredited scientific methods to expand their scope Analytical Testing Procedures, which are included within its Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, or develop new methods Analytical Testing Procedure(s) that involve technology already included within the scope of accreditation Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, without the need for approval by the Accreditation Body that provides the ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of that Laboratory.<sup>10</sup>

The Laboratory shall keep WADA informed if the Accreditation Body rejects an application to include such changes under the Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation<sup>11</sup>. Laboratories is not eligible for the following scenarios:

4.4.1.1.1 WADA may determine that specific methods or procedures are not eligible for a Flexible Scope of Accreditation even if the technology involved is already incorporated in the Laboratory's scope of accreditation. WADA will communicate which methods or procedures fall into this category to the Laboratories and to the Accreditation Bodies.

<sup>10</sup> The flexible system of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory accreditation shall be based on the overall assessment by the Accreditation Body of the demonstrated competence of the Laboratory in the implementation of Laboratory processes and procedures when following a Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation system. The flexible system of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory accreditation is important to ensure that Laboratories can adapt their Analytical Testing Procedures to the detection of new Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, as well as to the application of new technical and scientific developments in Analytical Testing for Doping Control.

<sup>11</sup> The flexible system of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory accreditation shall be based on the overall assessment by the Accreditation Body of the demonstrated competence of the Laboratory in the implementation of Laboratory processes and procedures when following a Flexible Scope of Accreditation system.

~~In such cases, the new method or procedure shall be properly validated and the Laboratory shall successfully participate in an inter-laboratory collaborative study or WADA-organized EQAS round in order to obtain an extension of the scope of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation by a relevant Accreditation Body before applying the method to the analysis of Samples.~~

- ~~Any new analytical method or procedure for Analytical Testing requiring expertise and technology outside the Laboratory's scope of accreditation~~New Analytical Testing Procedures: Any Analytical Testing Procedure, which is new to the field of anti-doping analysis, shall be approved as Fit-for-purpose by WADA prior to implementation by any Laboratory into the field of anti-doping analysis. WADA shall use whatever means deemed appropriate, including formal consultations with scientific expert working groups, publication(s) in peer-reviewed scientific journal(s), or participation in an inter-laboratory collaborative study or WADA-organized EQAS round to evaluate whether the test is Fit-for-Purpose prior to providing approval. Before applying such a new ~~method or procedure~~Analytical Testing Procedure to the analysis of Samples, a Laboratory shall obtain an extension of the ~~scope~~Scope of ~~accreditation~~ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by the relevant Accreditation Body and may be required to successfully participate in a WADA EQAS, if available.

- ~~Inclusion of WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedures: WADA may determine that specific Analytical Testing Procedures are not eligible for a method or procedure within the Laboratory's scope~~Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC- 17025 accreditation even if the technology involved is already incorporated in accordance with its application the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation. WADA will communicate which Analytical Testing Procedures are included in this category to the Laboratories and to the Accreditation Bodies. In such cases, the new Analytical Testing Procedure shall be properly validated and the Laboratory may be required to successfully participate in an inter-laboratory collaborative study or WADA-organized EQAS round in order to obtain an extension of the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by a relevant Accreditation Body before applying the Analytical Testing Procedure to the analysis of Samples.

Inclusion of an Analytical Testing Procedure within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation establishes that ~~method or procedure as~~ the Analytical Testing Procedure is Fit-for-Purpose, and the Laboratory shall not be required to provide ~~method~~Analytical Method validation documentation or EQAS performance data in support of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

#### 4.4.24.4.3 Participate in the WADA EQAS Program

The WADA-accredited LaboratoriesLaboratories are required to participate in the WADA EQAS on a continuous basis and meet the performance requirements of the EQAS as described in ISL Section 6.

#### 4.4.34.4.4 Laboratory Independence and Impartiality

~~The Laboratory shall be administratively and operationally independent from any organization having a potential conflict of interest, which could exert undue pressure on the Laboratory to affect the impartial execution of its tasks. This includes, but is not limited to, Anti-Doping Organizations and sports or political organizations. This is~~

~~necessary in order to ensure full confidence in the Laboratory's competence, impartiality, judgment or operational integrity, in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.~~

- ~~1. Administrative independence requires that the Laboratory is a separate legal entity without any administrative links to an Anti-Doping Organization or other sports or political organizations;~~
- ~~2. Operational independence requires no intrusion in the Laboratory operations, including the timing and reporting of test results. The Laboratory shall have a separate budget permitting the Laboratory to manage its own affairs without hindrance or interference from any Anti-Doping Organization, government or any Person or entity. This includes the implementation of an efficient approval process for the timely procurement of necessary Reference Materials, reagents, consumables and essential equipment, as well as Laboratory management decisions concerning the recruitment, retention and training of staff, participation in scientific meetings and symposia, etc. This does not prevent the Laboratory from receiving fees for analytical services, research grants or other financial support from their host organization (e.g. university, hospital, public institution), Anti-Doping Organizations, sport organizations, governments, or other sponsors, and following applicable accounting regulations in connection with the receipt and management of those funds.~~

~~The Laboratory shall strictly maintain its full administrative and operational independence and impartiality at all times (see ISL Art. 4.1.7) <sup>12</sup>.~~

#### ~~4.4.44.4.5 Documenting Compliance with the WADA Laboratory Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A)~~

~~The Laboratory shall annually provide to WADA a letter of compliance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics, signed by the Laboratory Director. All staff employed at the Laboratory, permanent or temporary, shall also read, agree to and sign the Code of Ethics as part of their personnel file on a yearly basis. The Laboratory may be asked to provide documentation of compliance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics.~~

~~The Laboratory shall establish a system requiring Laboratory staff to report any breaches of the Code of Ethics detected within identified by the Laboratory, either to the Laboratory Director or directly to WADA (if there are suspicions that the Laboratory Director may be complicit or implicated in unethical conduct). The Laboratory Director and/or WADA, respectively, shall immediately and carefully thoroughly investigate any alleged breach of the Code of Ethics.~~

~~If the Laboratory's investigation is conducted within the Laboratory and it is determined/determines that a breach of the Code of Ethics did occur/occurred, the Laboratory Director shall immediately inform WADA of the results of the investigation and the disciplinary actions taken. WADA may also request further sanctions, or implement sanctions as a result of its own investigations~~

<sup>12</sup> ~~Laboratories shall comply with the requirements of administrative and operational independence established in ISL Art. 4.4.4 (with reference to ISL Art. 4.1.7) within two (2) years of the coming into effect of this ISL version 10.0. 2019 ISL – Version 10.0~~

~~of the claim.~~ Sanctions may range from a personal reprimand to the expulsion of the implicated Laboratory staff member(s) ~~involved from the Laboratory.~~, the reporting of the breach to the pertinent authorities (e.g. law enforcement) or even the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

#### 4.4.54.4.6 Documenting Implemented Research and Development Activities

The Laboratory shall maintain a plan for research and development in the field of anti-doping science, including an annual budget in this area of at least 7 % of the total annual operational budget.

The Laboratory should document the publication of results of the research in relevant scientific papers in the peer-reviewed literature (at least one publication every two years).<sup>13</sup> The list of scientific papers shall be made available to WADA upon request. The Laboratory may also demonstrate a research program by documenting successful or pending applications for research grants ~~(at least one (1) application submitted every three (3) years). Validating or implementing with minor adjustments established anti-doping methods, or repetition of research previously published or presented by others is not considered as a research or development activity.~~

The Laboratory shall supply an annual progress report to WADA documenting research and development results in the field of anti-doping science. The Laboratory shall also relate research and development plans for the following year.

#### 4.4.64.4.7 Documenting Implemented Sharing of Knowledge

The Laboratory shall demonstrate its willingness and ability to share knowledge with other Laboratories. The Laboratory shall disseminate the results of its research and development activities to other Laboratories. The Laboratory should make at least one (1) annual contribution to an anti-doping symposium or conference. Laboratories are encouraged to participate in collaborative research projects with other Laboratories, and to exchange experience, protocols, visits of specialists and provide training to other Laboratories and probationary laboratories in specific areas of Analytical Testing.

The Laboratory shall supply an annual report on sharing of knowledge with ~~all~~ other Laboratories to WADA. A description of ~~this~~ sharing of knowledge is provided in the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A).

#### 4.4.74.4.8 Maintaining Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Laboratories shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage is

---

<sup>13</sup> Validating or implementing with minor adjustments established anti-doping methods, or repetition of research previously published or presented by others, is not considered as a research or development activity.

maintained of no less than two (2) million USD annually.

#### 4.4.8 ~~Providing Renewed Letter(s) of Support~~

~~Letter(s) of support, as described in ISL Article 4.1.3, shall be provided to WADA every two (2) years confirming three (3) years of support or unless otherwise approved by WADA.~~

#### 4.4.9 Minimum Number of Samples

In order to maintain proficiency in Analytical Testing, Laboratories are required to analyze a minimum of 3,000 Samples,<sup>14</sup> provided annually by Signatory, Code-compliant Testing Authorities~~Anti-Doping Organizations~~ (as determined by WADA) or as otherwise approved by WADA.

WADA will monitor the number of Samples tested by the Laboratory. If the number of Samples falls below 3,000 per year, the Laboratory's WADA accreditation may be suspended in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.1.

When an Anti-Doping Organization is declared non-compliant with the Code by WADA, it is recognized that this may affect a Laboratory's ability to analyze a minimum of 3,000 Samples annually. In such cases, WADA shall require that the Laboratory implement measures to maintain proficiency in Analytical Testing, for example by strengthening its internal Quality Assurance Scheme (iQAS)~~-) and internal audits program~~. WADA may also provide additional EQAS samples and/or conduct a document audit and/or an on-site assessment, at its discretion, in order to assess the status of the Laboratory's operations.

#### 4.4.10 Publication of Fee Schedule

To assist Testing Authorities in developing Test Distribution Plans in relation to the use of different Sample analysis~~Analytical Testing~~ menus for various sports or sport disciplines, Laboratories shall report into ADAMS an up-to-date price list for each type of analytical method~~Analytical Method~~ or service that is publicly available to the Anti-Doping Organizations.

#### 4.4.11 Participating in WADA ~~/~~ Accreditation Body ~~Re-assessments~~Reassessments and ~~Surveillance~~Continuous Assessments during the Accreditation Cycle

##### 4.4.11.1 Accreditation Body Re-assessment and/or ~~Surveillance~~Continuous Assessment during the Accreditation Cycle

The assessment team shall include at least one ISL-trained assessor selected by the Accreditation Body for the on-site assessment/re-assessment.

The relevant Accreditation Body should send copies of ~~the re-assessment~~a summary ~~report of the~~Assessment Report, in English or French, as well as the Laboratory responses in a timely fashion to

---

<sup>14</sup> To determine the minimum number of Samples, each urine Sample, blood Sample and ABP blood Sample provided to the Laboratory shall count as an individual Sample.

WADA. Should the Laboratory prefer to provide the ~~re-assessment~~Assessment Report summary ~~report~~ directly to WADA, ~~then~~ it shall do so within thirty (30) calendar days from receiving the Accreditation Body's ~~summary report~~Assessment Report.

The Laboratory shall provide WADA with an updated copy of the ISO/IEC-17025 Certificate and Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation as soon as it is obtained from the ~~relevant~~ Accreditation Body.

#### 4.4.11.2 WADA Assessment

WADA reserves the right to conduct document-based audits as well as inspect and assess the Laboratory through on-site assessments at any time, at WADA's expense. The notice of the assessment will be made in writing to the Laboratory Director. In exceptional circumstances, and at WADA's discretion, the on-site assessment may be unannounced.

As part of an announced or unannounced Laboratory on-site assessment, WADA retains the right to request copies of Laboratory documentation and/or request ~~re-analysis~~Further Analysis of selected "A" and/or "B" Samples either on-site or in ~~another~~an(other) Laboratory(-ies) chosen by WADA.

DRAFT

## 4.5 Removal of Samples

### 4.5.1 Removal of Samples for Further Analysis

Within the context of an investigation, WADA, initially at its expense<sup>15</sup>, may remove Sample(s) stored in a Laboratory in order to conduct Further Analysis for the purpose described in Code ArticleArt. 6.2. In such cases, WADA shall notify the Testing Authority and Results Management Authority, which shall retain ownership of the Sample(s) pursuant to ArticleISTI Art. 10.1 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI). Notwithstanding the aforementioned, WADA shall retain its the right to request Further Analysis, at its expense, as permitted by Code ArticleArt. 6.5, paragraphPara. 2.

~~In addition, WADA may also direct, at its expense, the re-analysis of Samples for purposes of Laboratory quality assessment, including the implementation of a system of exchange of Samples<sup>16</sup> reported as Negative Findings between Laboratories. In this regard, WADA may direct re-analysis of more Samples from one Laboratory and less from another Laboratory, according to the criteria established in ISL Article 6.2.1.3.~~

~~DuringWADA may delegate an observer to monitor the transfer of the Samples, which shall be implemented in accordance with WADA's instructions. During the removal of Samples, WADA shall be responsible for maintaining proper Sample chain of custody documentation and the safety and integrity of the Samples—until receipt by the other Laboratory(-ies).~~

~~WADA may also require that the Laboratory transfer the Samples. In such situations, the Laboratory shall be responsible for maintaining proper chain of custody documentation for all transferred Samples and the safety and integrity of the Samples until receipt by the receiving Laboratory(-ies).~~

### 4.5.2 Removal of Samples for Laboratory Quality Assessment

~~WADA may also direct the re-analysis of Samples, which have met the conditions described in ISL Art. 5.3.3.1, for purposes of Laboratory quality assessment, including the implementation of a system of exchange of Samples reported as Negative Findings between Laboratories<sup>17</sup>. In this regard, WADA may direct re-analysis of more Samples from one Laboratory and less from another Laboratory, according to the criteria established in ISL Art. 6.2.1.1.~~

---

<sup>15</sup> If Laboratory nonconformities are revealed in regards to the Analytical Testing of any Sample, WADA retains the rights to recover the expenses incurred in connection with the Further Analysis of the Sample from the Laboratory.

<sup>16</sup> This exchange of Samples with Negative Findings shall apply only to Samples from Testing Authorities, which are Signatories to the Code.

<sup>17</sup> An exchange of Samples with Negative Findings shall apply only to Samples from Testing Authorities, which are Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organizations.

#### 4.6 WADA Monitoring of Accreditation Status

WADA shall continuously review the compliance of Laboratories with the requirements listed in the ISL and related Technical Documents and Technical Letters. In addition, WADA shall also conduct an annual review of EQAS results and ~~the of~~ relevant routine Analytical Testing issues ~~(see ISL Section 7)~~ reported to WADA by stakeholders to assess the overall performance of each Laboratory and to decide its accreditation status.

##### 4.6.1 Maintenance of WADA Accreditation

Compliance with all the requirements established in ISL ArticleArt. 4.4, including satisfactory performance, ~~as determined by WADA,~~ by a Laboratory in the EQAS and ~~during in~~ routine Analytical Testing (see ISL Sections 6 and 7), ~~as determined by WADA,~~ is a critical requirement for the maintenance of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

##### 4.6.2 Re-accreditation Costs

On an annual basis, WADA will invoice the Laboratory for a portion of the costs associated with the re-accreditation process.

##### 4.6.3 Issuing and Publication of Accreditation Certificate

On an annual basis, when maintenance of accreditation is approved, the Laboratory shall receive a WADA Accreditation Certificate, signed by a duly authorized representative of WADA, which is issued in recognition of such accreditation. The ~~certificate~~Accreditation Certificate shall specify the name of the Laboratory and the time period for which the ~~certificate~~Accreditation Certificate is valid. WADA Accreditation Certificates may be issued after the effective date, with retroactive effect. The list of WADA-accredited Laboratories are maintained on WADA's website.

##### 4.6.4 Loss of WADA Accreditation

A Laboratory's WADA accreditation may be suspended or revoked, or subject to an Analytical Testing Restriction, whenever the Laboratory fails to comply with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, or where the ~~Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's accreditation or Analytical Testing Restriction~~ is otherwise required in order to protect the integrity of the Samples, the



Analytical Testing process or the interests of the Anti-Doping Community.

#### 4.6.4.1 Suspension of Accreditation and Analytical Testing Restriction

~~In accordance with the procedure detailed in ISL Article 7.3, the~~The Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee may suspend a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against a Laboratory if WADA identifies ~~any non-compliance~~ noncompliance with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters based on the Laboratory's performance during the EQAS or during routine Analytical Testing. ~~This decision by the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee, which is taken in accordance with ISL Art. 7.2, does not require the conduct of Disciplinary Proceedings as described in ISL Art. 4.6.4.5.~~

The Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee may also suspend a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against a Laboratory based on other evidence of ~~ISL non-compliance~~ noncompliance(s) as described immediately below or whenever it is considered that such action is necessary to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of ~~analytical~~ test results<sup>18</sup>.

~~Non-compliance~~ Noncompliances with the ISL include, but are not limited to:

- Suspension or withdrawal of ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation;
- Failure to comply with any of the requirements or standards listed in the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters;
- Serious and repeated ~~non-compliance~~ noncompliances with results reporting timelines (see ISL ~~Articles Arts.~~ 5.3.5.2.5 and 5.3.5.2.7.23);
- Failure to take appropriate corrective action after an unsatisfactory performance during routine Analytical Testing or in a blind EQAS or double-blind EQAS round;
- Failure to take appropriate corrective action for ISL and/or Technical Document and/or Technical Letter ~~non-compliance~~ noncompliance(s) identified from Laboratory on-site assessment(s);
- Failure to cooperate with WADA or the relevant Testing Authority or Results Management Authority in providing documentation;
- ~~Non-compliance~~ Noncompliance(s) with the Code of Ethics;
- Laboratory staff and/or management issues, including but not limited to:
  - Major changes in senior Laboratory management positions (~~e.g.~~ Laboratory Director, Deputy

<sup>18</sup> ~~Unless WADA determines that the non-compliance~~ noncompliance(s) leading to the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation ~~affects or to the laboratory's operational capacity as a WADA Approved imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory does not affect the Laboratory's ability to analyze blood Samples for the ABP, as determined by WADA, suspended Laboratories then the Laboratory may keep, at WADA's sole discretion, continue~~ operating in such a capacity. In such cases, WADA will inform the Laboratory individually accordingly.

Director, Quality Control Manager) without proper and timely notification to WADA;

- Failure to appoint a permanent Laboratory Director or other senior management positions (e.g. Quality Control Manager) within a reasonable timeframe;
- Failure to guarantee the competence and/or proper training of scientific staff, including, for example, the qualification of analysts as Certifying Scientists and Laboratory Supervisory Personnel (see ISL Article Arts. 5.2.2.6 and 5.2.2.7);
- Significant loss or lack of experienced staff (e.g. Certifying Scientists) that affects, as determined by WADA, the Laboratory's ability to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and reporting of test results;
- Loss of sufficient Laboratory support and Laboratory resources that affects, as determined by WADA, the quality and/or viability of the Laboratory;
- Failure to analyze the minimum number of Samples indicated in ISL Article Art. 4.4.9-1, or  
--- Failure to cooperate in any WADA enquiry in relation to the activities of the Laboratory.

#### 4.6.4.2 Revocation of Accreditation

The WADA Executive Committee shall revoke the WADA accreditation of any Laboratory if it determines that Revocation is necessary to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of analytical test results.

Revocation of WADA accreditation may be based on, but not limited to, the following ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s):

- Repeated reporting of False Adverse Analytical Findings or repeated failure to take appropriate corrective action after the reporting of a False Adverse Analytical Finding;
- Repeated reporting of False Negative Findings or repeated failure to take appropriate corrective action after the reporting of False Negative Finding(s);
- Repeated suspensions of ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation or Suspensions of WADA accreditation or repeated impositions of Analytical Testing Restrictions against the Laboratory;
- Failure to correct a ~~lack of compliance~~noncompliance with any of the requirements or standards listed in the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters by the end of the Suspension period or at the end of an extension of the Suspension period in accordance with ISL Article Art. 4.6.5-4.6.1;
- Repeated failure to comply with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters;
- Serious Laboratory ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters identified, for example, during on-site assessments, by documented client complaints or through other enquiries or investigations conducted by WADA;
- Repeated failure to take appropriate corrective action following unsatisfactory performance either in routine Analytical Testing or in a blind EQAS or double-blind EQAS round(s);

- Repeated failure to take appropriate corrective action following ISL and/or Technical Document and/or Technical Letter ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) identified from Laboratory on-site assessment(s);
- Repeated failure to analyze the minimum number of *Samples* indicated in ISL ArticleArt. 4.4.9-1;
- Continuous, serious Laboratory staff and/or management issues (e.g. continuous turnover of qualified staff affecting Laboratory expertise and competence, inadequate training, repeated failure to train and qualify an appropriate number of analysts as Certifying Scientists);
- Failure to cooperate with WADA or any relevant Testing Authority during a period of Suspension or following the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction;
- ~~Failure to inform clients~~Analysis of *Samples from Signatories in violation of a Suspension of accreditationor Analytical Testing Restriction decision;*
- A serious or repeated violation(s) of the Code of Ethics;
- Conviction of any key personnel for any criminal offence that is determined by WADA to impact the operations of the Laboratory;
- Repeated and/or continuous failure to cooperate in any WADA inquiry in relation to the activities of the Laboratory;
- Failure to maintain administrative and operational independence as described in ISL Arts. 4.1.7 and 4.4.4;
- Loss of support which significantly affects the quality and/or viability of the Laboratory; and
- Any other cause that materially affects the ability of the Laboratory to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of test results.

#### 4.6.4.3 Provisional Suspension or Provisional Analytical Testing Restriction

##### 4.6.4.3.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension or Provisional Analytical Testing Restriction

Any Laboratory shall ~~have its be~~ subject to a Provisional Suspension of WADA accreditation provisionally suspended or to a provisional Analytical Testing Restriction (as described in ISL Art. 4.6.5.1) until the final accreditation status (~~Suspension period or~~ Revocation or Analytical Testing Restriction) is determined by WADA, when any of the following conditions are met:

- ~~Reporting of a technical/methodological False Adverse Analytical Finding (ISL Article 7.3.1.4.1)~~;
- ~~Reporting of a clerical/administrative False Adverse Analytical Finding followed by the provision of an unsatisfactory Root Cause Analysis, as determined by the LabEG, and/or failure to correct the error within 24 hours from written notification by WADA (ISL Article 7.3.1.5.1)~~;
- ~~Reporting of a False Negative Finding followed by the provision of an unsatisfactory Corrective Action Report, as determined by the LabEG, or if the review of previous data reveals the reporting~~

~~of additional False Negative Findings by the Laboratory (ISL Article 7.3.2.5);~~

- Accumulation of thirty (30) or more penalty points over a 12-month period (including blind- and double-blind EQAS rounds and routine Analytical Testing) in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table ~~described in (ISL ArticleArt. 7.4;3);~~
  - ~~Accumulation of twenty (20) or more penalty points from a single EQAS round in accordance with the Points Scale Table described in ISL Article 7.4;~~
  - ~~Accumulation of twenty (20) or more penalty points~~ from double-blind EQAS samples analyzed over a twelve (12) month period ~~in accordance with the Points Scale Table described in ISL Article 7.4;~~
- ~~Accumulation of twenty (20) or more penalty points~~ during routine Analytical Testing over a twelve (12) month period, in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table ~~described in (ISL ArticleArt. 7.4; or 3);~~
  - ~~The reporting of more than one (1) False Adverse Analytical Finding or of more than two (2) independent False Negative Findings per EQAS round, or the reporting of more than three (3) independent False Negative Findings over any consecutive 12-month period (ISL Art. 7.3) <sup>19</sup>;~~
- Cases in which WADA determines that the Laboratory's non-compliance~~noncompliance~~(s) with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters may result in Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation based on ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.2.

#### 4.6.4.3.2 Optional Provisional Suspension

Provisional Suspensions or the imposition of a provisional Analytical Testing Restriction shall be lifted immediately should WADA determine that there are no longer grounds to subject the Laboratory to disciplinary action.

#### 4.6.4.3.2 Resolution Facilitation

Prior to the commencement of Disciplinary Proceedings in accordance with ISL Art. 4.6.4.5, or before any final recommendation is made by the LabEG to the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation in accordance with ISL Arts. 7.2 and 7.3, the WADA LabEG, upon request by the Laboratory Director, will hold a resolution facilitation session with the Laboratory Director (via teleconference or other means). During this session, the LabEG shall explain the Laboratory's noncompliances with the ISL and/or Technical Document(s) and/or Technical Letter(s), and offer the Laboratory Director an opportunity to provide further clarification to the WADA LabEG.

---

<sup>19</sup> Independent False Negative Findings are those produced by different and unrelated fundamental causes, as determined by WADA and based on the Root Cause Analysis investigation.

During this resolution facilitation session, the Laboratory and WADA may agree to the terms and duration of the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the terms of the Laboratory's Analytical Testing Restriction. Any such agreement must be submitted to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee for approval. Following such approval by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee, Disciplinary Proceedings will not be instituted against the Laboratory.

Should the Laboratory and WADA be unable to come to an agreement regarding the terms and duration of the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the terms of the Laboratory's Analytical Testing Restriction during the resolution facilitation session, the procedures foreseen in ISL Art. 4.6.4.5 or ISL Arts. 7.2 and 7.3, as applicable, shall be followed.

Disciplinary Proceedings may be later instituted against the Laboratory in accordance with ISL Art. 4.6.4.5 should WADA consider necessary to extend the period of the Laboratory's Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction or to take any other disciplinary action as permitted and/or required by the ISL.

#### 4.6.4.3.3 Optional and Voluntary Provisional Suspension and provisional Analytical Testing Restriction

The Chair of the WADA Executive Committee may also impose a Provisional Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or impose a provisional Analytical Testing Restriction against a Laboratory in cases where the LabEG or WADA determines that it is required to protect the integrity of the Analytical Testing process and the interests of the Anti-Doping Community.

~~Suspension~~Following the imposition of an optional Provisional Suspension or a provisional Analytical Testing Restriction against a Laboratory, the resolution facilitation session detailed in ISL Art. 4.6.4.3.2 shall be followed.

A Laboratory may also subject itself to a voluntary Provisional Suspension or provisional Analytical Testing Restriction pending the determination of the status of its WADA accreditation as provided in the ISL.

#### 4.6.4.4 Suspension, Analytical Testing Restriction and Revocation Procedures

In cases involving a Laboratory's unsatisfactory performance in the EQAS or during routine Analytical Testing, the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory shall proceed in accordance with ISL ArticlesArts. 7.32 and 7.43.

For all other cases of potential Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or possible imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction against a Laboratory in relation to the grounds described in ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.1.2, Disciplinary Proceedings will be initiated as provided in ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.5 below.

#### 4.6.4.5 Disciplinary Proceedings – Suspension, Analytical Testing Restriction or Revocation

##### 4.6.4.5.1 Institution of Disciplinary Proceedings

~~Subject to the exception provided in ISL Article 4.6.4.4.1,~~ WADA shall institute Disciplinary Proceedings against a Laboratory to suspend or revoke its WADA accreditation, or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction, whenever it considers that the Laboratory's actions constitute ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters as described in ISL ArticlesArts. 4.6.4.1-~~2~~ and 4.6.4.2-~~2~~, respectively, or whenever the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction, is necessary to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of analytical test results.

The institution of WADA Disciplinary Proceedings against a Laboratory does not apply to the situations described in ISL Arts. 7.2 and 7.3, on which basis the LabEG may make direct recommendations to the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee in regards to the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation (in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table).

##### 4.6.4.5.2 WADA Investigation

Before Disciplinary Proceedings are instituted against a Laboratory, WADA, in collaboration with the LabEG where necessary or applicable, shall conduct an investigation, either on its own initiative or upon request by any other interested party, to determine whether, based on the available evidence, the Laboratory's actions constitute a ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters.

Once the investigation is completed, WADA shall produce an investigation report (Case Summary Report) indicating whether it considers that the Laboratory's ~~actions~~action(s) constitute a ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, and may include a recommendation regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

If WADA considers that the Laboratory's actions are ~~non-compliant~~noncompliant with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, WADA shall institute Disciplinary Proceedings against the Laboratory in accordance with the procedure indicated in the Procedural Rules for the Disciplinary Committee of the ISL (the "Procedural Rules") found in Annex B of the ISL.

##### 4.6.4.5.3 Disciplinary Committee

~~1-~~Within five (5) working days of receiving the Case Summary Report and supporting documentation or any other evidence of ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, WADA shall institute Disciplinary Proceedings against the Laboratory and constitute, except in the ~~situations~~situations described in ISL Article 4.6.4.4.1Arts. 7.2 And 7.3, an impartial Disciplinary Committee (DC) in accordance with Article Art. 1 of the Procedural Rules.

~~(ISL Annex B).~~ The ~~Disciplinary Committee~~DC shall be responsible for conducting Disciplinary Proceedings in accordance with the Procedural Rules~~;~~.

The WADA Case Summary Report ~~shall~~ be provided to the Laboratory and the Disciplinary CommitteeDC with a recommendation regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation. The Laboratory shall be permitted to make written submissions and provide any supporting documents or evidence in accordance with ArticleArt. 3 of the Procedural Rules~~;~~ (ISL Annex B).

The ~~Disciplinary Committee~~DC shall issue a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee or, where applicable, to the WADA Executive Committee, regarding the action(s) to be taken with regard to the Laboratory's WADA accreditation in accordance with the requirements and procedure described in ArticleArt. 7 of the Procedural Rules~~;~~ (ISL Annex B).

#### 4.6.4.5.4 Notification of Decision

Upon completion of the procedure indicated in ISL ArticleArts. 4.6.4.5, 7.2 or ~~Articles 7.3 and 7.4~~, as applicable, and in accordance with the timelines indicated in Art. 7 of the ~~Annex B~~ Procedural Rules ~~of the (ISL Annex B)~~, WADA shall provide the Laboratory with written notice of its decision regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation ~~electronically~~. This notice shall state the following:

- 1) That the Laboratory's WADA accreditation has been maintained (including warnings, if applicable); or
- 2) That the Laboratory's WADA accreditation has been suspended or revoked ~~including or that an Analytical Testing Restriction has been imposed against the Laboratory~~.

Such notice shall include:

- The reason(s) for Suspension or Revocation ~~or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction~~;
- The terms of the Suspension ~~or~~, Revocation, ~~or Analytical Testing Restriction~~; and
- The period of Suspension ~~or of Analytical Testing Restriction~~, if applicable.

For proceedings conducted pursuant to ~~Section~~ISL Art. 4.6.4.5, WADA shall also provide the Laboratory with a copy of the ~~Disciplinary Committee's~~DC's recommendation regarding the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation ~~or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory~~.

#### 4.6.4.5.5 Effective Date and Appeals

A Suspension ~~or Analytical Testing Restriction~~ is effective immediately ~~effective~~ upon receipt of notification ~~of the decision~~.

A Revocation takes effect one (1) month after notification. ~~A Laboratory, which has received notice that disciplinary proceedings to revoke its WADA accreditation have been instituted against it, shall be immediately subject to a Provisional Suspension until a decision regarding the status of its accreditation is made by WADA. If the WADA Executive Committee decides not to revoke the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, the Provisional Suspension is terminated immediately and any proposed Revocation shall not take place. The Laboratory shall remain under Suspension until such a time when the Revocation becomes effective, or pending the outcome of any possible appeal of the Revocation decision by the Laboratory.~~

A Laboratory may appeal a decision by WADA to revoke or suspend its WADA accreditation, ~~or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction~~, to CAS in accordance with Code ~~Article~~Art. 13.7. The Laboratory shall have twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date of receipt of the decision from WADA to file an appeal to CAS.

#### 4.6.4.6 Public Notice

WADA shall announce a change in a Laboratory's accreditation status on its website, ~~including as soon as the Laboratory is notified by WADA of its decision. The public notice shall include~~ the name and address of any Laboratory that has had its accreditation suspended or revoked, ~~and the Laboratory or that has been subjected to an Analytical Testing Restriction, as well as the name of any Laboratory that has had its Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction lifted. In cases of Laboratory Revocation, the public notice shall specify that the Laboratory shall remain under Suspension until the date when the Revocation becomes effective, as determined in ISL Art 4.6.4.5.5 above.~~

WADA shall also indicate the terms and length of ~~the Suspension or the Analytical Testing Restriction~~, as well as the nature of the Laboratory's ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters.

WADA's website shall be updated regarding a Laboratory's accreditation status.

### ~~4.6.5~~ Consequences of Suspended or Revoked Accreditation

#### ~~4.6.5.1~~ Suspension

~~4.6.6.4.6.5~~ **A Laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been suspended is ineligible to perform or Analytical Testing of Samples for any Signatory, except when the Suspension is restricted to a particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or to a specific Analytical Testing Procedure, or when**



~~the non-compliance(s) do not affect blood analyses performed as a WADA-approved laboratory for the ABP.~~<sup>Restriction</sup>

#### 4.6.5.1 Analytical Testing Restriction

If WADA determines that the ~~non-compliance~~<sup>noncompliance</sup>(s) are limited to a class of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* or to a specific *Analytical Testing Procedure*, WADA ~~may limit the Suspension to the~~<sup>will impose an</sup> *Analytical Testing Restriction* for that class of *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* or ~~for~~ the specific *Analytical Testing Procedure* in which the ~~non-compliance~~<sup>noncompliance</sup>(s) occurred.

The Laboratory shall inform its clients of the imposed Analytical Testing Restriction and shall subcontract the affected analyses to another Laboratory(-ies) during the period of the Analytical Testing Restriction, as provided in ISL Art. 5.4.8. A Laboratory under an Analytical Testing Restriction shall inform WADA of the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies).

If the reason for the *Analytical Testing Restriction* was related to the reporting of *False Adverse Analytical Finding(s)*, all analyses employing the affected *Analytical Testing Procedures* shall cease immediately.

The Laboratory shall transfer<sup>20</sup> the following *Samples* (“A” and “B” *Samples*) in the Laboratory’s custody, which involve the analysis of the same class of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* and/or the application of the affected *Analytical Testing Procedure(s)* subjected to the *Analytical Testing Restriction*, to another Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the “A” and, if needed, the “B” *Confirmation Procedures* (unless otherwise instructed by WADA):

- *Samples*, which had been previously reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- *Samples*, which have been opened and were undergoing analysis for the *Initial Testing Procedure(s)* at the time of the *Analytical Testing Restriction* decision;
- *Samples* for which the “A” or “B” *Confirmation Procedures* had been completed, but results of the analysis had not been reported by the *Analytical Testing Restriction* date, or *Samples* which had been undergoing “A” or “B” *Confirmation Procedures* at the time of the imposition of the *Analytical Testing Restriction*;
- *Samples* which have been reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* based on the “A” *Confirmation Procedure* prior to the imposition of the *Analytical Testing Restriction*. These *Samples* shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions. Should a “B” *Confirmation Procedure* be requested during the period of the *Analytical Testing Restriction*, both “A” and “B” *Samples* shall be transferred<sup>15</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the “A”

---

<sup>20</sup> The Laboratory under *Analytical Testing Restriction* shall contact the relevant *Testing Authority(-ies)* to make arrangements for the transfer of these *Samples* to subcontracted *Laboratory(-ies)*, chosen by the *Testing Authority*, within thirty (30) calendar days of being notified of the *Analytical Testing Restriction* decision. All associated costs shall be borne by the Laboratory under *Analytical Testing Restriction*.

Confirmation Procedure to be performed again and for the performance of the “B” Confirmation Procedure, if applicable.

If the Analytical Testing Restriction has been caused by the reporting of False Negative Finding(s), and further investigation reveals that other Negative Finding(s) had been reported for Samples that are still stored in the Laboratory, the Laboratory shall inform the Testing Authority and WADA. In such cases, both the “A” and “B” containers of the relevant Samples shall be transferred<sup>15</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for Further Analysis, as determined by WADA. These re-analyses may be applied to the class of Prohibited Substances and/or Prohibited Methods or to the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) that were associated with the Negative Finding(s), as determined by WADA.

#### 4.6.5.2 Suspension Laboratory

A Laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been suspended is ineligible to perform Analytical Testing of Samples for any Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organization. This provision does not apply when the noncompliance(s) that led to the Suspension do not affect blood analyses for the ABP.

4.6.6.1.14.6.5.2.1 If the reason for the Suspension was related to a violation of the Code of Ethics (Annex A), all ~~ongoing analyses~~ Analytical Testing in the suspended Laboratory shall cease immediately and the Laboratory shall transfer<sup>21</sup> all Samples (both the “A” and “B” Samples) in the Laboratory’s custody to other Laboratory(-ies) chosen by the Testing Authority(-ies).

4.6.6.1.24.6.5.2.2 If the reason for the Laboratory Suspension was related to the reporting of false Adverse Analytical Finding(s), all ongoing analyses in the suspended Laboratory Analytical Testing shall cease immediately.

In addition, the Laboratory shall ~~transfer<sup>14</sup>~~ transfer<sup>16</sup> the following Samples (“A” and “B” Samples) in the Laboratory’s custody to another Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the “A” and, if needed, the “B” Confirmation Procedures, unless otherwise instructed by WADA:

---

<sup>21</sup> The suspended or revoked Laboratory shall contact the relevant Testing Authority(-ies) to make arrangements for the transfer of Samples to Laboratory(-ies), chosen by the Testing Authority, within thirty (30) calendar days of being notified of the Suspension or Revocation decision. Any additional costs of analysis to those previously agreed or already paid to the suspended or revoked Laboratory, shall be borne by the Laboratory under Suspension- or Revocation. In cases of ~~violations of the~~ Code of Ethics violations, the suspended or revoked Laboratory shall also reimburse the Testing Authority for the costs of ~~those previous re-analyses that have to be repeated~~ in another Laboratory. The suspended or revoked Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including ~~the provision of providing~~ the Sample code(s) and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies).

Testing Authorities should consider differences in analytical capacity between the suspended or revoked Laboratory and the receiving Laboratory(-ies) (e.g. Limits of DetectionLOI for Non-Threshold Substances, capacity to perform specific analyses, ~~which are not part of the mandatory Analytical Testing menu~~). In such cases, the Testing Authority may consult the Laboratories implicated and/or WADA for guidance.

- ~~Samples~~, which had been previously reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for the same class of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* when applying the same Confirmation Procedure;
- ~~Samples~~ for which Initial Testing Procedures had been completed and produced Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding(s), but results for which Confirmation Procedures had not yet been reported yet performed at the time of the Laboratory's Suspension;
- ~~Samples~~, which have been opened and were undergoing analysis for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) at the time of Laboratory the Suspension;
- ~~Samples~~ which have been received at the Laboratory but not opened yet at the time of the Laboratory's Suspension (these ~~Samples~~ shall be kept sealed in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions until ~~transfer~~<sup>11</sup>transfer<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies)).
- ~~Samples~~ for which "A" or "B" Confirmation Procedures had been completed, but results of the analysis had not been reported by the Suspension date, or ~~Samples~~ which had been undergoing "A" or "B" Confirmation Procedures at the time of Laboratory the Suspension;

~~• Samples~~ which have been reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* based on the "A" Confirmation Procedure prior to the Laboratory Suspension;

- ~~If the Suspension of the Laboratory included the analysis of blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), Samples collected prior to the Suspension date may be analyzed by the Laboratory<sup>22</sup>. The reporting of results for the relevant Sample(s) in ADAMS shall include a comment regarding the Laboratory's Suspension at the time of analysis so that the Testing Authority/APMU can take this information into account during the results management process.~~

4.6.6.1.34.6.5.2.3 A Laboratory that has had its WADA accreditation suspended for reasons other than a violation of the Code of Ethics or the reporting of false *Adverse Analytical Findings(s)* shall take the following steps with the ~~Samples~~ in the Laboratory's custody, unless otherwise instructed by WADA:

- ~~Samples~~ which have been ~~already~~ analyzed and reported as a Negative Finding, and which have either been stored in the Laboratory for a period of less than three (3) months or had been placed in long-term storage upon request by the Testing Authority or WADA:

These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions. The Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including the provision of the Sample codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies).

~~1. These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Chain of Custody and appropriate storage~~

<sup>22</sup> ~~Due to the negative impact of time on the integrity of blood Samples used for ABP analyses, it is not practical to send the Samples to other Laboratories for analysis.~~

~~conditions. The Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including the provision of the Sample codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies);~~

If the ~~Suspension of the Laboratory~~ has been caused by the reporting of ~~false~~ ~~False~~ ~~Negative Finding(s)~~, and further investigation reveals that other ~~Negative Finding(s)~~ had been reported ~~for Samples that are still stored in~~ by the Laboratory, the Laboratory shall inform the Testing Authority and WADA. In such cases, both the "A" and "B" containers of the relevant ~~Samples~~ shall be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ ~~transferred~~ <sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory, ~~chosen by the Testing Authority(-ies)~~ for the performance of the "A" and, if needed, the "B" ~~Confirmation Procedures~~. Further Analysis, as determined by WADA. These analyses may be applied for all the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the requested Analytical Testing menu, or be limited to the class of *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* or to the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) that were associated with the Negative Finding(s), as determined by WADA.

- ~~Samples~~ for which Initial Testing Procedures had been completed, but results had not been reported ~~yet~~ at the time of the ~~Laboratory's~~ Suspension:

If the Initial Testing Procedure(s) have produced Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding(s), both the "A" and "B" ~~Samples~~ shall be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ ~~transferred~~ <sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the "A" and, if needed, the "B" Confirmation Procedures.

In addition, if the ~~Suspension of the Laboratory~~ has been caused by the reporting of ~~false~~ ~~False~~ ~~Negative Finding(s)~~ and the Initial Testing Procedure(s) have produced negative results, both the "A" and "B" ~~Samples~~ shall also be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ ~~transferred~~ <sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the repetition of the Initial Testing Procedure(s) and, if needed, the performance of Confirmation Procedures. These analyses may be applied for all the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the requested Analytical Testing menu, or be limited to the class of *Prohibited Substances* and/or *Prohibited Methods* or to the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) that were associated with the Negative Finding, as determined by WADA.

If the reason for ~~the Suspension of the Laboratory~~ was not related to the reporting of ~~false~~ ~~False~~ ~~Negative Findings~~ and the Initial Testing Procedures have produced negative results, the ~~Sample(s)~~ shall be reported in ADAMS as Negative Finding(s). ~~These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions. The Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including the provision of the Sample codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies).~~

These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions until further notice by WADA. The Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including the provision of the Sample codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies).

- ~~Samples~~ which have been opened and were undergoing analysis for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) at the time of ~~Laboratory~~ the Suspension:

~~If the reason for Suspension of the Laboratory was not related to the reporting of falseFalse Negative Finding(s), the Laboratory shall continue to analyse these Samples until all Initial Testing Procedures are completed. ~~If the Initial Testing Procedures produce Negative Findings, the Laboratory shall report these findings into ADAMS and these Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions ~~until further notice by WADA. The Laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including the provision of the Sample codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies)~~.~~~~

However, if the Initial Testing Procedure has produced a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding, both the "A" and "B" Samples shall be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ transferred<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the "A" and, if needed, the "B" Confirmation Procedures.

If the Suspension of the Laboratory has been caused by the reporting of falseFalse Negative Finding(s), then the Laboratory shall cease all analyses and have ~~both~~ the "A" and "B" Samples ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ transferred<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the "A" and, if needed, the "B" Confirmation Procedures.

- Samples which have been received at the Laboratory but not opened yet at the time of the Laboratory's Suspension:

These Samples shall be kept sealed in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions until ~~transfer<sup>16</sup>~~ transfer<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for Analytical Testing.

- Samples for which "A" or "B" Confirmation Procedures had been completed, but results of analysis had not been reported by the Suspension date, or Samples which had been undergoing "A" or "B" Confirmation Procedures at the time of ~~Laboratory~~ the Suspension:

~~Both~~ the "A" and "B" Samples shall be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ transferred<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the repetition of the "A" and, if applicable, the "B" Confirmation Procedures.

- Samples which have been reported as an Adverse Analytical Finding based on the "A" Confirmation Procedure prior to the Laboratory Suspension:

~~These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions.~~ These Samples shall be kept in the Laboratory under proper Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and appropriate storage conditions. Should a "B" Confirmation Procedure be requested during the Laboratory Suspension, both "A" and "B" Samples shall be ~~transferred<sup>16</sup>~~ transferred<sup>16</sup> to another Laboratory(-ies) for the "A" Confirmation Procedure to be performed again and for the performance of the "B" Confirmation Procedure, if applicable.

4.6.6.1.44.6.5.2.4 ~~If the Suspension of the Laboratory included~~ concerned the analysis of blood Samples for the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP), Samples collected prior to the Suspension date

may be analyzed by the ~~Laboratory~~<sup>12</sup>~~Laboratory~~<sup>23</sup>. The reporting of results for the relevant *Sample(s)* in ADAMS shall include a comment regarding the ~~Laboratory's Suspension~~ at the time of analysis so that the ~~Testing Authority/~~ APMU can take this information into account during the results management process.

~~4.6.6.1.54.6.5.2.5~~ During the ~~Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction~~ period, the ~~Laboratory~~ will continue participating in the WADA EQAS program. WADA may require the ~~Laboratory~~ to analyse additional blind EQAS samples and/or perform an on-site assessment, at any time and at the expense of the ~~Laboratory~~, in order to evaluate the ~~Laboratory's~~ status.

#### ~~4.6.6.24.6.5.3~~ Revocation

A ~~Laboratory~~ whose WADA accreditation has been revoked is ineligible to perform Analytical Testing of Samples for any Testing Authority. The Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody maintained by a revoked ~~Laboratory~~ for stored *Samples* is valid until such time that arrangements can be made, in consultation with WADA, for the transfer<sup>16</sup> of relevant *Samples* to ~~other Laboratories, another Laboratory(-ies)~~.

A ~~Laboratory~~ whose WADA accreditation has been revoked shall contact the relevant Testing Authority(-ies) to make arrangements for the transfer<sup>16</sup> of all *Samples* in the ~~Laboratory's~~ custody, to a Laboratory(-ies) chosen by the Testing Authority, within thirty (30) calendar days of being notified of the decision revoking its WADA accreditation. ~~All ongoing analyses in the revoked Laboratory shall cease and the Samples shall be transferred<sup>12</sup> to another Laboratory to perform the necessary analyses.~~ The ~~Laboratory~~ whose accreditation has been revoked shall inform WADA of such actions including ~~the provision of providing~~ the *Sample* codes and the identity of the relevant Testing Authority(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies).

~~4.6.6.2.1 Blood Samples collected for the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) prior to the Revocation date may be analyzed by the Laboratory<sup>12</sup>. The reporting of results for the relevant Sample(s) in ADAMS shall include a comment regarding the Laboratory's Revocation at the time of analysis so that the Testing Authority/APMU can take this information into account during the results management process.~~

#### ~~4.6.74.6.6~~ Reinstatement of Suspended Accreditation or lifting of the Analytical Testing Restriction

WADA shall lift the Suspension of the ~~Laboratory's~~ WADA accreditation or lift the Analytical Testing Restriction only when the ~~Laboratory~~ provides satisfactory evidence, as determined by WADA, that appropriate steps have been taken to remedy the ~~issue noncompliance~~(s) that resulted in the Suspension of the ~~Laboratory's~~ WADA accreditation or the imposition of the Analytical Testing Restriction, and that proper measures have been implemented to satisfactorily address the condition(s) specified, if any, for reinstatement of WADA accreditation.

<sup>23</sup> Due to the negative impact of time on the integrity of blood *Samples* used for ABP analyses, it is not normally feasible to send the ABP blood *Samples* to other Laboratories for timely analysis.

#### 4.6.7.14.6.6.1 Extension of Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction

If a Laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been suspended or has been the subject of an Analytical Testing Restriction has not corrected the ISL ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) that resulted in the Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction, or if WADA identifies any additional ISL ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) during an on-site assessment conducted during the initial Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction period, either the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or Analytical Testing Restriction shall be further extended or the Laboratory's accreditation shall be revoked, as determined by WADA.

The Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction period may be extended up to a maximum of an additional six (6) months, based on justifiable delays in submitting satisfactory corrective actions. The Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or Analytical Testing Restriction, including any extensions of a Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction, shall not exceed twelve (12) months, unless otherwise determined by WADA.

If applicable, a delay in the delivery of the ISO/IEC-17025 accreditation to the Laboratory by the relevant Accrediting Body may also constitute grounds to extend the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

The decision to extend the Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the period of the Analytical Testing Restriction shall be rendered by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee on the basis of a recommendation from the LabEG. WADA will provide the Laboratory with a decision of the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee extending the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or extending the period of the Analytical Testing Restriction.

The Laboratory may appeal WADA's decision to extend the Suspension of its WADA accreditation or to extend the period of the Analytical Testing Restriction in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.75.5.

If, in accordance with the terms of the extension of the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the terms of the extension of the Analytical Testing Restriction, the Laboratory provides evidence determined to be satisfactory by WADA that all of the identified ISL and/or Technical Document and/or Technical Letter ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance(s) have been corrected, the Laboratory's accreditation shall be re-instated or the Analytical Testing Restriction may be lifted by decision of the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee.

If the Laboratory has not provided evidence determined to be satisfactory by WADA at the end of the extended Suspension or extended Analytical Testing Restriction period, the Laboratory's accreditation shall be revoked. The decision to revoke a Laboratory's WADA accreditation shall be rendered by the WADA Executive Committee. WADA will notify the Laboratory of the decision of the WADA Executive Committee to revoke the Laboratory's WADA accreditation in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.65.4.

The Laboratory may appeal *WADA's* decision to revoke its *WADA* accreditation in accordance with ISL ArticleArt. 4.6.4.7-5.5.

#### 4.6.7.24.6.6.2 Revoked Accreditation

If a laboratory whose *WADA* accreditation has been revoked wishes to seek a new *WADA* accreditation, it must seek *WADA* accreditation as a new laboratory in accordance with ISL ArticlesArt. 4.1-and 4.2.

When seeking a new *WADA* accreditation, the laboratory may request ~~the granting by that~~ *WADA* ~~of a fast track mechanism to enter and~~ expedite the probationary phase of accreditation, which shall be approved by the *WADA* Executive Committee. To do so the Laboratory shall provide *WADA*, as part of its application for a new accreditation, with information that it considers constitutes "exceptional circumstances" that may justify modifying the requirements of ISL Articles 4.1 and/or 4.2-Art. 4.1 and expediting the probationary phase of accreditation. At its sole discretion. *WADA's* Executive Committee may determine whether such modifications are justified and which steps must be followed prior to granting approval to the laboratory, ~~at its sole discretion~~, to enter the probationary phase of accreditation.



#### 4.7 Accreditation Requirements for Major Events

*Major Event Organizations* should give preference to use existing facilities of an accredited laboratory (*i.e.* a Laboratory) for the analysis of *Samples*.

In some cases, the reporting time requirements for a Major Event may require that the Laboratory facility be located in proximity to the Major Event such that *Samples* can be delivered by *Doping Control* staff. This may require the establishment by an existing Laboratory of a temporary “satellite facility”, which shall start sufficiently in advance to validate operations at the “satellite facility” and perform the Analytical Testing for the Major Event.

In addition, the Laboratory operations necessary for a Major Event may be such that the existing Laboratory facilities are not adequate. This may require the expansion of existing facilities, re-location of the Laboratory to a new permanent facility, the addition of personnel, and/or the acquisition of additional equipment. The Director of the Laboratory designated to perform the Analytical Testing shall ensure that a proper Quality-Management System, performance, security and safety are maintained.

There shall be agreement sufficiently ahead of the Major Event between the *Major Event Organization* and the Laboratory in regards to Analytical Testing requirements such as test result turn-around time, the expected number of blood and urine *Samples* to be analyzed, or the number of specific analyses (*i.e.* not considered as part of the routine Analytical Testing menu) required. The Laboratory shall be required to report on staffing and equipment issues as required by *WADA*.

##### 4.7.1 Major Event Analytical Testing in the Laboratory Facilities

When Analytical Testing services for a Major Event are provided in the existing facilities of an accredited laboratory (*i.e.* a Laboratory), the *WADA* accreditation status of the Laboratory applies and no additional *WADA* Accreditation Certificate for the Major Event needs to be issued. However, the Laboratory shall meet the requirements listed below in this ISL ArticleArt. 4.7.1.

If requested by the *Major Event Organization* and in accordance with applicable national laws or workplace regulations, Laboratories providing Analytical Testing services during a Major Event or storing *Samples* collected at a Major Event should, when justified, monitor the Laboratory perimeter and the access to *Sample* storage room(s) through the use of CCTV cameras.

##### 4.7.1.1 Participation in ~~an initial~~ WADA/Accreditation Body Assessment(s)

*WADA* may perform one or more on-site assessment(s) to the Laboratory facility as soon as it is available to determine whether the facility is Fit-for-Purpose. Expenses related to such a visit shall be at the Laboratory's expense. Particular emphasis will be placed on the adequacy of security considerations, the physical layout of the space to ensure that adequate separation of various parts of the Laboratory are maintained, to provide a preliminary review of other key support elements and to assess compliance with the ISL and Technical Documents and Technical Letters.

The Laboratory shall address and satisfactorily correct all ~~non-compliances~~noncompliances identified during the on-site assessment(s) or resulting from its analysis of EQAS samples. The documentation of the corrective actions shall be submitted to *WADA* as instructed and prior to start of the scheduled Analytical Testing for the Major Event.

#### 4.7.1.2 Participation in the WADA EQAS

At its sole discretion, WADA may submit EQAS samples to the Laboratory for analysis.

The Laboratory shall implement, document, and provide to WADA corrective action(s) for failure to successfully complete the EQAS. Unsatisfactory responses and/or required action shall result in disqualification of the Laboratory from performing the Analytical Testing for the Major Event.

The EQAS process should include any additional personnel that are added to the staff for the Major Event. The EQAS samples shall be analyzed using the same ~~methods and procedures~~ Analytical Testing Procedures that will be used for the analysis of Samples for the Major Event.

#### 4.7.1.3 Completing a Pre-Event Report on Facilities and Staff

4.7.1.3.1 The Laboratory shall inform WADA of all senior personnel temporarily working in the Laboratory.

4.7.1.3.2 The Laboratory Director shall ensure that these personnel are adequately trained in the methods, policies, and procedures of the Laboratory. Particular emphasis should be given to the Code of Ethics and the confidentiality of the results management process. Adequate documentation of training of these temporary employees shall be maintained by the Laboratory.

4.7.1.3.3 At least two (2) months prior to start of Analytical Testing for the Major Event, the Laboratory shall provide a report to WADA consisting of the following:

- A valid signed contract between the Laboratory and the responsible Testing Authority / Major Event Organization including a Test Distribution Plan detailing the Sample collection schedule, number of urine and blood Samples and requests for specific analyses (e.g. erythropoiesis stimulating agents);
- An organizational chart including Laboratory staff and temporary staff scientists employed by the Laboratory for the Major Event. Supporting information such as job titles and responsibilities shall be included;
- A training plan with timelines for new staff, including temporary staff and invited scientists;
- A list of instrumental resources and equipment including identification of ownership;
- A summary of the results management process including criteria for determining analytical results (*Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, etc.*); and
- List of ~~methods~~ Analytical Testing Procedures in the Laboratory's ~~scope~~ Scope of ~~accreditation~~ ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation and other method details as requested by WADA.

Any changes to the elements included in the Laboratory report should be immediately reported to WADA.

#### 4.7.1.3.4 Additional Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Laboratories performing Analytical Testing during a Major Event should verify their professional liability risk insurance coverage and, if appropriate, obtain complementary coverage to adequately cover liability associated with the analysis of Samples and the hiring of additional temporary staff during the Major Event.

#### 4.7.2 Major Event Analytical Testing in “Satellite” Laboratory Facilities

In addition to the accreditation requirements for Major Events listed in ISL ArticleArt. 4.7.1 above, if the Laboratory is required to move or extend its operation temporarily to a new physical location (“satellite facility”), it shall also meet the following requirements:

##### 4.7.2.1 Participating in an initial ~~WADA~~ Accreditation Body Assessments

WADA may perform an initial on-site assessment to the Laboratory “satellite facility” as soon as it is available to determine whether the facility is adequate. The Laboratory shall be responsible for expenses related to such on-site assessment(s). It is a WADA requirement that an ISL trained assessor shall participate in the Accreditation Body assessment of the “satellite facility”. Particular emphasis will be placed on the adequacy of security considerations, the physical layout of the space to ensure that adequate separation of various parts of the Laboratory are maintained, and to provide a preliminary review of other key support elements and to assess compliance ~~to~~with the ISL and ISO/IEC-17025.

4.7.2.2 The Laboratory shall be responsible for providing WADA with regular and timely written updates on the progress of the testing facilities and capabilities.

4.7.2.3 All methods or equipment unique to the “satellite facility” shall be validated or qualified at least one (1) month prior to the WADA “satellite facility” final accreditation assessment. Any changes to ~~methods~~Test Methods, equipment or other procedures in the Quality Manual shall also be validated prior to the assessment.

##### 4.7.2.4 Documenting ISO/IEC-17025 Accreditation of the Satellite Facility

At least one (1) month prior to the start of scheduled Analytical Testing for the Major Event, the Laboratory must provide documentation that the relevant Accreditation Body has ~~accredited~~approved the continued accreditation or accepted the suitability of the “satellite facility” ~~in compliance with the Application of ISO/IEC-17025 to the Analysis of Samples (ISL Section 5).~~.

##### 4.7.2.5 Participating in WADA Accreditation Assessment(s)

WADA shall perform on-site assessment(s) or document audit(s) of the “satellite facility”. Expenses related to such visit(s) shall be at the Laboratory’s expense. These assessment(s) may include analysis of a set of EQAS samples. Particular emphasis will be placed on involvement of new staff members to assess their competence.

##### 4.7.2.6 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Before WADA grants accreditation for Analytical Testing during the Major Event, “satellite” laboratories shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage has been obtained to cover liability associated with the analysis of Samples during the Major Event.

#### 4.7.2.7 Obtaining a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate

The Laboratory's "satellite facility" shall obtain a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate for the Major Event.

Based on the documentation provided, WADA reserves the right to make a decision regarding accreditation of the Laboratory "satellite facility". In the event that accreditation is awarded, WADA shall issue ~~an~~ a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate for the period of the Major Event, which includes an appropriate time before and after the actual duration of the Major Event.

In the event that the accreditation is not awarded, it is the responsibility of the Testing Authority / Major Event Organization to activate a contingency plan in order to ensure Analytical Testing of Samples in compliance with ISL requirements during the Major Event.

#### 4.7.3 Monitoring and Assessment during a Major Event

4.7.3.1 WADA may choose at its sole discretion to have ~~an~~ observer(s) in the Laboratory during the Major Event. The Laboratory Director and staff ~~are expected to shall~~ provide full cooperation and access to the observer(s).

4.7.3.2 WADA, in conjunction with the Major Event Organization or relevant International Federation, may submit double-blind EQAS samples to the Laboratory.

4.7.3.3 In the event of a False Adverse Analytical Finding, the Laboratory shall immediately cease Analytical Testing for that class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods. The Laboratory shall apply corrective action(s) within twelve (12) hours of notification of the False Adverse Analytical Finding. All Samples reported with an Adverse Analytical Finding for the class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for which the ~~non-compliance~~ noncompliance occurred and analyzed prior to the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding shall be re-analyzed. The results of the investigation and analysis ~~will~~ shall be presented to WADA within twenty-four (24) hours unless otherwise agreed in writing.

4.7.3.4 In the event of a False Negative Finding, the Laboratory will be required to investigate the root cause and apply corrective actions within twenty-four (24) hours of notification of the False Negative Finding. An appropriate number of Samples reported ~~negative~~ as a Negative Finding for the class of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods for which the ~~non-compliance~~ noncompliance occurred shall be re-analyzed ~~to ensure that the risk of False Negative Finding(s) is minimal.~~ The results of the investigation and analysis ~~will~~ shall be presented to WADA within forty-eight (48) hours unless otherwise agreed in writing.

Criteria for

#### 4.8 Approval of non-WADA ~~Accredited-accredited~~ Laboratories for ~~conducting analyses for the Athlete Biological Passport~~ **ABP**

The ~~current~~ network of WADA-accredited laboratories may be geographically limited to fully serve the practical development of the ~~Athlete Biological Passport-ABP~~. Therefore, ~~WADA has developed the following criteria for non-WADA-accredited laboratories located in regions that cannot be served by a Laboratory and that, which~~ have the capacity to analyze blood ~~variables~~ **Markers**, ~~may apply for WADA approval for the purposes of conducting blood Samples analysis for in support of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport in accordance with Article 6.2 of the Code ABP in regions that cannot be served by a Laboratory.~~

**~~This set Process for Approval of criteria has been established in order to ensure that the relevant requirements are met by non-WADA-accredited laboratories to produce and deliver quality analyses of hematological variables to the anti-doping system for the benefit of the Athlete Biological Passport.~~**

##### 4.8.1 ~~Criteria for approval of WADA-approved~~ Laboratories for the ~~ABP (in no particular order of importance):~~

- ~~Valid ISO accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189) with primary reference to the analysis of blood samples;~~
- ~~Analytical instrumentation which is compliant with the Athlete Biological Passport requirements;~~
- ~~Satisfactory participation in the WADA EQAS or similar WADA-approved quality assurance program for analysis of blood variables;~~
- ~~Compliance with relevant WADA documents including this ISL Section 5, with primary reference to the analysis of blood Samples, relevant sections of ISL Section 6 and Annex A;~~
- ~~Blood analysis procedures in compliance with the Technical Document on "Blood Analytical Requirements for the Athlete Biological Passport" (TD BAR);~~
- ~~Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody compliant with the applicable Technical Document (TD LCOC);~~
- ~~Conformity in reporting to Testing Authorities or Anti-Doping Organizations (in compliance with Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages TD LDOC)~~

- ~~Knowledge of WADA Guidelines, including the WADA Athlete Biological Passport Operating Guideline;~~
- ~~Cooperation in support of the administrative and legal process when anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs) are reviewed and issued by Anti-Doping Organizations;~~
- ~~Obtain support of one or more Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organizations in order to initiate the approval process by WADA; and~~
- ~~Anti-Doping Organization's expected number of Samples that will be provided per year.~~

#### ~~4.8.2 Approval Procedure for WADA-approved Laboratories for the ABP~~

~~4.8.2.1 Interested laboratories and supporting Anti-Doping Organizations are requested to contact WADA to initiate the approval process. The procedure shall follow the relevant provisions of ISL Section 4 (with specific exceptions based on the particular needs of the Athlete Biological Passport) pertaining the approval of non-WADA-accredited laboratories.~~

~~4.8.2.2 Relevant provisions of ISL, as applied to the process and requirements for WADA approval include:~~

##### ~~4.8.2.3 4.8.1.1 ISL 4.1.1 Expression of Interest; and Letter(s) of Support~~

- ~~ISL 4.1.2 Submit initial Application Form;~~
- ~~ISL 4.1.3 Provide letter(s) of support and business plan;~~
- ~~ISL 4.1.4 Description of the Candidate Laboratory (the information should be specific to the conduct of Analytical Testing in support of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport);~~

~~ISL 4.1.5 The applicant laboratory shall officially contact WADA in writing to express its interest in becoming a WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP. The expression of interest shall also include letter(s) of support from one or more Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organization(s). The letter(s) of support shall indicate the estimated number of ABP blood Samples that will be provided per year to the applicant laboratory, as well as the reason(s) why an existing Laboratory is not a viable option for the Anti-Doping Organization's ABP program.~~

##### ~~4.8.1.2 Submit Initial Application Form and Questionnaire~~

~~The applicant laboratory shall submit a completed initial application form and laboratory questionnaire, provided by WADA, with supporting documentation for review by the LabEG.~~

~~An applicant laboratory may only submit an application if the following essential conditions are fulfilled in its host country:~~

- ~~The existence of a National Anti-Doping Program conducted by a National Anti-Doping Organization and/or a Regional Anti-Doping Organization which is compliant with the Code and the International~~

Standards of the World Anti-Doping Program:

- The ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport; and
- The payment of the annual financial contributions to WADA.

These conditions shall be recorded as part of the application.

4.8.2.44.8.1.3 Obtaining ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 Accreditation-Fee (if applicable);

- ~~ISL 4.1.7 Compliance with the Code of Ethics;~~
- ~~ISL 4.2.2.2 Participate in the WADA EQAS or similar WADA-approved quality assurance program (applied to Analytical Testing in support of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport);~~
- ~~ISL 4.2.2.5 Professional Liability insurance coverage;~~

ISL 4.3.1 Participate in a WADA The applicant laboratory shall obtain ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 accreditation from an Accreditation Body, which is an ILAC full member and is a signatory to the ILAC MRA.

The laboratory shall correct and document any identified nonconformities with the ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 requirements within defined timelines. The Accreditation Body should send a summary of the Assessment Report and any corrective/preventive action documentation addressing identified nonconformities, in English or French, to WADA. Should the applicant laboratory prefer to send the information directly to WADA, the laboratory shall do so within a reasonable timeframe.

A valid ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 accreditation certificate and Scope of Accreditation shall be provided to WADA before the WADA-approval can be granted.

4.8.1.4 WADA On-Site Assessment for the ABP Approval

Prior to approval, WADA shall conduct an on-site assessment (applicable to Analytical Testing in support of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport); of the applicant laboratory at the applicant laboratory's expense. The purpose of this assessment is to obtain information about different aspects of the laboratory's competence and verify compliance with the relevant ISL and TD BAR requirements for the ABP and to clarify any issues with regard to the approval process.

- ~~ISL 4.3.2 WADA report and recommendation; and~~

ISL 4.3.3 Issue and publication of WADA shall provide an Assessment Report regarding the outcomes of the on-site assessment, including any identified nonconformity(-ies), in order to allow the applicant laboratory to implement the necessary improvements. Corrective actions, if requested by WADA, shall be conducted and reported by the applicant laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.

The nonconformities identified in the WADA Assessment Report shall be satisfactorily addressed and the recommendations for improvement should be implemented before the applicant laboratory can be accepted as a WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP. The applicant laboratory's performance in the

on-site assessment will be taken into account in the overall review of the laboratory's application and may affect the timeliness of the WADA approval.

#### 4.8.1.5 Participating in the WADA EQAS Program for the analysis of ABP blood Markers

The applicant laboratory shall be required to participate in at least three (3) WADA EQAS rounds for the analysis of ABP blood Markers with satisfactory performance, as determined by the LabEG. During this period, WADA may provide feedback to assist the applicant laboratory to improve the quality of its Analytical Testing process.

#### 4.8.1.6 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Before WADA grants approval, applicant laboratories shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage has been obtained to cover liability of no less than two (2) million USD annually.

#### 4.8.1.7 Granting of WADA Approval

The maximum length of time during which a laboratory can remain as an applicant laboratory for the ABP is one (1) year, unless WADA determines that there are exceptional circumstances that justify an extension of this period.

Upon successful fulfilment of the requirements stated in the preceding provisions by an applicant laboratory, the LabEG will submit a recommendation to the WADA Executive Committee to grant the laboratory the status of WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP.

- Upon granting of WADA approval for the ABP, a WADA Approval Certificate signed by a duly authorized representative of WADA (exclusive to Analytical Testing in support of the hematological module of the Athlete Biological Passport).

Hematological Module of the ABP) will be issued to the laboratory. The WADA Approval Certificate shall specify the name of the WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP and the period for which the WADA Approval Certificate is valid. WADA Approval Certificates may be issued after the effective date of the WADA approval, with retroactive effect. A list of ~~WADA-approved~~ Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall be maintained on WADA's website and in ADAMS for stakeholder reference.

#### 4.8.2 Maintenance of Status as a WADA-approved Laboratory for the ABP

For a laboratory to maintain its WADA approval status for the ABP, the laboratory shall meet the following requirements:

- Payment by the host country of the annual financial contribution to WADA in a timely manner, as determined by WADA;
- Analysis of ABP blood Samples from Testing Authorities, which are Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organizations, as determined by WADA;
- Satisfactory performance, as determined by WADA, by a Laboratory in the WADA EQAS or similar WADA-approved quality assurance program for the analysis of ABP blood variables Markers



and during routine Analytical Testing of ~~*Athlete Biological Passport Samples*~~ constitutes a critical requirement for the maintenance of the Laboratory's status as a WADA-approved ~~ABP~~ blood Samples:

- Maintenance of a valid ISO accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189) with primary reference to the analysis of blood samples;
- Availability of analytical instrumentation, which is compliant with the requirements of the hematological module of the ABP, as determined by WADA;
- Implementation of Analytical Testing Procedures for the measurement of individual Athlete blood Markers, which are in compliance with the Technical Document on "Blood Analytical Requirements for the Athlete Biological Passport" (TD BAR);
- Compliance with relevant WADA documents, including the relevant articles of the ISL Section 5, with primary reference to the analysis of blood Samples;
- Documented compliance with the Code of Ethics (ISL Annex A);
- Maintenance of Professional Liability Insurance Coverage;
- Implementation of Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody procedures, which are compliant with the Technical Document on Laboratory for the ABP-Documentation Packages (TD LDOC);
- Production of a Blood ABP Laboratory Documentation Package or a Blood ABP Laboratory Certificate of Analysis in compliance with the TD LDOC;
- Cooperation in support of the administrative and legal processes instigated when anti-doping rule violations are issued and managed by Anti-Doping Organizations.

~~4.8.3.14.8.2.1~~ A laboratory's WADA approval for the ~~*Athlete Biological Passport*~~ ABP may be suspended or revoked whenever the WADA-approved Approved Laboratory for the ABP fails to comply with the ISL and/or applicable Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, or where the Suspension or Revocation of the laboratory's approved status is otherwise required in order to protect the integrity of the ~~*Athlete Biological Passport*~~ ABP blood Samples, the Analytical Testing process for the ABP and the interests of the Anti-Doping Community.

~~Section~~ Disciplinary proceedings to suspend or revoke a laboratory's WADA approval for the ABP shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in ISL Art. 4.6.4.5, and any references made therein, and the Procedural Rules found in Annex B of the ISL, all of which shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

## 5.0 Application of ISO/IEC\_17025 to the Analysis of Samples

### 5.1 Introduction and Scope

This ~~Section~~section of the ISL is intended as an extension of the application of ISO/IEC\_17025 to the field of *Doping Control*. Any aspect of Analytical Testing or management not specifically discussed in this document or in the relevant Technical Documents, Technical Letters or Laboratory Guidelines shall be governed by ISO/IEC\_17025. The application focuses on the specific parts of the processes that are critical with regard to the quality of the Laboratory's performance as a WADA-accredited laboratory (*i.e.* a Laboratory) and are therefore significant in the evaluation and accreditation process.

This ~~Section~~section introduces the specific performance standards for a Laboratory. The conduct of Laboratory Analytical Testing is considered a process within the definitions of ISO\_17000. Performance standards are defined according to a process model where the Laboratory practice is structured into three main categories of processes:

- ~~Structural and Resource Requirements;~~
- ~~Process Requirements;~~
- ~~Management Requirements.~~

### 5.2 Structural and Resource Requirements

#### 5.2.1 General

General structure and resource requirements shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC\_17025.

#### 5.2.2 Laboratory Personnel

~~5.2.2.1 Every Person employed by, or under contract with, the Laboratory shall have an accessible personnel file, which shall contain copies of his/her curriculum vitae or qualification form, a job description, records of completed and ongoing training and records of authorization to perform their defined duties.~~

~~5.2.2.2.1~~ The Laboratory Director is responsible for ensuring that the Laboratory personnel are adequately trained and have the experience and skills necessary to perform their duties.

~~5.2.2.35.2.2.2~~ All personnel shall have a thorough knowledge of their responsibilities including the security of the Laboratory, the Code of Ethics, confidentiality of Analytical Testing results, Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody protocols, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for any Analytical Testing Procedure that they perform.

~~5.2.2.4 All Laboratory personnel shall sign the WADA Laboratory Code of Ethics on a yearly basis and the signed documents shall be kept as part of their personnel file. The Laboratory shall maintain appropriate confidentiality of personal information.~~

~~5.2.2.3 The Laboratory shall have records for every Person employed by, or under contract with, the Laboratory including a curriculum vitae or qualification form(s)/certificate(s), a job description, records of completed and ongoing training and records of authorization to perform their defined duties.~~

~~5.2.2.55.2.2.4~~ Laboratory Director

The Laboratory shall have a qualified ~~person~~Person as the Laboratory Director to assume professional, organizational, educational, operational and administrative responsibilities. The Laboratory Director plays an essential role in the anti-doping Laboratory operations and the WADA accreditation is delivered based upon such qualification as well as on the Laboratory operational performance.

~~Any personnel changes to the position of Laboratory Director shall be communicated to WADA no later than one (1) month prior to the scheduled date the Laboratory Director vacates his/her position. A succession plan shall be forwarded to WADA. WADA reserves the right to review the credentials of such appointment and either approve it or reject it in accordance with the above qualifications.~~

The Laboratory Director qualifications shall include:

- Doctoral degree (Ph.D. or equivalent) in one of the natural sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical analysis, preferably in the anti-doping area. In the absence of a Doctoral degree, at least a ~~Masters~~Master's degree and extensive and appropriate anti-doping science experience and training (e.g. a senior Laboratory position for a minimum of ten (10) years), including the documented ability to develop analytical methodology and oversee research projects;
- Experience and competence in the analysis of chemical and biological material for the classes of substances and methods used in doping;
- Knowledge of drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics;
- Proficiency in English to an extent that allows him/her to adequately perform his/her functions as part of the international anti-doping community and in accordance with the Code, the ISL, Technical Documents, Technical Letters and Laboratory Guidelines.

Any personnel changes to the position of Laboratory Director shall be communicated to WADA no later than one (1) month prior to the scheduled date the Laboratory Director vacates his/her position. A succession plan shall be forwarded to WADA. WADA reserves the right to review the credentials of such appointment and either approve it or reject it in accordance with the above qualifications.

#### 5.2.2.5 Laboratory Quality Manager

The Laboratory shall have a single staff member appointed as the Laboratory Quality Manager ~~in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.~~ The Quality Manager shall have responsibility and authority to implement and ensure compliance with the Quality Management System. The Quality Manager's priority and functions shall be focused on quality assurance and quality control activities. The Quality Manager ~~shall~~should remain independent, as much as possible, from routine Laboratory analytical activities.

The Laboratory Quality Manager qualifications shall include:

- At least Bachelor's Degree (or similar) in one of the natural sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical sciences;
- Appropriate experience of two (2) years or more in laboratory analytical procedures;
- Appropriate documented ~~training,~~ qualifications and ~~experience of at least five (5) years~~training in laboratory quality management, including ISO/IEC-17025-;
- Ability to ensure compliance with the Quality Management System and quality assurance processes.

#### 5.2.2.6 Laboratory Certifying Scientists

The Laboratory shall have qualified personnel to serve as Certifying Scientists to review all pertinent analytical data, Analytical Method validation results, quality control results, Laboratory Documentation Packages, and to attest to the validity of the Laboratory's Test Reports~~test results~~.

The qualifications of Certifying Scientists shall include:

- At least a Bachelor's Degree (or similar) in one of the natural sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical analysis, preferably in the anti-doping area. In the absence of a bachelor's degree, documented experience of five (5) years or more in a Laboratory as senior scientist (e.g. supervisor, section head) may be considered equivalent to a Bachelor's degree for this position;
- Appropriate training and experience of three (3) years or more, as well as theoretical knowledge and technical competence in the analysis and interpretation of results for chemical or biological materials, including the classes of substances and methods used in doping;
- Knowledge of relevant WADA Technical Documents, Technical Letters, Laboratory Guidelines and other technical standards;

- Experience in the use of relevant analytical techniques such as chromatography, immunoassays, electrophoresis or mass spectrometry;
- Adequate training in the Laboratory's Quality-Management System and thorough understanding of its application into Laboratory processes.

#### ~~5.2.2.85.2.2.7~~ Laboratory Supervisory Personnel

All ~~supervisory personnel~~Laboratory Supervisors shall have a thorough understanding of the Laboratory's-Quality Management System including the review, interpretation and reporting of test results, the maintenance of Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody, and proper implementation of corrective and preventive actions in response to analytical problems.

The qualifications for a ~~supervisor~~Laboratory Supervisor shall include:

- At least a Bachelor's Degree (or similar) in one of the natural sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical analysis, preferably in the anti-doping area. Documented experience of two (2) years or more in a Laboratory may be considered equivalent to a Bachelor's degree for this position;
- Experience in the use of relevant analytical techniques such as chromatography, immunoassays, electrophoresis or mass spectrometry;
- Ability to comply with the Quality-Management System and quality assurance processes.

#### 5.2.3 Laboratory facility and Environmental Conditions

##### 5.2.3.1 Environmental Control

##### 5.2.3.1.1 Maintaining Appropriate Electrical Services

- The Laboratory shall ensure that adequate electrical service is available~~7~~ by provision of an alternative power supply~~, so that there is no compromise of stored data~~ (e.g. UPS system and/or power generators~~7~~).
- All Laboratory instrumentation and equipment critical to Laboratory operations should be supported in such a way that service is not likely to be interrupted~~7~~.
- The Laboratory shall have policies in place to ensure the integrity of refrigerated and/or frozen stored *Samples* in the event of an electrical failure.

5.2.3.1.2 The Laboratory shall have a written safety policy and compliance with Laboratory safety policies shall be enforced.

5.2.3.1.3 The storage and handling of controlled substances shall comply with applicable national legislation.

##### 5.2.3.2 Security of the Facility, Equipment and Systems

The Laboratory shall have Fit-for-Purpose facilities including sufficient space for dedicated administrative, Sample handling, Sample storage and analytical areas, which comply with the security requirements outlined below.

5.2.3.2.1 The Laboratory shall have a policy for the security of its facilities, equipment and systems against unauthorized access, which may include a threat and risk assessment performed by expert(s) in the relevant field.

5.2.3.2.2 A *Person* shall be assigned as the security officer, who has overall knowledge of the security system and/or serves as the liaison *Person* with the security services of the host organization (e.g. university, hospital, research institute).

5.2.3.2.3 Two (2) main levels of access shall be considered defined in the Quality Manual or Management System and evaluated in the threat assessment plan:

- Reception Zone: An initial point of control beyond which unauthorized individuals shall not be permitted.

The Laboratory shall have a system to register visitors and authorized individuals to the Laboratory. They shall be supplied with an identification badge while in the Laboratory facilities.

- Controlled Zones: Access to these areas shall be monitored (e.g. through the use of electronic access system(s) such as biometric and/or personal identification cards) and records of access by visitors shall be maintained.

Access to the Laboratory Controlled Zones shall be strictly limited (and monitored) and restricted to Laboratory staff and temporarily approved/authorized personnel (e.g. maintenance engineers, auditing teams). All other visitors to the Laboratory Controlled Zones shall be permanently/continuously escorted by Laboratory staff member(s). Access to the Laboratory Controlled Zones shall be defined in the Laboratory's Quality-Management System.

5.2.3.2.4 The Laboratory should have a dedicated area within the Controlled Zone for *Sample* receipt and Aliquot preparation.

5.2.3.2.5 The Laboratory should have a dedicated area within the Controlled Zone for *Sample* storage.

~~5.2.3.2.6 Security of *Sample* storage rooms and devices shall be ensured by controlled access through the use, for example, of a personal magnetic/electronic badge to enter the *Sample* storage room in combination with a mechanical key to access the *Sample* storage devices, if applicable (e.g. refrigerators, freezers).~~

~~5.2.3.2.7~~ 5.2.3.2.6 Access to stored *Samples*<sup>24</sup> shall be restricted to authorized personnel in charge of *Sample* reception, aliquoting and storage activities, and to, based on a risk

<sup>24</sup> ~~This This~~ refers to "A" and "B" *Samples* stored in *Sample* collection containers (urine collection bottles, blood collection tubes) and should not be confused with access to Aliquots, which should be accessible to analysts for the performance of Analytical Testing Procedures.

~~assessment by the Laboratory Senior Management (Director, Deputy/Scientific Director, Quality Manager).~~

~~5.2.3.2.85.2.3.2.7~~ The Laboratory may implement additional security measures, which should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

#### 5.2.3.3 Confidentiality of data, information and operations

- The Laboratory should implement a clean desk policy and either file securely any confidential or sensitive information or properly destroy it before disposal.

Laboratory staff shall be trained on how to comply with a clean desk policy, on how to ensure confidentiality of information and operations, as well as on the risks of corruption attempts by third parties~~7~~.

- Laboratory staff shall be trained to protect their personal access badge during and out of working hours~~7~~.
- In order to minimize any attempts of fraud or counterfeit, the Laboratory should implement a policy to ensure that discarded urine and blood *Sample* containers, as well as the seals and rings, cannot be collected by unauthorized staff or recovered after disposal (for example, bottles should be destroyed or garbage should be properly sealed).

#### ~~5.2.3.45.1.1.1 Relocation of Laboratory Facilities~~

~~In cases where a Laboratory is to relocate to a new physical space, on a permanent or semi-permanent basis, a report containing the following information shall be provided to WADA no later than three (3) months prior to the relocation:~~

- ~~• Description of circumstances for moving Laboratory operations into a new space and anticipated effect on capabilities;~~
- ~~• Relocation date(s) including date of closing of existing facility operations and date of opening of future facility operations;~~
  - ~~1. Date(s) of ISO/IEC 17025 inspection(s) of new facilities (evidence of continued accreditation required when made available by the Accreditation Body);~~
- ~~• New Laboratory contact information and coordinates;~~
- ~~• Assessment of the effect of the Laboratory relocation on client operations.~~

#### 5.2.3.55.2.3.4 Control of Data and Computer Security

~~5.2.3.5.15.2.3.4.1~~ All reasonable measures, including a proper thorough risk assessment and vulnerability test, shall be undertaken to prevent intrusion and copying of data from computer systems and to detect security failures. Laboratories shall implement firewalls and other cyber security measures consistent with best practice and any applicable governmental regulations.

~~5.2.3.5.2 The Laboratory should commission an external provider, on a regular basis (e.g. yearly), to conduct a vulnerability test on the Laboratory network to detect security failures.~~

~~5.2.3.4.2 Access to computer terminals, computers, servers or other operating equipment shall be controlled-restricted to authorized personnel (e.g. by using access passwords (to be changed on a regular basis, e.g. monthly) or other means of employee recognition).~~

~~5.2.3.5.3 The Laboratory shall implement a data and identification.~~

~~5.2.3.5.45.2.3.4.3 The Laboratory shall implement a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) to ensure a information management system, a software-based solution that supports and maintains proper traceability of Laboratory operations. Where the LIMS lacks detailed operations (for example, for (e.g. a Laboratory Information Management System, LIMS) with secure and restricted access to stored electronic data as well as information and data exchange capabilities (e.g. with Laboratory instruments and ADAMS). The system may also feature workflow management, data tracking support, Sample and Aliquot Laboratory Internal Laboratory Chain of Custody or control of stocks of Reference Materials), this, etc., which can also be supplemented by addressed with proper documentation-audit trails.~~

~~5.2.3.5.55.2.3.4.4 The operating analytical Laboratory shall implement a secure datafile storage system that prevents data loss (e.g. failed hard drive), unauthorized access and destruction of data (e.g. fire, flooding). The datafile storage system shall ensure that at least two independent, regularly backed-up copies of all analytical/LIMS/instrument software and all analytical and LIMS files shall be backed up on a regular basis, e.g. weekly. An updated are available. At least one backup copy shall be either stored in a restricted and secure environment either in the Laboratory in a manner ensuring physical integrity (e.g. fire and water-proof safe) or kept in a secure off-site at a secure location (e.g. in an external mirror back-up in a mirrored server located in a safe and secure environment) in order to avoid destruction of data in cases of fire, explosion, intrusions, etc.-restricted area that guarantees the integrity of the server and the stored data).~~

~~5.2.3.5.65.2.3.4.5 The software shall prevent the changing of results, unless there is a system to document record the change and the Person doing the editing, and that editing is limited to users with proper level of access.~~

~~5.2.3.5.75.2.3.4.6 All data entry related to the reporting of test results, recording of reporting processes and all changes to reported data shall be recorded with an audit trail. This shall include the date and time, retention of original data, reason for the change to original data and the individual performing the task.~~

~~5.2.3.65.2.3.5 Laboratory Equipment~~

~~5.2.3.6.15.2.3.5.1 A List list of available equipment is to shall be established and maintained.~~

~~5.2.3.6.25.2.3.5.2 As part of the Quality Management System, the Laboratory shall operate a program for the maintenance and calibration of equipment according to ISO/IEC-17025.~~



~~5.2.3.6.35~~ 5.2.3.5.3 General Laboratory equipment (fume hoods, centrifuges, evaporators, etc.) that is not used for analytical measurements should be maintained by visual examination, safety checks, performance verification and cleaning as necessary. Calibrations are only required where the setting can significantly change the test result. A maintenance schedule, at least in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations or local regulations, if available, shall be established for general Laboratory equipment that is used in Analytical Testing Procedure(s).

~~5.2.3.6.45~~ 5.2.3.5.4 Equipment or volumetric devices used in measuring shall have periodic performance checks and/or calibrations along with servicing, cleaning, and repair.

~~5.2.3.6.55~~ 5.2.3.5.5 Qualified subcontracted vendors may be used to service, maintain, and repair measuring equipment.

5.2.3.5.6 All maintenance, service, and repair of equipment shall be ~~documented–recorded~~.

#### 5.2.3.6 Relocation of Laboratory Facilities

In cases where a Laboratory is to relocate to a new physical space, on a permanent or temporary basis, a report containing the following information shall be provided to WADA no later than three (3) months prior to the relocation:

- Description of the circumstances for moving Laboratory operations into a new space and anticipated effect on capabilities;
- Relocation date(s) including date of closing of existing facility operations and date of opening of future facility operations;
- Expected date(s) of assessment of the new facilities by the Accreditation Body (evidence of continued accreditation and/or acceptance of suitability of the new Laboratory facility required when made available by the Accreditation Body);
- New Laboratory contact information and coordinates;
- Assessment of the effect of the Laboratory relocation on client operations.

### 5.3 Process Requirements

The Laboratory shall maintain paper or electronic Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody ~~procedures for the control of, traceability and accountability for Samples and Aliquots from Sample receipt through the final disposal of the Samples and Aliquots. The procedures shall be compliant in~~ compliance with the WADA Technical Document on Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody- (TD LCOC).

### 5.3.1 Reception, Registration and Handling of *Samples*

5.3.1.1 ~~The Laboratory may receive Samples~~ ~~may be received by any method acceptable under, which have been collected, sealed and transported to the Laboratory according to~~ the WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI).

5.3.1.2 The transport container shall be inspected and any irregularities recorded.

5.3.1.3 The transfer of the *Samples* from the courier or other delivery *Person* shall be ~~documented~~ recorded including, at a minimum, the date, the time of receipt, ~~and~~ the initials or (electronic) signature of the Laboratory representative receiving the *Samples* ~~and the courier company tracking number, if available~~. This information shall be included into the Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody record(s) of the *Sample*(s).

5.3.1.4 The Laboratory shall have a system to uniquely identify the *Samples* and associate each *Sample* with the collection document or other external chain of custody information.

#### 5.3.1.5 *Samples* with irregularities

5.3.1.5.1 ~~When~~ ~~With the exception of situations when a Laboratory receives large number of Samples for analysis and not for long term storage only (for example, Samples are received for long-term storage only (e.g. from a Major Event Organizer), which is described in ISL Art. 5.3.2.3, the Laboratory shall observe and document conditions that exist at the time of Sample reception or registration that may adversely impact on the integrity of a Sample- or on the performance of Analytical Testing Procedures. Only unusual conditions shall be recorded. For example, irregularities noted by the Laboratory could include, but are not limited to:~~

Irregularities to be noted by the Laboratory may include, but are not limited to:

- Sample transport conditions (e.g. delivery time, temperature), which may impact the integrity of the Sample for Analytical Testing, as determined by the Laboratory;
- ~~Tampering or adulteration of the Sample is evident;~~
- ~~Sample is not sealed with tamper evident device or not sealed upon receipt;~~
- *Sample* collection information (including *Sample* identification code), which is necessary to conduct the requested test menu, is not provided, e.g. missing or incomplete Doping Control Form (DCF);
- *Sample* identification is ~~unacceptable~~ questionable. For example, the number on the ~~bottle~~ *Sample container* does not match the *Sample* identification number on the DCF;
- *Athlete* information is visible on the Laboratory copy of the DCF or any other document transferred to the Laboratory;
- *Sample* identification numbers are different between the "A" and the "B" ~~bottles~~ *Sample containers* of the same *Sample*;
- Tampering or adulteration of the Sample is evident;
- Sample is not sealed with tamper-evident device or not sealed upon receipt;

~~1. Sample volume does not meet the Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis or is otherwise inadequate to perform the requested test menu;~~

- ~~• Sample transport conditions (e.g. time, temperature), which can be determined by the Laboratory as not being consistent with preserving the integrity of the Sample for Analytical Testing menu;~~
- The Sample condition(s) is unusual – for example: color, odor, presence of turbidity or foam in a urine Sample; color, haemolysis, freezing or clotting of a blood Sample; unusual differences in Sample appearance (e.g. color and/or turbidity) between the “A” and the “B” Samples.<sup>25</sup>

5.3.1.5.2 The Laboratory shall analyze each Sample received, unless the Sample meets any of the following:

- Criteria described in ISL Articles Arts. 5.3.1.7 or 5.3.1.8 apply; or
- Clear Documented Sample rejection criteria, which have been agreed with the Testing Authority and documented, or

If justified by the irregularities observed, the Laboratory shall seek instructions from the Testing Authority under exceptional circumstances, instructs on the performance of Analytical Testing on the Sample. The Testing Authority shall inform the Laboratory in writing within seven (7) calendar days that whether a Sample with noted irregularities should not be analyzed or that not, and/or of any further measures to be taken (e.g. splitting the Sample in accordance with ISL Art. 5.3.1.6, forensic analysis, DNA analysis), or that the Sample should be stored for Further Analysis. The communication between the Laboratory and the Testing Authority shall be recorded as part of the Sample's documentation.

~~5.3.1.5.3 Laboratories shall report irregularities noted on Samples (whether they are analyzed or not) in ADAMS.~~

5.3.1.5.3 Each Sample not subject to analysis shall be reported as “Not Analyzed” in ADAMS, and the reason(s) for not analyzing the Sample, as instructed by or agreed with the Testing Authority, shall be specified (e.g. intermediate Samples of a Sample Collection Session, Samples with documented irregularities).

5.3.1.5.4 When an analysis on a Sample with documented irregularities is not performed, as decided by the Testing Authority on an individual Sample or as part of its general agreement with the Laboratory, the Laboratory shall report record the Sample as “Not Analyzed” irregularities noted in ADAMS, and specify the reason(s) for not analyzing the Sample.

5.3.1.5.5 The Testing Results Management Authority shall determine the validity of Laboratory analytical results for a Sample with irregularities during the Results Management results management process.

---

<sup>25</sup> Further guidance on assessing the differences between “A” and “B” Samples is provided in a Technical Letter.  
2019 ISL – Version 10.0  
International Standard for Laboratories – Version 10.0 – December 2018 Page 87 of 177

#### 5.3.1.6 Sample Splitting Procedure

In cases when either the “A” or “B” *Sample* is not suitable for the performance of the analyses (e.g. there is insufficient *Sample* volume; the *Sample* container has not been properly sealed and is leaking or has been broken; the *Sample*’s integrity has been compromised in any way; the *Sample* is heavily contaminated), the Laboratory, in consultation with the Testing Authority, should consider splitting the other *Sample* container (“A” or “B”, as applicable), provided that it is still properly sealed. This process may be applied repeatedly, if necessary.

The first fraction of the split *Sample* shall be considered as the “A” *Sample* and shall be used for the Initial Testing Procedure(s), unless such has already been performed, and the “A” Confirmation Procedure(s), if necessary. The second fraction, considered as the “B” *Sample*, shall be resealed and stored frozen for “B” Sample Confirmation Procedure(s), if necessary.

The process of opening and splitting ~~process~~ the *Sample* and resealing of the remaining second fraction shall be conducted in ~~the presence of~~ accordance with ISL Arts. 5.3.4.5.4.8.7 and 5.3.4.5.4.8.10 as for a customary “B” *Sample* opening, including an attempt to notify the *Athlete* that the opening of the *Sample* to be split will occur on a specified date and time and advising the *Athlete* of the opportunity to observe the process in person and/or *Athlete* ~~s~~ through a representative ~~and~~.

When the splitting procedure concerns blood Samples, which have been collected for Analytical Testing on the blood serum/plasma fraction, the sealed, intact (“A” or of an appointed Independent Witness in accordance with ISL Article 5.3.4.5.4.7 below, “B”) Sample shall be centrifuged as soon as practical after Laboratory reception to obtain the serum or plasma fraction. The centrifuged Sample shall be stored frozen in the sealed Sample collection tube according to established protocols until the Sample opening/splitting procedure. The opening of the Sample for the splitting of the serum/plasma fraction and resealing of the second fraction shall be carried out as described immediately above.

~~5.3.1.6~~ 5.3.1.7 In cases where the Laboratory receives two (2) urine *Samples*, which are linked to a single Sample Collection Session from the same *Athlete* according to the DCF(s), the Laboratory shall analyze both *Samples* collected, unless otherwise instructed by the Testing Authority.

The Laboratory may combine Aliquots from the two (2) Samples, if necessary, in order to have sufficient volume to perform the required Analytical Testing Procedure(s).

~~5.3.1.7~~ 5.3.1.8 In cases where the Laboratory receives three (3) or more urine *Samples*, which are linked to a single Sample Collection Session from the same *Athlete* according to the DCF(s), the Laboratory shall prioritize the analysis of the first and last *Samples* collected:

- The Laboratory may conduct analyses on the intermediary *Samples* collected, if deemed necessary, with the agreement of the Testing Authority;
- The Laboratory may combine Aliquots from multiple *Samples*, if necessary, in order to have sufficient volume to perform the required Analytical Testing Procedure(s);
- With the agreement of the Testing Authority, the Laboratory may store the intermediary *Samples* for Further Analysis;

- *Samples* not subject to analysis shall be reported as “Not Analyzed” in ADAMS, and the reason(s) for not analyzing the *Sample* shall be specified (e.g. intermediate *Sample* of Sample Collection Session “X”).

### 5.3.2 Storage of *Samples* <sup>26</sup>

#### 5.3.2.1 Storage of Urine *Samples*

5.3.2.1.1 In order to maintain the stability and integrity of the urine *Samples*, the Laboratory shall implement *Sample* storage procedures that minimize time of storage at room and refrigerated temperatures as well as *Sample* freeze/thaw cycles.

5.3.2.1.2 Urine “A” *Samples* should be frozen after Aliquots are taken for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) to minimize risks of Sample microbial degradation.

Urine “B” *Samples* shall be stored frozen after reception until analysis, if applicable.

5.3.2.1.3 All urine *Samples* retained for storage in the Laboratory shall be stored frozen in a secure location under continuous chain of custody. The Laboratory shall keep all chain of custody and other records (either as hard-copy or in digital format) pertaining to those *Samples*.

#### 5.3.2.1.4 Urine *Sample(s)* without an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*

The Laboratory shall retain the “A” and “B” urine *Sample(s)* without an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* for a minimum of three (3) months –after reporting the final analytical result in ADAMS, or for a maximum of ten (10) years<sup>27</sup> after the *Sample* collection date, if the long-term storage of the *Sample(s)* has been requested, in writing, by the relevant Testing Authority or WADA<sup>28</sup>.

~~When the Testing Authority or WADA instructs the re-analysis of a *Sample* (“A” or “B” split *Sample*, as applicable) prior to the expiration of the above deadline, the analysis of the *Sample* shall be performed even if its completion and reporting of results occurs after the expiration of the deadline. However, no analysis shall be started after the expiration of the ten (10) years deadline.~~

<sup>26</sup> This refers to “A” and “B” *Samples* stored in *Sample* collection containers (see footnote 18).

<sup>27</sup> ~~The Laboratory may charge storage costs to the Testing Authority or WADA, as applicable, for the storage of *Samples* for periods longer than the stated minimum storage times. This should be incorporated in the contractual agreement or in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Laboratory and its clients.~~

<sup>28</sup> ~~The Laboratory may charge storage costs to the Testing Authority or WADA, as applicable, for the storage of *Samples* for periods longer than the stated minimum storage times.~~

#### 5.3.2.1.5 Urine Samples with Irregularities

The Laboratory shall retain the “A” and “B” urine *Sample(s)* with irregularities for a minimum of three (3) months after reporting in *ADAMS*, or for a longer period as determined by the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA<sup>21</sup>.

#### 5.3.2.1.6 Urine Sample(s) with an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding

The Laboratory shall retain the “A” and “B” urine *Sample(s)* with an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* for a minimum of six (6) months after reporting the final analytical result (for the “A” or the “B” *Sample*, as applicable) in *ADAMS*<sup>29</sup>, or for a longer period as determined by the relevant Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA<sup>21</sup>.

The Laboratory shall retain the “A” and “B” urine Sample(s) with an Atypical Finding for a minimum of three (3) months after reporting the “A” Sample test result in ADAMS, or for a longer period as determined by the relevant Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA<sup>21</sup>.

#### 5.3.2.1.7 Urine Samples under challenge, dispute or investigation

If the Laboratory has been informed by the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority or WADA (in writing and within the applicable storage period as defined in ISL Arts. 5.3.2.1.4 to 5.3.2.1.6 above) that the analysis of a urine *Sample* is challenged, disputed or under investigation, the Laboratory shall retain both the “A” and “B” *Samples* ~~and all records pertaining to that Sample shall be stored until completion of any challenge or investigation. The Testing Authority shall instruct the Laboratory in writing about the disposal of such Samples, which shall be recorded as part of the Sample’s documentation until further notice by the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority or WADA, as applicable~~<sup>21</sup>.

~~5.3.2.1.7.1 In cases where both “A” and “B” urine Samples have been reported with an Adverse Analytical Finding and the minimum Sample storage period has expired (see ISL Article 5.3.2.1.3.3), and neither the Testing Authority nor WADA have requested the long-term storage of the Sample for the purpose of Further Analysis, and no challenge, dispute, or longitudinal study is pending or such have been completed, the Laboratory may dispose of the Samples or use them for research or quality assurance/quality improvement purposes (refer to ISL Article 5.3.3.1 below).~~

<sup>29</sup> This provision requires that the Confirmation Procedure of the “B” *Sample* shall be performed within three (3)-months of the Laboratory reporting the *Adverse Analytical Finding* for the “A” *Sample* in *ADAMS*. If the “B” *Sample* Confirmation Procedure is not performed, the Laboratory may dispose of both the “A” and “B” *Samples* within six (6) months after reporting the “A” *Sample* analytical result. However, if the “B” *Sample* Confirmation Procedure is performed, then the Laboratory shall retain both the “A” and “B” urine *Sample(s)* for a minimum of six (6) months after reporting the “B” *Sample* analytical result.

#### 5.3.2.2 Storage of Blood Samples

##### 5.3.2.2.1 Samples for which Analytical Testing is to be performed on blood serum/plasma fraction only (not on cellular components):

The Laboratory shall follow the applicable Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines for the obtaining and storage of Sample serum or plasma fractions<sup>22</sup>.

Blood Samples (“A” and “B” Samples) should be centrifuged as soon as ~~is~~ practical after Laboratory reception to obtain the serum or plasma fraction<sup>30</sup>~~22~~.

The “A” Sample serum or plasma fraction (contained in the “A” Sample collection tube) and/or the “A” Sample serum or plasma Aliquots may be stored refrigerated for a maximum of 24 hours (but not surpassing the maximum allowed time from Sample collection established in the applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines) or frozen until analysis. In all circumstances, the Laboratory shall take the appropriate steps to maintain the integrity of the Sample~~22~~.

“A” Sample serum or plasma Aliquots used for “A” Confirmation Procedures shall be analyzed as soon as possible after thawing~~22~~.

The “B” Sample serum or plasma fractions shall be immediately stored frozen in the “B” Sample collection tube according to established protocols until analysis, if ~~applicable<sup>16</sup>~~applicable<sup>23</sup>.

All serum or plasma Samples retained for storage in the Laboratory shall be stored frozen according to established protocols in a secure location under continuous chain of custody. The Laboratory shall keep all chain of custody and other records (either as hard-copy or in digital format) pertaining to those Samples.

##### 5.3.2.2.1.1 Serum/plasma “A” and “B” Samples without an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*

The Laboratory shall retain the serum/plasma “A” and “B” Samples without an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* for a minimum of three (3) months after reporting the final analytical result in ADAMS, or for a maximum of ten (10) years after the Sample collection date, if the long-term storage of the Sample(s) has been requested by the relevant Testing Authority or WADA<sup>21</sup>.

##### 5.3.2.2.1.2 Serum/plasma Samples with irregularities

---

<sup>30</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

The Laboratory shall retain the serum/plasma *Samples* with irregularities for a minimum of three (3) months after reporting the final analytical result in *ADAMS*, or for a longer period as determined by the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA <sup>21</sup>.

5.3.2.2.1.3 Plasma/serum "A" and "B" *Sample(s)* with an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*

The Laboratory shall retain "A" and "B" plasma/serum "~~A" and "B"~~ *Sample(s)* with an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* for a minimum of six (6) months after reporting the final analytical result (for the "A" or the "B" *Sample*, as applicable) <sup>22</sup> in *ADAMS* or for a longer period as determined by the relevant Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA <sup>21</sup>.

The Laboratory shall retain the "A" and "B" plasma/serum *Sample(s)* with an *Atypical Finding* for a minimum of three (3) months after reporting the "A" *Sample* test result in *ADAMS*, or for a longer period as determined by the relevant Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA <sup>21</sup>.

5.3.2.2.1.4 Plasma/serum "A" and "B" *Sample(s)* under challenge, dispute or investigation

If the Laboratory has been informed by the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority or WADA (in writing and within the applicable storage period as defined in ISL Arts. 5.3.2.2.1.1 to 5.3.2.2.1.3 above) that the analysis of a serum/plasma *Sample* is challenged, disputed or under investigation, the Laboratory shall retain both the "A" and "B" *Samples* and all records pertaining to that *Sample* shall be stored until completion of any challenge or investigation. The further notice by the Testing Authority shall instruct the Laboratory in writing about the disposal of such *Samples*, which shall be recorded Results Management Authority or WADA, as part of the *Sample's* documentation, applicable <sup>21</sup>.

~~In cases where both "A" and "B" serum/plasma *Samples* have been reported with an *Adverse Analytical Finding* and the minimum *Sample* storage period has expired, and neither the Testing Authority nor WADA have requested the long term storage of the *Sample* for the purpose of Further Analysis and no challenge, dispute, or longitudinal study is pending or such have been completed, the Laboratory may dispose of the *Samples* or use them for research or quality assurance/quality improvement purposes (refer to ISL Article 5.3.3.1 below).~~

5.3.2.2.2 *Samples* for which Analytical Testing is to be performed on cellular fractions of whole blood

Whole blood *Samples* shall be maintained refrigerated and shall be analyzed according to established protocols. After Aliquots have been taken for analysis (if applicable), *Samples* shall be returned to refrigerated storage. These *Samples* shall not be frozen. In all circumstances, appropriate steps to ensure the integrity of the *Sample(s)* shall be taken by the Laboratory.



The Laboratory shall retain the whole blood *Samples* without an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* stored refrigerated in a secure location under continuous chain of custody for a minimum of one (1) month after reporting the final analytical result in *ADAMS*.

If, after completion of analyses on the cellular components of whole blood, the *Sample* is centrifuged to obtain the plasma fraction for additional analyses (e.g. Agents Affecting Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents), then ~~this~~the plasma *Sample* shall be stored according to ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.2.2.1.

DRAFT

### 5.3.2.3 Long-term Storage of Samples

5.3.2.3.1 At the direction of the Testing Authority or WADA, any urine or serum/plasma *Sample* may be stored in long-term storage for up to ten (10) years after the *Sample* collection date. The Laboratory shall ensure that *Samples* are stored according to established protocols in a secure location under continuous chain of custody. The written request from the Testing Authority or WADA for long-term storage of *Samples* shall be properly documented.

5.3.2.3.2 The Testing Authority shall retain the Sample Collection records pertaining to all stored *Samples* for the duration of *Sample* storage.

5.3.2.3.3 The Laboratory shall retain all Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody and technical records (as per ISO/IEC-17025) pertaining to a stored *Sample* for the duration of *Sample* storage, either as hard-copy or in digital format. In addition, the Laboratory may retain *Sample* analytical data which would allow retrospective analysis of such data, for example, for the purpose of identifying signals for novel *Metabolite(s)* of *Prohibited Substances(s)* or *Marker(s)* of *Prohibited Substances(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* (e.g. full-scan mass spectrometry data) ~~—refer to as provided for in ISL ArticleArt.~~  
5.3.4.5.5.10 below.

5.3.2.3.4 *Samples* may be transported for long-term storage to a secure, specialized *Sample* storage facility, which ~~does not belong to~~ is located outside the Laboratory~~Laboratory's permanent control~~, or to a different Laboratory. The transfer of the *Samples* to the long-term storage facility or Laboratory shall be ~~documented, recorded.~~

5.3.2.3.5 If *Samples* are transported to another Laboratory for long-term storage, the existing *Sample*'s external chain of custody and other non-analytical records (e.g. DCF), available to the transferring Laboratory, shall also be transferred, immediately or upon later request, to the Laboratory storing the *Samples* or to the Testing Authority, either as originals or copies.

~~5.3.2.3.45.3.2.3.6~~ *Samples* transferred for long-term storage purposes are not subject to individual inspection by the receiving Laboratory until a *Sample* has been selected for Further Analysis.

~~5.3.2.3.55.3.2.3.7~~ If *Samples* are to be stored at a location outside the secured area of the Laboratory which first analyzed the *Samples*, the Laboratory shall secure the "A" *Samples* to be shipped either by re-sealing individual "A" *Sample* containers with a ~~Tamper-Evident~~tamper-evident sealing system, which has similar capabilities for security and integrity as the original sealing system<sup>31</sup>, or by sealing the box in which the *Samples* are shipped in a manner that maintains *Sample* integrity and chain of custody. Neither the *Athlete* nor his or her representative nor an Independent Witness is required to be present for this procedure.

"B" *Samples* to be shipped shall be individually sealed, either in the original, sealed "B" *Sample* container or, if previously opened, by re-sealing the individual "B" *Sample* container with a Tamper

<sup>31</sup> For example, *Samples* may be resealed with ~~←resealing systems (e.g. "green→") caps—Caps) produced by the manufacturer of the appropriate sample collection equipment. The resealing system~~ of shipped "A" *Samples* ~~need to~~ shall be Tamper-Evident. ~~They do not need to be individually numbered~~tamper-evident.

~~Evident~~tamper-evident sealing system, which has similar capabilities for security and integrity as the original sealing ~~system<sup>17</sup>~~system <sup>24</sup>. The resealing of the “B” *Sample*, if necessary, shall be witnessed by either the *Athlete* or his/her representative or by an appointed Independent Witness (see ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.4.5.4.~~78~~10 below).

~~5.3.2.3.65.3.2.3.8~~ During transport and long-term storage, *Samples* shall be stored at a temperature appropriate to maintain the integrity of the *Samples*. In any ~~Anti-Doping-Rule-Violation~~anti-doping rule violation case ~~based on the Further Analysis of a stored Sample~~, the issue of the Sample's transportation or storage temperature ~~at which the Sample was transported or stored~~ shall ~~only~~ be considered where failure to maintain an appropriate temperature could have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other result upon which the ~~Anti-Doping-Rule-Violation~~anti-doping rule violation is based.

~~5.3.2.3.75.3.2.3.9~~ The long-term storage facility shall maintain security requirements comparable to the security requirements applicable to a Laboratory's short-term storage of *Samples* ~~(see ISL Article 5.2.3.2 above)~~.

### 5.3.3 Use, Transfer or Disposal of Samples

#### 5.3.3.1.1 Use, Transfer or Disposal of Samples

5.3.3.1 ~~After~~When the minimum applicable Sample storage period ~~as defined above~~has expired, and neither the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority nor WADA have requested the long-term storage of the *Sample* for the purpose of Further Analysis or have informed the Laboratory that a challenge, dispute, or longitudinal study is pending, the Laboratory shall do one of the following with the *Sample(s)*:

- Dispose of the *Sample(s)*, ~~unless otherwise instructed by the Testing Authority or WADA~~<sup>32</sup>.
- If consent has been obtained from the *Athlete*, the *Samples* may be retained by the Laboratory for research purposes<sup>33</sup>. *Samples* used for research purposes shall have any means of identification removed or the *Sample* shall be transferred into an anonymous container such that the contents cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*, ~~sport or country~~. Research *Samples* may be transferred to other Laboratories or third parties (e.g. other research groups).

~~The use of anonymized *Samples* for quality assurance, quality improvement of existing analytical anti-doping methods, development or evaluation of new analytical anti-doping methods for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* included in the *Prohibited List* at the time of *Sample* collection, or to establish reference population ranges or Thresholds or other statistical purposes shall not be considered as research and therefore do not require *Athlete's* consent. As such, these *Samples* may be used by the Laboratory or transferred to other Laboratories or to third parties for these purposes.~~

5.3.3.2 The Laboratory shall maintain ~~Standard Operating Procedure~~SOP(s) (~~SOP~~) pertaining to the retention, use for research or quality assurance, transfer and disposal of *Samples* and Aliquots.

<sup>32</sup> Disposal and long-term storage of *Samples* shall be conducted and recorded under the Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody.

<sup>33</sup> ~~Use of anonymized *Samples* for quality assurance, quality improvement of existing analytical anti-doping methods, development or evaluation of new analytical anti-doping methods for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* included in the *Prohibited List* at the time of *Sample* collection, or to establish reference population ranges or Thresholds or other statistical purposes shall not be considered as research and therefore do not require *Athlete's* consent. As such, these *Samples* may be used by the Laboratory or transferred to other Laboratories or to third parties for these purposes.~~

#### 5.3.4 Sample Analysis

##### 5.3.4.1 ~~Sampling and Preparation of Aliquots~~Aliquoting for Analysis

~~5.3.4.1.1 Before the initial opening of a Sample container, the device used to ensure the integrity of the Sample (e.g. security tape or bottle sealing system) shall be visually inspected and any unusual conditions shall be documented.~~

~~5.3.4.1.25.3.4.1.1 In order to render the process of Sample aliquoting more reproducible and expeditious, it~~ is recommended that the Laboratory assigns specific staff member(s) to this operation Sample aliquoting, and that the process of aliquoting is performed in a specifically designated area (see ISL ArticleArt. 5.2.3.2.4 above).

~~5.3.4.1.35.3.4.1.2 The Aliquot preparation procedure for any Initial Testing Procedure or Confirmation Procedure shall minimize the risk of contamination of the Sample or Aliquot (e.g. by using disposable, non-reusable tips for each Sample or Aliquot). The Laboratory shall use new material (e.g. new test tubes) to take Aliquots for Confirmation Procedures.~~

~~Nothing (e.g. glass pipette, plastic tips) should be introduced into the original Sample container. If, for any reason, something (e.g., a diluent or a washed pipette) has to be introduced into the Sample container, then a procedure must be implemented (e.g., retaining a portion of that diluent or the pipette's final rinse for future reference) and documented to control for potential contamination.~~

For urine Samples, ~~it is recommended that~~ the Laboratory shall obtain, following proper homogenization of the Sample, an initial Aliquot containing enough Sample volume for all analytical procedures (e.g. all Initial Testing Procedures), ~~is obtained or all intended Confirmation Procedures, as applicable~~, by decanting the Aliquot from the urine Sample container into a separate test tube secondary container (e.g. a Falcon tube). Procedure-specific Aliquot(s) ~~should~~ shall then be taken from the initial Aliquot secondary container.

For blood Samples, the Laboratory shall obtain Aliquot(s) from the blood Sample container by using disposable pipettes or pipettes with disposable, non-re-usable tips.

~~5.3.4.1.45.3.4.1.3 The Laboratory shall measure the pH and Specific Gravity (SG) of urine Samples during the Initial Testing Procedure and the Confirmation Procedure(s) ("A" and "B" Samples)~~ <sup>34</sup>. Other tests that may assist in the evaluation of adulteration or manipulation may be performed if

<sup>34</sup> The repeat of the pH and SG measurements during the "A" and "B"- Confirmation Procedures may serve, for example, to establish differences between the "A" and "B" Samples, indicate necessary adjustments of the Sample preparation protocol(s), or to detect microbial contamination during Sample storage. Determination of Sample SG is necessary for adjustment of Decision Limits for Threshold Substances, if applicable (refer to the TD-DL), during "A" Sample confirmations, as well as for "B" Sample confirmations of endogenous Threshold

deemed necessary by the Laboratory (refer to the [Technical Document on Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids Measuring and Reporting, TD EAAS](#)).

#### 5.3.4.2 Selection of Analytical Testing Procedures

Standard methods are generally not available for *Doping Control* analyses. The Laboratory shall select, validate, document and include in their [Scope of ISO/IEC\\_17025 scope of accreditation](#) Accreditation Analytical Testing Procedures, which are Fit-for-Purpose for the analysis of representative target compounds of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

DRAFT

---

~~Substances. However, this adjustment of Decision Limits is not needed in any case for “B” *Sample* confirmations of exogenous Threshold Substances, since in those cases “B” *Sample* results shall only confirm the “A” *Sample* identification (in compliance with the TD-IDCR) for the *Adverse Analytical Finding* to be valid (see ISL Article 5.3.4.5.4.7), and is described in detail in the [Technical Document on Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances, TD DL](#).~~

#### 5.3.4.3 Measurement Traceability

##### 5.3.4.3.1 Reference Materials

When available, Reference Materials of substances traceable to a national standard or certified by a body of recognized status (e.g. USP, BP, Ph.Eur., WHO) or a Reference Material producer accredited to ISO-Guide 34:2009\* or ISO 17034 should be used.

When a Reference Material is not certified, the Laboratory shall verify its identity and check its purity by comparison with published data and/or by chemical characterization.

##### 5.3.4.3.2 Reference Collections

~~Samples or isolates may be obtained from *in vitro* or *in vivo* sources and shall be traceable to a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, providing that the analytical data are sufficient to validate the identity of the Analyte. [e.g. (i) an external quality control sample, (ii) an isolate from a urine or blood sample after an authenticated administration, or (iii) an “*in-vitro*” incubation with liver cells, microsomes or biological fluids] and be used as Reference Collections.~~

~~Reference Collections shall be traceable to a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method, and the analytical data shall be sufficient to establish the identity of the Analyte.~~

#### 5.3.4.4 Validation of Analytical Testing Procedures <sup>35, 36</sup>

This Article applies only to the validation of Laboratory Analytical Methods/Testing Procedures, and not to the review of the analytical results for any Athlete Sample(s).

##### 5.3.4.4.1 Validation of Analytical Testing Procedures for Non-Threshold Substances

###### ~~5.3.4.4.1.1 Validation of Initial Testing Procedures~~

\* until 30 November 2019.

<sup>35</sup> Validation results for Analytical Testing Procedures shall be summarized in a ~~validation report~~ Validation Report and supported by the necessary documentation and analytical data. The ~~validation report~~ Validation Report shall indicate whether the Analytical Testing Procedure is Fit-for-Purpose and shall be approved by the Laboratory Director and the Laboratory Quality Manager.

<sup>36</sup> The Laboratory shall define and document the conditions that would trigger the revalidation of an Analytical Testing Procedure (e.g. change of internal standard, modified extraction procedure or chromatographic methodology, change in detection technique) or a partial re-assessment of the validation process (e.g. replacement or upgrade of instrument, addition of new Analyte to the ~~analytical method~~ Analytical Method).

The Laboratory shall develop, as part of the method validation process, ~~acceptable~~appropriate standard solutions for detection and/or identification and estimation of the concentration of Non-Threshold Substances using Reference Materials. In the absence of suitable Reference Materials, Reference Collections may be used; for detection and identification.

#### 5.3.4.4.1.1 Validation of Initial Testing Procedures for Non-Threshold Substances

~~• The Laboratory shall establish/validate the Selectivity and absence of matrix interferences, as well as estimate the method recovery and robustness of the Initial Testing Procedure;~~

- ~~The Laboratory shall estimate the Repeatability and Limit of Detection (LOD) for the Initial Testing Procedure from the analysis of an adequate number (at least 6) of representative samples prepared in the appropriate matrix of analysis during method validation. The For chromatography-mass spectrometry based Analytical Methods, the Initial Testing Procedure shall allow the detection of each Non-Threshold Substance or its representative Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) at 50 % or less of the Minimum Required Performance Levels (MRPL) (see the Technical Document on Minimum Required Performance Levels, TD MRPL);~~
- ~~When there is no available Reference Collection may be used for identification and in such cases Material, an estimate of the detection capability of the Initial Testing Procedure (i.e. the LOD) for the Non-Threshold Substance or its representative Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) may be provided by assessing a representative substance from the same class of Prohibited Substances with a similar chemical structure.~~

#### 5.3.4.4.1.2 Validation of Confirmation Procedures for Non-Threshold Substances

Factors to be investigated in the method validation procedure to demonstrate that a Confirmation Procedure for Non-Threshold Substances is Fit-for-Purpose include, but are not limited to:

- Selectivity: The ability of the Confirmation Procedure to detect and identify only the substance of interest, without taking into account interferences from the matrix or from other substance(s) present in the Sample. Selectivity shall be determined and documented from the analysis of an adequate number of representative samples prepared in the matrix of Sample analysis, in compliance with the Technical Document on Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes for Doping Control Purposes (TD IDCR) or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines. The Confirmation Procedure shall be able to discriminate between compounds of closely related structures;
  - ~~Matrix interferences: The Confirmation Procedure should avoid interference in the detection limit of Prohibited Substances or their Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) by other components of the Sample matrix;~~
- Identification Capability: ~~Since (LOI): When the results for analyses of Non-Threshold Substances are qualitative, not quantitative, the Laboratory shall establish criteria for the~~



Confirmation Procedures based on chromatographic-mass spectrometric techniques ~~ensuring the consistent identification (in compliance with the TD-IDCR or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines) of, the Laboratory shall determine the lowest concentration at which~~ each Non-Threshold Substance or its representative *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)*, for which a Reference Material is available, ~~at or below the MRPL is consistently identified (in compliance with the TD-IDCR or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines).~~ The LOI shall not exceed the applicable MRPL<sup>37</sup>;

~~• Recovery: The loss of Analyte associated with the Sample preparation procedure (e.g. extraction, hydrolysis, derivatization) and transfer of the Analyte from the Sample matrix (e.g. urine) into the test solution (e.g. methanol) used for instrumental determination shall be estimated.~~

- Robustness: The Confirmation Procedure shall be demonstrated to produce similar results with respect to minor variations in analytical ~~and Sample~~ conditions, which may affect the results of the analysis (e.g. ~~pH, matrix variations~~pH, temperature and time of hydrolysis). Those conditions that are critical to reproducible results shall be considered;
- Carryover: The conditions required to eliminate carryover of the substance of interest from *Sample*

<sup>37</sup> The TD MRPL mandatory requirement ~~in the TD MRPL for that~~ the LOD, estimated during method validation, ~~shall~~ be equal to or less than 50 % of the MRPL, is applicable to the Initial Testing Procedures and not to the Confirmation Procedures. This ensures ~~initial~~the detection of the Non-Threshold Substance (or its representative *Metabolite* or characteristic *Marker*, as applicable) at the MRPL ~~100% of the time (i.e. in any Sample analyzed), triggering at all times, which thereby triggers~~ the subsequent performance of a Confirmation Procedure. Due to inherent differences between the procedures (e.g. *Sample* preparation) and identification requirements (e.g. number of diagnostic ions or precursor-product ion transitions) applicable to Initial Testing Procedures and Confirmation Procedures, their estimated LODs may differ. Therefore, it may occur that a *Sample* is reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a Non-Threshold Substance ~~when the estimated concentration during the Confirmation Procedure is at concentrations~~ lower than the estimated LOD of the Initial Testing Procedure. Furthermore, since LOD values are estimations ~~made during method~~based on Analytical Method validation ~~based on the analysis of~~with a limited number of representative samples, a Laboratory may be able to effectively confirm the presence of a target Non-Threshold Substance (or its representative *Metabolite* or characteristic *Marker*) in a given *Sample* at levels below the validated LOD (e.g. in a cleaner *Sample* with less matrix interferences). ~~What is essential for a~~ Confirmation Procedure ~~to be Fit for Purpose when applied to the analysis and reporting of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Non-Threshold Substance, is that it must shall~~ allow the unequivocal identification of the Non-Threshold Substance (or its representative *Metabolite* or characteristic *Marker*) in compliance with the TD-IDCR. If ~~successfully identified, an LOD estimated during Method Validation shall not exclude the identification can be achieved, the result, even if possibility to report a Non-Threshold Substance identified at a concentration~~ below the estimated LOD, ~~is valid and shall be reported.~~

to *Sample* during processing or instrumental analysis ~~shall be determined and implemented<sup>38,39</sup>~~<sub>7.1</sub>.

- ~~• Standards: Reference Materials or Reference Collections shall be used for identification. If the Laboratory can show by the analysis of a Reference Material or Reference Collection (e.g. (i) an external quality control sample, (ii) an isolate from a urine or blood sample after an authenticated administration, or (iii) an "in vitro" incubation with liver cells, microsomes or biological fluids) the ability to detect a particular substance, this shall be regarded as sufficient evidence to confirm identity~~

#### 5.3.4.4.2 Validation of Analytical Testing Procedures for Threshold Substances

~~As part of the validation process for chromatography-mass spectrometric Analytical Methods applied to the analysis of Threshold Substances, the Laboratory shall develop acceptable standard solutions for identification of Threshold Substances using Reference Materials. For Confirmation Procedures, Certified Reference Materials should be used for quantification, if available.~~

~~For the application of affinity-binding assays to the analysis of Threshold Substances, the Laboratory shall follow the applicable Technical Document (e.g. Technical Document on human Growth Hormone Isoform Differential Immunoassays for Doping Control Analyses, TD GH) or Laboratory Guidelines.~~

#### 5.3.4.4.2.1 Validation of Initial Testing Procedures for Threshold Substances

- ~~• The Laboratory shall validate methods for the Initial Testing ProcedureProcedures that are Fit-for-Purpose, in accordance with relevant WADA Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines);~~
- ~~• TheFor chromatography-mass spectrometry based Initial Testing Procedures, the Laboratory shall establish/validate the Selectivity, Repeatability and absenceLOD from the analysis of an adequate number (at least 6) of representative samples prepared in the appropriate matrix interferences, as well as estimate the method recovery and robustness of the Initial Testing of analysis <sup>40</sup>.~~
- ~~• The Laboratory shall determine the levels, based on the estimated concentrations of Threshold~~

<sup>38</sup> ~~Elimination of 'injection memory' effect can only be demonstrated by injecting a negative control sample for the Analyte in question, prepared in the same matrix as the Sample, immediately prior to the Sample of interest; injecting blank reagent or solvent may not be enough.~~

<sup>39</sup> ~~Elimination of 'injection memory' effect is demonstrated by injecting a negative control sample for the Analyte in question, prepared in the same matrix as the Sample, immediately prior to the Sample of interest.~~

<sup>40</sup> ~~Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.~~

Substances, which will require quantitative Confirmation Procedure(s)<sup>31, 41</sup>.

- The estimation of Measurement Uncertainty (MU) is not required during the validation of Initial Testing Procedures<sup>42</sup>.

~~• The Laboratory shall determine the levels of estimated concentrations of Threshold Substances which will require quantitative Confirmation Procedure(s)<sup>43</sup>.~~

#### 5.3.4.4.2.2 Validation of Quantitative Confirmation Procedures for Threshold Substances

Factors to be investigated in the method validation procedure to demonstrate that a quantitative Confirmation Procedure for a Threshold Substance is Fit-for-Purpose include but are not limited to:

- ~~• Selectivity: The ability of the Confirmation Procedure to detect and identify only the substance of interest, without interferences from the matrix or from other substance(s) present in the sample. Selectivity shall be determined and documented from the analysis of an adequate number of representative samples prepared in the matrix of Sample analysis, in compliance with the Technical Document on Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes for Doping Control Purposes (TD-IDCR) or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines. The Confirmation Procedure shall be able to discriminate between compounds of closely related structures;~~
- ~~• Matrix interferences: The Confirmation Procedure shall avoid interference in the measurement of the~~

---

<sup>41</sup> In order to account for a possible underestimation of concentrations of Threshold Substances during non-quantitative Initial Testing Procedures, the Laboratory shall establish, and document in the method's SOP, criteria (e.g. concentration cut-offs), determined during the Initial Testing Procedure method validation, to evaluate initial results as a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding and ensure that all potentially positive Samples are subjected to quantitative Confirmation Procedures.

<sup>42</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

<sup>43</sup> ~~In order to account for a possible underestimation of concentrations of Threshold Substances during non-quantitative Initial Testing Procedures, the Laboratory shall establish, and document in the method's SOP, criteria (e.g. concentration cut-offs), determined during Initial Testing Procedure method validation, to evaluate initial results as a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding and ensure that all potentially positive Samples are subjected to quantitative Confirmation Procedures.~~

concentration of other components of the *Sample* matrix;

• Identification Capability: The Laboratory shall establish criteria for the Confirmation Procedures based on chromatographic mass spectrometric techniques ensuring the consistent identification (in compliance with the TD IDCR or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines) of Threshold Substances or their representative Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), for which a Reference Material is available, at or below 50% of the Threshold.

• Recovery: The loss of Analyte associated with the Sample preparation procedure (e.g. extraction, hydrolysis, derivatization) and transfer of the Analyte from the Sample matrix (e.g. urine) into the test solution (e.g. methanol) used for instrumental determination shall be estimated.

• Robustness: The Confirmation Procedure shall be determined to produce similar results with respect to minor variations in analytical and Sample conditions, which may impact the results of the analysis (e.g. pH, matrix variations, temperature and time of hydrolysis). Those conditions that are critical to reproducible results shall be considered;

• Carryover: The conditions required to eliminate carryover of the substance of interest from Sample to Sample during processing or instrumental analysis shall be determined and implemented<sup>44</sup>;

• Selectivity, LOI, Robustness, Carryover (see ISL Art. 5.3.4.4.1.2);

• Limit of quantification (LOQ): The Laboratory shall demonstrate that a quantitative Confirmation Procedure has an established LOQ of no more than 50% of the Threshold value or in accordance with the LOQ values required in relevant Technical Document(s) or Laboratory Guidelines;

• Dynamic/Linear Range: The range of the quantitative Confirmation Procedure shall be documented from at least 50% to 200% of the Threshold value<sup>45</sup>.

• Repeatability (s<sub>r</sub>): The quantitative Confirmation Procedure shall allow for the reliable repetition of

<sup>44</sup> Elimination of 'injection memory' effect can only be demonstrated by injecting a negative control sample for the Analyte in question, prepared in the same matrix as the Sample, immediately prior to the Sample of interest; injecting blank reagent or solvent may not be enough.

<sup>45</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

the results over a short time, using a single operator, item of equipment, etc. Repeatability at the Threshold shall be determined;

- Intermediate Precision ( $s_w$ ): The quantitative Confirmation Procedure shall allow for the reliable repetition of the results at different times and with different operators and instruments, if applicable, performing the assay. Intermediate Precision at the Threshold shall be determined;
- Bias ( $b$ ): The Bias of the measurement procedure shall be evaluated either using Certified Reference Materials or traceable Reference Materials, if available, or from comparison with a reference method or with the consensus values obtained from an inter-Laboratory comparison study or EQAS participation. Bias at the levels close to the Threshold shall be determined;
- Measurement Uncertainty (MU): The MU associated with the results obtained with the quantitative Confirmation Procedure shall be estimated in accordance with the Technical Document on Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances (TD DL) or other applicable Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines. At least, MU at levels close to the Threshold shall be determined<sup>7</sup>;

~~• Standards: Certified Reference Materials or Pharmacopeia Reference Standards should be used for quantification, if available~~

#### 5.3.4.4.2.3 Estimation of Measurement Uncertainty for Quantitative Analyses

~~• The purpose of reporting (based on the application of Decision Limits which incorporate the maximum acceptable value of the combined standard uncertainty ( $u_c$ ) of the Laboratory's measurement procedure estimated at the Threshold) is to establish that the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is present at a concentration and/or ratio and/or score of measured analytical values greater than the Threshold, with statistical confidence of at least 95%. The Confirmation Procedure (including the selection of standards and controls) and estimation of MU shall be Fit for Purpose;~~

- MU of quantitative results, particularly at or close to the Threshold, shall be addressed during the validation of the quantitative Confirmation Procedure;
- MU is further addressed in the TD DL and other relevant Technical Document(s) (e.g. TD DLGH) and Laboratory Guidelines;
- Confirmation Procedure method validation data (including the estimation of MU for quantitative Confirmation Procedures) is evaluated during the assessment process for approval/inclusion of the quantitative method for its inclusion in Confirmation Procedure within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC\_17025 scope of accreditation/Accreditation. Therefore, a Laboratory is not required to produce Confirmation Procedure method validation data or other evidence of method validation in any

legal proceeding.

#### 5.3.4.5 Application of Analytical Testing Procedures

5.3.4.5.1 At minimum, all Laboratories are required to implement all mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures <sup>46</sup>, as determined by WADA in specific Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines. Laboratories may implement additional methods, provided they are validated and included in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 Accredited Accreditation, notably for the analysis of particular Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods.

5.3.4.5.2 ~~Analytical results obtained through the applied Analytical Testing Procedures shall be reported even if they concern Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included in the client's requested Analytical Testing menu<sup>47</sup>. Laboratories may apply additional accredited Analytical Testing Procedures, which are included within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, to analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods to Samples (not within the scope of the client's requested test menu) not included in the standard Analytical Testing menu or in the Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TD SSA), if the additional work is conducted at the Laboratory's expense and this does not significantly affect the possibility to submit the Sample to Further Analysis, when, as such identified by the Testing Authority or WADA, to Further Analysis. Results from any such analysis shall be reported in ADAMS and have identified the Sample~~

---

<sup>46</sup> Mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures are those Analytical Methods for which all Laboratories shall have available analytical capacity, in compliance with relevant Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines, and therefore shall have the method Analytical Method included in their Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 scope of accreditation Accreditation. However, ~~this does not mean that based on an In-Competition or Out-of-Competition Analytical Testing menu, a mandatory Analytical Testing Procedure has to be is not necessarily applied to all Samples, following either an In-Competition or Out-of-Competition Analytical Testing menu, as applicable.~~ For some Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Testing Authorities may decide to request Analytical Testing for specific Samples only, ~~and this. These requests~~ shall be detailed in the Sample DCF chain of custody. On occasions, however, certain Analytical Testing Procedures (e.g. gene doping) or the analysis of certain Prohibited Substances (e.g. some large peptides) or Prohibited Methods (e.g. homologous blood transfusion) with a given Analytical Testing Procedure may not be mandatory for all Laboratories. ~~It is the Laboratory's obligation to~~ The Laboratory shall report its Analytical Testing menu in ADAMS to inform ~~its clients~~ the Anti-Doping Organizations about ~~its existing analytical capacity~~ available Analytical Testing Procedures.

<sup>47</sup> ~~This does not apply to the analysis of Prohibited Substances, which are prohibited In-Competition only (as defined in the Prohibited List), if the Sample has been collected during the Out-of-Competition period. For Out-of-Competition Testing, Laboratories shall analyze the Sample only for those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that are prohibited at all times (as defined in the Prohibited List), as well as for those relevant non-prohibited substances that are included in the WADA Monitoring Program or which are analyzed for result interpretation purposes (e.g. confounding factors of the "steroid profile", non-prohibited substances that share Metabolite(s) with Prohibited Substances), if applicable.~~

for long-term storage, the same validity and Consequences as any other test result <sup>48</sup>.

DRAFT

---

<sup>48</sup> This does not apply to the analysis of *Prohibited Substances*, which are prohibited *In-Competition* only (as defined in the *Prohibited List*), if the *Sample* has been collected during the *Out-of-Competition* period. For *Out-of-Competition Testing*, Laboratories shall analyze *Samples* only for those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that are prohibited at all times (as defined in the *Prohibited List*), as well as for those relevant non-prohibited substances that are included in the *WADA Monitoring Program* or which are analyzed for result interpretation purposes (e.g. confounding factors of the “steroid profile”, non-prohibited substances that share *Metabolite(s)* with *Prohibited Substances*), if applicable.

#### 5.3.4.5.3 Application of Initial Testing Procedures

5.3.4.5.3.1 The Initial Testing Procedure(s) applied shall be ~~documented~~recorded, as part of the Sample (or Sample batch) record, each time it is conducted.

5.3.4.5.3.2 The Initial Testing Procedure(s) shall be performed on Aliquot(s) taken from the container identified as the "A" Sample<sup>49</sup>.

5.3.4.5.3.3 The Initial Testing Procedure(s) shall be Fit-for-Purpose.

5.3.4.5.3.4 The objective of the Initial Testing Procedure is to obtain information about the potential presence of Prohibited Substance(s) or Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substance(s), or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

5.3.4.5.3.5 Results from Initial Testing Procedure(s) can be included as part of longitudinal studies (e.g. endogenous steroid or haematological profiles<sup>49</sup>), provided that the method is Fit-for-Purpose.

5.3.4.5.3.6 -All batches undergoing an Initial Testing Procedure shall include appropriate negative and positive quality controls prepared in the matrix of analysis<sup>50</sup>.

5.3.4.5.3.7 -The Initial Testing Procedures for Non-Threshold Substances shall include appropriate controls of representative substance(s) at or below the MRPL.

5.3.4.5.3.8 The Initial Testing Procedures for Threshold Substances shall include appropriate controls at or below the ~~Threshold<sup>32</sup>~~Threshold<sup>37</sup>.

5.3.4.5.3.9 Results from Initial Testing Procedures are not required to consider the associated ~~MU<sup>32</sup>~~MU<sup>37</sup>.

5.3.4.5.3.10 The Laboratory shall establish criteria, based on its method validation and in accordance with its SOP, to evaluate results from an Initial Testing Procedure as a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding, which would trigger confirmation analyses. However, a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding from an Initial Testing Procedure is not a necessary condition to perform Confirmation Procedures (e.g. GC/C/IRMS analysis may be performed upon request from the Testing Authority or WADA).

5.3.4.5.3.11 A Confirmation Procedure for a Non-Threshold Substance with a reporting limit may also be performed if the result estimated from the Initial Testing Procedure is lower than the applicable reporting limit, as determined by the Laboratory in accordance with the ~~method's~~Analytical Method's validation results.

5.3.4.5.3.12 A result obtained in the Initial Testing Procedure for a Threshold Substance higher than

<sup>49</sup> In cases when the "A" Sample cannot be used for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) (e.g. when the "A" Sample container is broken or leaking, or when the "A" Sample is heavily contaminated or does not contain sufficient volume for the conduct of the analysis), the Initial Testing Procedure may be performed on an Aliquot of the first bottle of the split "B" Sample, which is to be used as the "A" Sample (see ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.1.6).

<sup>50</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.



the Threshold requires a Confirmation Procedure, even if this result is below the relevant Decision Limit <sup>51</sup>. A Confirmation Procedure may also be performed if the result obtained in the Initial Testing Procedure is lower than the Threshold, as determined by the Laboratory in accordance with the method's validation results (see ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.4.4.2.1-above) or as specifically required by the Testing Authority.

5.3.4.5.3.13 Performance of a Confirmation Procedure can always be decided by the Laboratory or upon instruction from the Testing Authority. Irregularities in the Initial Testing Procedure(s) shall not in any event invalidate an *Adverse Analytical Finding* when such is adequately established ~~in~~ by a Confirmation Procedure.

#### 5.3.4.5.4 Application of Confirmation Procedures

5.3.4.5.4.1 Confirmation Procedures shall be ~~documented~~recorded, as part of the *Sample* (or *Sample batch*) record.

5.3.4.5.4.2 The objective of the Confirmation Procedure is to obtain ~~definitive information to support a result, which supports or not~~ the reporting of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*.

5.3.4.5.4.3 The Confirmation Procedure(s) shall be Fit-for-Purpose, including the estimation of the MU associated with a quantitative Confirmation Procedure.

~~5.3.4.5.4.35~~5.3.4.5.4.4 The Confirmation Procedure shall have equal or greater selectivity andSelectivity than the Initial Testing Procedure and shall provide ~~more~~ accurate quantification results (applicable to Threshold Substances) ~~than the Initial Testing~~. The Confirmation Procedure and should incorporate, when possible and adequate, a different *Sample* extraction protocol and/or a different analytical methodology <sup>52 38</sup>.

~~5.3.4.5.4.45~~5.3.4.5.4.5 All batches undergoing a Confirmation Procedure shall include appropriate negative and positive quality controls prepared in the matrix of analysis.

#### ~~5.3.4.5.4.55~~5.3.4.5.4.6 Confirmation Procedure Methods

- Mass spectrometry (MS) coupled to chromatographic separation (e.g. gas or liquid chromatography) is the analytical technique of choice for confirmation of most *Prohibited Substances*, *Metabolite(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance*, or *Marker(s)* of the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. These are acceptable methods for both the Initial Testing Procedure and the Confirmation Procedure if Fit-for-Purpose;
- Affinity ~~Binding Assays~~binding assays (e.g. Immunoassays), electrophoretic methods and other analytical methods are also routinely used for detection of macromolecules in *Samples*;
- Affinity ~~Binding Assays~~binding assays applied for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) and

<sup>51</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

Confirmation Procedure(s) shall use affinity reagents (e.g. antibodies) recognizing different epitopes of the macromolecule analyzed, unless a purification (e.g. immunopurification) or separation method (e.g. electrophoresis, chromatography) is used prior to the application of the Affinity Binding Assay ~~affinity-binding assay~~ to eliminate the potential of cross-reactivity. The Laboratory shall document, as part of the method validation, the Fitness-for-Purpose of any such purification or separation method;

- In assays which include multiple affinity reagents (such as sandwich immunoassays), ~~only at least~~ one (1) of the affinity reagents (either applied for capture or detection of the target Analyte) used in the Affinity Binding Assays ~~affinity-binding assays~~ applied for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) and Confirmation Procedure(s) must differ. The other affinity reagent may be used in both ~~immunoassays~~ ~~affinity-binding assays~~;

- For Analytes that are too small to have two (2) independent antigenic epitopes, two (2) different purification methods or two (2) different ~~analytical methods~~ Analytical Methods shall be applied.

Multiplexed Affinity Binding Assays ~~affinity-binding assays~~, protein chips, and similar simultaneous multi-Analyte testing approaches may be used;

- Antibodies may also be used for specific labelling of cell components and other cellular characteristics. When the purpose of the test is to identify populations of blood constituents, the detection of multiple Markers on the cells as the criteria for an *Adverse Analytical Finding* replaces the requirement for two (2) antibodies recognizing different antigenic epitopes.

[Comment: An example is the detection of surface Markers on red blood cells (RBCs) using flow cytometry. The flow cytometer is set up to selectively recognize RBCs. The presence on the RBCs of more than one surface Marker (as determined by antibody labelling) as a criterion for an *Adverse Analytical Finding* may be used as an alternative to multiple antibodies to the same Marker].

#### ~~5.3.4.5.4.6~~ 5.3.4.5.4.7 "A" Sample Confirmation Procedure

5.3.4.5.4.7.1 The "A" Confirmation Procedure shall be performed using new Aliquot(s) taken from the

container identified as the “A” Sample<sup>53 54</sup>. [At this point, the link between the Sample external code as shown in the Sample container and the Laboratory internal Sample code shall be verified.](#)

[5.3.4.5.4.6.25.3.4.5.4.7.2](#) If the presence of more than one (1) *Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* is detected by the [Initial Testing Procedure\(s\)](#), the [Laboratory](#) shall confirm as many of the [Presumptive Adverse Analytical Findings](#) as reasonably possible (such decision should take into account the volume available in the “B” Sample).

The ~~decision on the prioritization for the~~ confirmation(s) shall ~~be made to~~ prioritize the identification of the *Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s)* that carry the longest potential period of *Ineligibility*. The decision should be made in consultation with the [Testing Authority](#) and ~~documented~~[recorded](#).

[5.3.4.5.4.7.3](#) When there is a [Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding](#) for Amphetamine, Methylphenidate, Beta-2 Agonists or Glucocorticoids, or for any other *Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* whose *Use* has been declared by the *Athlete* on the DCF, the [Laboratory](#) may contact the [Testing Authority](#) to enquire whether an approved Therapeutic Use Exemption (*TUE*) exists for the *Prohibited Substance(s)* detected [55, 56](#). When possible, the [Laboratory](#) should provide the concentration of the [Analyte\(s\)](#) as estimated during the [Initial Testing Procedure](#). Any such contact with the [Testing Authority](#) shall be confirmed in writing – ~~(for further guidance, refer to the Guidelines on TUE enquiries).~~

The instruction by the [Testing Authority](#) on whether the [Laboratory](#) shall proceed or not with the confirmation based on an approved *TUE*, shall be ~~confirmed~~[provided](#) to the [Laboratory](#) in writing. In the

---

<sup>53</sup> [In cases when the “A” Sample cannot be used \(e.g. when the “A” Sample container is broken or leaking, or when the “A” Sample is heavily contaminated or when there is not sufficient volume left for the conduct of the analysis\), the “A” Confirmation Procedure may be performed on an Aliquot of the split “B” Sample \(see ISL Article 5.3.1.6\).](#)

<sup>54</sup> [In cases when the “A” Sample cannot be used, the “A” Confirmation Procedure may be performed on an Aliquot of the split “B” Sample \(see ISL Article 5.3.1.6\).](#)

<sup>55</sup> [In principle, the enquiry by Laboratories regarding the existence of an approved TUE for a Beta-2 Agonist may be applied not only to those Beta-2 Agonists which are prohibited under any condition, but also to those which are considered Threshold Substances and are permitted by inhalation only up to a maximum dose \(e.g. salbutamol, formoterol and salmeterol\). In such cases, the Laboratory may enquire about the existence of an approved TUE for the use of a prohibited route of administration or a supra-therapeutic inhalation dose.](#)

<sup>56</sup> [However, unless there is a prior agreement between the Testing Authority and the Laboratory, contacting the Testing Authority in such cases does not constitute an absolute requirement for the Laboratory. The Laboratory may proceed to confirm the Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding for Amphetamine, Methylphenidate, Beta-2 Agonists, Glucocorticoids or a declared Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and report an Adverse Analytical Finding in ADAMS according to the confirmation results obtained. In such cases, the existence or not of an approved TUE shall be taken into consideration during the results management process.](#)

latter situation, the Testing Authority shall provide WADA with a copy of the approved TUE<sup>57,58</sup>.

No final ~~Test Report~~test report incorporating a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding shall be issued<sup>59</sup>. In cases when the Testing Authority confirms to the Laboratory the existence of an approved TUE for the Prohibited Substance, the Laboratory shall report the result as a Negative Finding as instructed by the Testing Authority.

In cases of a resulting Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding, the existence or not of an approved TUE (or the possibility to obtain a retroactive TUE) shall be taken into consideration during the results management process.

5.3.4.5.4.6.35.3.4.5.4.7.4 The Laboratory may repeat the Confirmation Procedure for an "A" Sample if appropriate (e.g. quality control failure). In that case, the previous test result shall be nullified. Each repeat confirmation shall be performed using (a) new Aliquot(s) taken from the "A" Sample container and shall be documented/recorded.

#### 5.3.4.5.4.7.5 "A" Sample Confirmation Procedure for Non-Threshold Substances

For Non-Threshold Substances without reporting limits, Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding decisions for the "A" Sample results shall be based on the identification of the Non-Threshold Substance or its characteristic Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), as applicable, in compliance with the TD IDCR and/or other relevant Technical Document (e.g. TD-EPO, TD MRPL), Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

-For Non-Threshold Substances with reporting limits as specified in the TD MRPL, Adverse Analytical Finding decisions for the "A" Sample results should be based on the identification of the Non-Threshold Substance or its characteristic Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), in compliance with the TD IDCR, at an estimated concentration greater than the reporting limit, in compliance with the TD IDCR.

<sup>57</sup> ~~In principle, the enquiry by Laboratories about the existence of an approved TUE for a Beta 2 Agonist may be applied not only to those Beta 2 Agonists which are prohibited under any condition, but also to those which are considered Threshold Substances and are permitted only by inhalation up to a maximum dose (e.g. salbutamol, formoterol and salmeterol). In such cases, the Laboratory may enquire about the existence of an approved TUE for the use of a prohibited route of administration or a supra therapeutic inhalation dose.~~

<sup>58</sup> ~~However, unless there is a prior agreement between the Testing Authority and the Laboratory, contacting the Testing Authority in such cases does not constitute an absolute requirement for the Laboratory. Indeed, the Laboratory may proceed to confirm the Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding for Amphetamine, Methylphenidate, Beta 2 Agonists, Glucocorticoids or a declared Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and report the finding in ADAMS according to the confirmation results obtained. In such cases, the existence or not of an approved TUE shall be taken into consideration during the results management process.~~

<sup>59</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

#### 5.3.4.5.4.7.6 "A" Sample Confirmation Procedure for Threshold Substances

For Threshold Substances, *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* decisions for the "A" *Sample* results shall be based on the mean confirmed identification (in accordance with the TD IDCR, applicable to Confirmation Procedures based on chromatography-mass spectrometry) of the Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) and their quantitative determination in the Sample at a level exceeding the value of the relevant Decision Limit, which is specified in the TD DL or other applicable Technical Document(s) (e.g. TD GH) or Laboratory Guidelines. By determining that the test result exceeds the Decision Limit, the quantitative Confirmation Procedure establishes that the Threshold Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is present in the Sample at a level greater than the Threshold, with a statistical confidence of at least 95 % (for more information, refer to the TD DL).

~~5.3.4.5.4.6.4 Quantitative Confirmation Procedures for Threshold Substances shall be based on the determination of the mean of measured analytical values (e.g. concentrations), chromatogram peak heights or areas) or the ratio/score calculated from the mean(s) of the measured analytical values (e.g. concentrations, chromatogram peak heights or areas) of three (3) "A" Sample Aliquots<sup>60</sup>. That mean value shall exceed the relevant Decision Limit as specified in the applicable Technical Document(s) or Laboratory Guidelines.~~

<sup>61</sup> If insufficient *Sample* volume exists to analyze three (3) Aliquots, the maximum number of Aliquots that can be prepared should be analyzed. ~~The reporting of *Adverse Analytical Findings* for Threshold Substances shall be in compliance with the applicable Technical Document(s) or Laboratory Guidelines.~~

~~5.3.4.5.4.6.5 For endogenous Threshold Substances, Markers of the "steroid profile", or any other Prohibited Substance that may be produced endogenously at low levels, *Adverse Analytical Finding* decisions for the "A" *Sample* results may also be based on the application of any Fit-for-Purpose Analytical Testing Confirmation Procedure that establishes the exogenous origin of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* (e.g. GC/C/IRMS).~~

*Atypical Findings* may result from non-conclusive determinations of the origin (endogenous vs. exogenous) of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)*.

For some exogenous Threshold Substances, which are identified as such in the *Prohibited List* and the TD DL, *Adverse Analytical Finding* decisions for the "A" *Sample* do not require a quantification procedure

<sup>60</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

<sup>61</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

if detected in the presence of any *Prohibited Substance* classified under Section S5, “Diuretics and Masking Agents” of the *Prohibited List*. In such cases, the identification (in accordance to the TD IDCR) of the Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) in the Sample is sufficient to conclude an Adverse Analytical Finding.

DRAFT

~~5.3.4.5.4.75.3.4.5.4.8~~ "B" Sample Confirmation

5.3.4.5.4.8.1 A "B" Confirmation Procedure shall be performed using Aliquot(s) taken from the container defined as the "B" Sample.<sup>62</sup>

5.3.4.5.4.8.2 The "B" Sample confirmation shall be performed in the same Laboratory as the "A" Sample confirmation, unless there are exceptional circumstances, as determined by WADA and with ~~its~~ WADA's prior written approval, which prevent the "B" Sample confirmation from being performed in the same Laboratory.

5.3.4.5.4.8.3 It is the responsibility of the Testing Authority and/or Results Management Authority, as applicable, to inform the Laboratory whether the Athlete has ~~requested~~ waived his/her right to the analysis of the "B" Sample and, therefore, whether or not the "B" Confirmation Procedure ~~should~~ will be performed ~~or not~~.

The Testing Authority and/or Results Management Authority may decide to proceed with the "B" Sample analysis, and inform the Laboratory accordingly, even when the Athlete waives his/her right to the "B" Sample analysis or does not ~~answer~~ respond to requests on his/her decision to perform the "B" Sample analysis.

5.3.4.5.4.8.4 The Testing Authority or Results Management Authority should contact the Laboratory to provide information and/or instructions in writing regarding the "B" Sample analysis within ten (10) working days following the notification of an "A" Sample Adverse Analytical Finding by the Laboratory.

5.3.4.5.4.8.5 The "B" Sample confirmation should be performed as soon as possible, and no later than three (3) months, following the reporting of the "A" Sample Adverse Analytical Finding.

5.3.4.5.4.8.6 The following non-Laboratory Persons shall be authorized to attend the "B" Sample ~~opening and~~ Confirmation Procedure:

- The Athlete and/or one representative<sup>63</sup> of the Athlete or, in the absence of the Athlete and/or

---

<sup>62</sup> In cases when the "B" Sample cannot be used for Analytical Testing (~~e.g. when the "B" Sample container is broken or leaking, or the integrity of the "B" Sample container is otherwise compromised, or when the "B" Sample is heavily contaminated or does not contain sufficient volume for the conduct of analyses~~), the unopened, sealed "A" Sample may be split (see ISL Article 5.3.1.6) and the "B" Confirmation Procedure(s), if needed, may be performed on an Aliquot taken from the split, resealed "A" Sample fraction designated as the "B" Sample.

<sup>63</sup> ~~Only the~~ The Athlete and/or one (1) designated representative ~~shall be allowed to witness, and/or the Independent Witness have~~ the Analytical Testing fundamental right to attend the "B" Sample opening, aliquoting and resealing procedures. These Persons may also have reasonable opportunity to observe other steps of the "B" Sample ~~Confirmation Procedure~~, as long as their presence in the Laboratory does not interfere with the Laboratory's routine operations or Laboratory safety or security requirements.

representative, an Independent Witness <sup>64</sup>;

- A translator (if applicable);
- A representative of the Testing Authority or the Results Management Authority (if requested by the Testing Authority or the Results Management Authority, respectively);
- A representative of WADA or of WADA's Independent Observers (IO) Team for Major Events (if requested by WADA or the IO team, respectively).
- ~~The following *Persons*~~A representative of the National Olympic Committee and/or National Sport Federation and/or International Federation, as applicable, may also attend the "B" Sample opening procedure, upon request and with prior approval by the Laboratory Director.

~~1. A representative of the National Olympic Committee and/or National Sport Federation and/or International Federation, as applicable.~~

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.7~~ If the Athlete declines to be present in Person and/or through a representative, or does not ~~respond to the invitation~~ indicate whether he or she requests the "B" Sample analysis, or if ~~the Athlete will not attend (in person or and/or through a representative) once a date and time for the analysis has been proposed~~ or if the Athlete or the Athlete's representative claims not to be available on the date or at the time of the opening of the "B" Sample, despite reasonable attempts to find an alternative date and time convenient both to the Athlete and to the Laboratory, the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority or WADA, as applicable, shall instruct the Laboratory to proceed regardless and appoint an Independent Witness to verify that the "B" Sample container shows no signs of Tampering and that the identifying numbers match that on the Sample collection documentation. An Independent Witness may be appointed even if the Athlete has indicated that he/she will be present and/or represented.

At a minimum, the Laboratory Director or representative and the Athlete or his/her representative and/or the Independent Witness shall sign the Laboratory documentation attesting to the above. A refusal of the Athlete and/or his/her representative, or of the Independent Witness to sign, and the reasons of the refusal, shall be recorded.

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.75~~ ~~5.3.4.5.4.8.8~~ The timing of the "B" confirmation analysis Confirmation Procedure may be strictly fixed ~~at~~ in the short term with no postponement possible, when circumstances so justify it. This can notably and without limitation be the case in the context of Testing during or immediately before or after Major Events, or when the further postponement of the "B" Sample analysis could significantly increase the risk of Sample degradation.

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.85~~ ~~5.3.4.5.4.8.9~~ The Laboratory Director may limit the number of

---

The Athlete may however be represented or assisted by a maximum of two (2) representatives during the initial phase of the "B" Sample opening procedure.

<sup>64</sup> An Independent Witness may also attend even if the Athlete is present and/or represented.



individuals in Controlled Zones of the Laboratory based on safety or security considerations. *Persons* attending shall not interfere with the "B" *Sample* opening or the Analytical Testing "B" Confirmation Procedure process in any way at any time, and shall strictly follow the instructions of the Laboratory. The Laboratory may have any *Person* removed, including the *Athlete* or *Athlete's* representative, if they are not following the instructions, disturbing or interfering with the "B" *Sample* opening or the Analytical Testing process. Any behavior resulting in removal shall be reported to the Testing Authority and/or Results Management Authority, as applicable. Interference may further be constitutive of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in accordance with Article Code Art. 2.5 of the Code, "*Tampering, or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control*".

5.3.4.5.4.8.95.3.4.5.4.8.10 The Laboratory shall ensure that, after opening and taking Aliquots for the "B" confirmation Confirmation Procedure, the "B" *Sample* is properly resealed in the presence of the *Athlete* or his/her representative or the Independent Witness, as applicable, who shall all sign the Laboratory documentation attesting to the above. A refusal of the *Athlete* and/or his/her representative, or of the Independent Witness to sign, and the reasons of the refusal, shall be recorded.

~~-If present, the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's* representative shall be offered the opportunity to select caps for the resealing equipment for the "B" *Sample* container from several identical/sealed items. This shall be described in the *Laboratory's* SOP. However, and to witness the *Athlete* or representative shall not interfere with transfer of the "B" confirmation process established by the *Laboratory* in any way at any time. Sample Aliquot for analysis.~~

5.3.4.5.4.8.105.3.4.5.4.8.11 ~~-If more than one (1) *Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance*, or *Marker(s)* of the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* has been confirmed in the "A" Confirmation Procedure, the Laboratory shall confirm as many of the *Adverse Analytical Findings* as possible given the "B" *Sample* volume available. The decision on the prioritization for the confirmation(s) shall be made to prioritize the analysis of the *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* that carry the longest potential period of *Ineligibility*. The decision should be made in consultation with the Testing Authority and documented.~~

#### 5.3.4.5.4.8.12 "B" Sample Confirmation Procedure for Non-Threshold Substances and exogenous Threshold Substances

For Non-Threshold Substances and exogenous Threshold Substances, the "B" *Sample* results shall only confirm the "A" *Sample* identification (in compliance with the TD IDCR) for the *Adverse Analytical Finding* to be valid <sup>65</sup>. No quantification or reported estimation of concentrations of such *Prohibited Substance*, or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* is necessary.

#### 5.3.4.5.4.8.13 "B" Sample Confirmation Procedure for endogenous Threshold Substances

For endogenous Threshold Substances, *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding* decisions for the "B" *Sample* ~~result shall be based on the mean of measured analytical values (e.g.~~

<sup>65</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

~~concentrations) or ratio/score calculated from the mean(s) of measured analytical values (e.g. concentrations, chromatogram peak heights or areas) of three (3) "B" Sample Aliquots<sup>66</sup> results shall be based on the confirmed identification (in accordance with the TD IDCR, applicable to Confirmation Procedures based on chromatography-mass spectrometry) of the Threshold Substance or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* and their quantitative determination in the *Sample* at a level exceeding the value of the relevant Threshold as specified in the TD DL or other applicable Technical Document(s) or Laboratory Guidelines. The mean value determined in the "B" *Sample* does not need to be identical to the mean value determined in the "A" *Sample*.~~

~~"B" *Sample* quantitative Confirmation Procedures for endogenous Threshold Substances shall be based on the determination of the mean of measured analytical values (e.g. concentrations, chromatogram peak heights or areas) or the ratio/score calculated from the mean(s) of the measured analytical values of three (3) "B" *Sample Aliquots*<sup>47</sup>. If insufficient *Sample* volume exists to analyze three (3) *Aliquots*, the maximum number of *Aliquots* that can be prepared should be analyzed.~~

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.11— For reporting an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for an endogenous *Threshold Substance* in the "B" *Sample*, the mean of measured analytical values shall exceed the value of the relevant *Threshold* as specified in the applicable *Technical Document(s)* or *Laboratory Guidelines*. The mean value does not need to be identical to the mean value determined in the "A" *Sample*.~~

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.12— For endogenous *Threshold Substances*, *Markers* of the "steroid profile", or any other *Prohibited Substance* that may be produced endogenously at low levels, *Adverse Analytical Finding* decisions for the "B" *Sample* results may also be based on the application of any *Fit-for-Purpose Analytical Testing Procedure* that establishes the exogenous origin of the *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* (e.g. GC/C/IRMS).~~

~~*Atypical Findings* may result from non-conclusive determinations of the origin (endogenous vs. exogenous) of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)*.~~

~~For some exogenous *Threshold Substances*, which are identified as such in the *Prohibited List* and the TD DL, *Adverse Analytical Finding* decisions for the "B" *Sample* do not require a quantification procedure if detected in the presence of any *Prohibited Substance* classified under Section S5. "Diuretics and Masking Agents" of the *Prohibited List*. In such cases, the identification (in accordance to the TD IDCR) of the *Threshold Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* in the *Sample* is sufficient to confirm the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.~~

---

<sup>66</sup>Unless otherwise specified in a WADA *Technical Document*, *Technical Letter* or *Laboratory Guidelines*.

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.135.3.4.5.4.8.14~~ The Laboratory may repeat the Confirmation Procedure for a “B” Sample if appropriate (e.g. quality control failure, chromatographic peak interferences, inconclusive “B” confirmation results). In that case, the previous test result shall be nullified. Each repeat confirmation shall be performed using ~~new Aliquot(s) taken different~~ from the ~~re-sealed “B” Sample container, in accordance with the previous provisions of this ISL Article 5.3.4.5.4.7 and one(s) already analyzed. Each Aliquot used~~ shall be ~~documented~~ recorded.

~~5.3.4.5.4.8.145.3.4.5.4.8.15~~ If the final “B” Sample confirmation results are negative, the ~~test~~ Analytical Testing result shall be considered a Negative Finding. The Laboratory shall notify the Testing Authority and WADA immediately. The Laboratory shall conduct an internal investigation of the causes of the discrepancy between the “A” and “B” Sample results and should report its outcomes to the Results Management Authority and WADA within five (5) working days<sup>67</sup>.

#### 5.3.4.5.5 Further Analysis

5.3.4.5.5.1 ~~Samples held in long term storage~~ may be selected for Further Analysis at the discretion of the Testing Authority. WADA may also direct the Further Analysis of stored Samples at its own expense.

5.3.4.5.5.2 The choice of which Laboratory will conduct the Further Analysis will be made by the Testing Authority or WADA, as applicable.

5.3.4.5.5.3 Requests to the Laboratory for Further Analysis shall be made in writing and be recorded as part of the Sample's documentation.

5.3.4.5.5.4 Further Analysis of Samples shall be performed under the ISL, Technical Documents, Technical Letters and Laboratory Guidelines in effect at the time the Further Analysis is performed.

5.3.4.5.5.5 Further Analysis shall, as a matter of principle, be aimed at detecting all the Prohibited Substance(s) or Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substance(s), or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method included in the Prohibited List in force at the time of the collection of the Sample(s). However, Further Analysis shall not be ~~applied to~~ aimed at detecting substances or methods,

---

<sup>67</sup> Target Analytes [e.g. parent compound, Metabolite(s), Marker(s)] used to conclude the presence of a given Prohibited Substance or Use of a Prohibited Method may differ between the Confirmation Procedures of the “A” and the “B” Samples. This does not mean that the “B” confirmation results are negative, as long as the Analyte(s) targeted allows the unequivocal and conclusive identification of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in the “B” Sample.

which are no longer prohibited at the time of Further Analysis.

[Further Analysis may not be applied on a Sample, which is the subject of an ongoing Hearing Process, after the responsible Anti-Doping Organization has notified the Athlete that the Sample is a basis for an asserted Code Art. 2.1 anti-doping rule violation, without the consent of the Athlete or approval from the hearing body.

For all other situations (i.e. for Samples reported as Negative Findings or after results management for a Code Art. 2.1 anti-doping rule violation in relation to the Sample has been completed), and to the extent that such analysis can be excluded from the Further Analysis test menu, when an Adverse Analytical Finding has been previously reported in relation to a Sample and a Code Art. 2.1 anti-doping rule violation has been asserted against the Athlete, Further Analysis should not seek to detect the Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) that were the basis of the previously asserted anti-doping rule violation. Therefore, the Organization requesting the Further Analysis should inform the Laboratory of any previous Adverse Analytical Finding reported for the Sample(s) subject to Further Analysis. If previously reported Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) are detected during the Initial Testing Procedure of Further Analysis, there is no need to conduct the corresponding Confirmation Procedure. However, if the Confirmation Procedure is conducted, and the previously reported Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) are confirmed, there is no need to report these results again<sup>68</sup>. If the results are nevertheless reported, this issue shall be addressed by the Results Management Authority during the results management process].

5.3.4.5.5.6 Further Analysis includes notably but without limitation the application of newly developed or more sensitive Analytical Testing Procedures and/or the analysis of new target Analytes of Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) [e.g. Metabolite(s) and/or Marker(s)], which were not known or not tested during the initial Analytical Testing of the Sample.

Depending on the circumstances, and also with a view to ensure an effective and targeted use of the available Sample volume, priorities may be set and/or the scope of the Further Analysis restricted to specific analyses (in particular, analysis but without limitation, to analyses based on new or improved Analytical Testing Procedures).

5.3.4.5.5.7 Further Analysis shall proceed as follows:

- Use of the "A" Sample

Even if use of the "A" Sample should be the norm, at its discretion, the The Testing Authority or WADA may instruct the Laboratory to not use the "A" Sample for Further Analysis (for example, but not limited to, when there is no remaining "A" Sample or insufficient "A" Sample volume), or to use it for either the Initial Testing Procedure(s) only (as per ISL Article 5.3.4.5.3 above), or for both the Initial Testing Procedure(s) and the "A" Confirmation Procedure(s)

<sup>68</sup> The result should have been already reported in ADAMS and should not be reported again. In the absence of initial instructions, the Laboratory shall seek instructions from the Testing Authority or WADA, as applicable.

~~(as per ISL Article 5.3.4.5.4.6 above), to use it only for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) or not to use the "A" Sample for Further Analysis at all.~~

If the Laboratory has been instructed to perform only Initial Testing Procedure(s) on the "A" Sample, any suspicious analytical result obtained from the "A" Sample shall be considered as a Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding, ~~which should trigger confirmation analyses irrespective of the Analytical Testing Procedure applied, and shall be confirmed~~ using the split "B" Sample (see below).

When a Confirmation Procedure is performed on the "A" Sample and an Adverse Analytical Finding is reported on this basis, the ~~regular~~ "B" Sample Confirmation Procedure shall be applicable (as per ISL Article Art. 5.3.4.5.4.7 above).

- Use of the split "B" Sample

~~When the "A" Sample is used only for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) or is not used at all during Further Analysis, the "B" Sample shall be split and used for analysis. The "B" Sample shall be split into two fractions, in accordance with ISL Article Art. 5.3.1.6 above. For the avoidance of doubt, it is not required that the Athlete and/or a representative of the Athlete attend should be invited to witness the splitting procedure, although they may be invited at the discretion of the Testing Authority. As At a minimum, the splitting process shall be conducted in the presence of an appointed Independent Witness.~~

For the further avoidance of doubt, even if ~~invited to attend~~ present during the splitting procedure, ~~and unless so decided by the Testing Authority, the Athlete and/or a his/her representative~~ has no right to attend the Analytical Testing Procedures to be performed on the first split fraction of the "B" Sample<sup>69</sup>. ~~(unless the Testing Authority requests otherwise)~~<sup>70</sup>. In the event an Adverse Analytical Finding is notified based on the results of ~~the analysis~~ a Confirmation Procedure of the first fraction of

<sup>69</sup> ~~Since the first split fraction of the "B" Sample is considered as an "A" Sample, analysis of Aliquots taken from this Sample may include the performance of Initial Testing Procedure(s) and "A" Confirmation Procedures or "A" Confirmation Procedures only (if the Initial Testing Procedure(s) was/were already performed using the "A" Sample).~~

<sup>70</sup> ~~Since the first split fraction of the "B" Sample is considered as an "A" Sample, analysis of Aliquots taken from this Sample may include the performance of Initial Testing Procedure(s) and "A" Confirmation Procedures or "A" Confirmation Procedures only (if the Initial Testing Procedure(s) was/were already performed using the "A" Sample).~~

the “B” *Sample*, the second split fraction of the “B” *Sample* shall be deemed as the “B” *Sample*. If applicable, a “B” confirmation shall be decided and performed in accordance with ISL Article Art. 5.3.4.5.4.7 ~~above, including regarding the attendance by the Athlete and/or his/her representative~~.

5.3.4.5.8 Further Analysis may be performed on stored *Samples* that were previously reported as having *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings*. Any new *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* detected shall be reported even if the *Athlete* was already sanctioned for a different *Adverse Analytical Finding*<sup>71</sup>.

5.3.4.5.9 Previously acquired Initial Testing Procedure data may also be re-evaluated for the presence of *Prohibited Substances* or their *Metabolites(s)* or *Markers(s)* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, at the initiative of the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority, *WADA* or the Laboratory itself. The results of such re-evaluation, if suspicious, shall be communicated to the Testing Authority, the Results Management Authority or *WADA*, as applicable, and may lead to Further Analysis.

#### 5.3.4.5.6 Alternative Biological Matrices

Any negative Analytical Testing results obtained from hair, nails, oral fluid or other biological material shall not be used to counter *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings* from urine or blood (including whole blood, plasma or serum).

---

<sup>71</sup> See ISL Article 5.3.4.5.5 with respect to the reporting of *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* previously reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

## 5.3.5 Results Management

### 5.3.5.1 Review of Results

5.3.5.1.1 A minimum of two (2) qualified Laboratory analysts shall conduct an independent review of all Initial Testing Procedure raw data and results. The review process shall be recorded.

5.3.5.1.2 A minimum of two (2) Certifying Scientists shall conduct an independent review of all *Adverse Analytical Findings* and *Atypical Findings* before a ~~report~~test result is ~~issued~~reported. Evidence of the review and approval of the analytical run/batch shall be recorded.

5.3.5.1.3 At a minimum, the review of *Adverse Analytical Findings* and *Atypical Findings* shall include:

- Documentation linking the *Sample* external code (as specified in the DCF) to the Laboratory internal ~~sample~~Sample code;
- Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody documentation;
- Analytical initial/Initial and confirmatory analytical data and calculations;
- Quality control data;
- Completeness of technical and analytical documentation supporting the reported findings;
- Compliance of test data with the Analytical Testing Procedure's validation results (e.g. MU);
- Assessment of the existence of significant data or information that would cast doubt on or refute the Laboratory findings (*i.e., the identity, the presence or, where relevant, the concentration of a Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*)<sup>72,73</sup>;
- When the Confirmation Procedure result(s) are rejected as *Adverse Analytical Finding(s)* or *Atypical Finding(s)* based on the results review, the reason(s) for the rejection shall be recorded.

### 5.3.5.2 Documentation and Reporting

<sup>72</sup> ~~The Laboratory should consider the prevailing scientific knowledge regarding, for example, the possibility of Sample or Aliquot contamination, the presence of analytical artifacts, the possible natural occurrence of the Analyte at low concentrations, microbial or chemical degradation, the detection of Metabolites which may be common to non-prohibited substances or the absence of characteristic Phase I or Phase II Metabolites.~~

<sup>73</sup> ~~The Laboratory should consider the prevailing scientific knowledge regarding, for example, the possibility of Sample or Aliquot contamination, the presence of analytical artifacts, the possible natural occurrence of the Analyte at low concentrations, microbial or chemical degradation, the detection of Metabolites which may be common to non-prohibited substances or the absence of characteristic Phase-I or Phase-II Metabolites.~~

5.3.5.2.1 The Laboratory shall have documented procedures to ensure that it maintains a record related to each *Sample* analyzed. In the case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or *Atypical Finding*, the record shall include the data necessary to support the conclusions reported as set forth in and limited by the Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages (TD LDOC).

5.3.5.2.2 Each step of Analytical Testing shall be traceable to the staff member who performed that step.

5.3.5.2.3 Significant variance from ~~the~~ written SOP shall be ~~documented as part of the record (e.g. memorandum for the record)-recorded.~~

5.3.5.2.4 Where instrumental analyses are conducted, the operating parameters for each run shall be included as part of the record.

5.3.5.2.5 Reporting of “A” *Sample* results should occur in ADAMS within fifteen (15) working days of receipt of the *Sample*.

The reporting time required for specific occasions (e.g. Major Events) may be substantially less than fifteen (15) working days.

The reporting time may be altered by agreement between the Laboratory and the Testing Authority. The Testing Authority should be informed of any delay in the reporting of “A” *Sample* results.

#### 5.3.5.2.6 Test Report

5.3.5.2.6.1 The Laboratory shall ~~document~~record the test result for each individual *Sample* in ADAMS<sup>74</sup> with the mandatory information stipulated, in compliance with the relevant Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines, the items stipulated in ISO/IEC\_17025, and the following:

- The name of the Results Management Authority, if provided;
- Relevant comments if necessary for proper interpretation of the test result or recommendations to the Testing Authority (for example, for *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*) – see ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.5.2.6.56 below;
- Specific tests performed, in addition to the Laboratory routine test menu (e.g. ESA, GC/C/IRMS, hGH, blood transfusions, DNA, genomic profiling, etc.);
- Any irregularities noted on *Samples*.

~~5.3.5.2.6.2 The Laboratory is not required to provide any additional Test Report, either in hard copy or digital format, other than the submission in ADAMS (except as described in ISL Arts. 5.3.5.2.6.8 and~~

---

~~<sup>74</sup> The Laboratory is not required to provide any additional Test Report, either in hard copy or digital format, to that submitted in ADAMS (except as described in ISL Articles 5.3.5.2.6.7 and 5.3.5.2.6.11). All Code compliant Testing Authorities shall be able to access the Test Reports of their *Samples* in ADAMS. The Laboratory should record the ADAMS Test Report as part of the *Sample*'s documentation.~~



5.3.5.2.6.12). All Code-compliant Testing Authorities shall be able to access the Test Reports of their Samples in ADAMS. The Laboratory should record the ADAMS Test Report as part of the Sample's documentation.

#### 5.3.5.2.6.25.3.5.2.6.3 Test Report for Non-Threshold Substances

- "A" Sample Test Report

The Laboratory is not required to report concentrations for Non-Threshold Substances. The Laboratory shall report the actual *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or its *Metabolite(s)*, or *Marker(s)* of the *Use of Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* present (*i.e.* identified, as per the TD IDCR) in the *Sample* and in accordance with the reporting requirements established in the TD MRPL<sup>75</sup>.

However, where the detected level of the Non-Threshold Substance(s), its *Metabolite(s)*, or *Marker(s)* ~~is~~may be relevant to the results management of an anti-doping case, the Laboratory should provide estimated concentrations, when possible and for information purposes only, if requested by the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA. In such instances, the Laboratory may indicate the estimated concentration while making it clear to the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA that this concentration was obtained by an Analytical Testing Procedure, which has not been validated for quantitative purposes.

- "B" Sample Test Report

For Non-Threshold Substances, the Laboratory report for the "B" Sample shall only establish the presence (*i.e.* the identity) of the *Prohibited Substance(s)* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* in accordance with the TD IDCR<sup>53</sup>.

However, where the detected level of the Non-Threshold Substance(s), its Metabolite(s), or Marker(s) may be relevant to results management, the Laboratory should provide estimated concentrations, when possible and for information purposes only, if requested by the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA. In such instances, the Laboratory may indicate the estimated concentration while making it clear to the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA that this concentration was ~~not~~ obtained by an Analytical Testing Procedure, which has not been validated for quantitative purposes. Differences in the estimation of the detected levels of Non-Threshold Substance(s), its Metabolite(s), or Marker(s) between the "A" and "B" Confirmation Procedures do not affect the validity of the reported results.

#### "B" Sample Test Report

For Non-Threshold Substances, the Laboratory report for the "B" Sample shall only establish the presence (*i.e.* the identity) of the *Prohibited Substance(s)* or its

<sup>75</sup> When applicable, the Laboratory shall ~~list~~record in the Comments section of the ADAMS Test Report ~~what~~the specific *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* of the Non-Threshold Substance ~~that~~ were identified in the *Sample*.

~~Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in accordance with the TD IDCR.~~

#### ~~5.3.5.2.6.35.3.5.2.6.4~~ Test Report for Threshold Substances

- “A” Sample Test Report

For Threshold Substances, the Laboratory ~~report~~Test Report for the “A” Sample shall establish that the identified Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is present at a concentration and/or ratio and/or score of measured analytical values greater than the DL, and/or that the Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is of exogenous origin.

~~For some exogenous~~In the event that the Threshold Substances, Substance(s), which are identified as such in the Prohibited List and the TD DL, ~~if is (are)~~ detected in the presence of (a) diuretic(s) or masking agent~~(s)~~, the Laboratory ~~report for the “A” Sample~~ shall establish the presence (*i.e.* the identity) of the Prohibited Substance(s) and/or its Metabolite(s) in accordance with the TD IDCR and the TD DL ~~and report it at any level, in addition to the reporting of the masking agent(s).~~ In such cases, the Laboratory ~~is not required to should~~ report ~~either~~ the estimated concentration of the Threshold Substance(s), ~~indicating that the levels detected may have been impacted by the presence of the diuretic(s) or the associated Measurement Uncertainty.~~ masking agent(s).

- “B” Sample Test Report

For exogenous Threshold Substances, the Laboratory ~~report~~Test Report for the “B” Sample shall only establish the presence (*i.e.* the identity) of the Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in accordance with the TD IDCR.

For endogenous Threshold Substances, the Laboratory ~~report~~Test Report for the “B” Sample shall establish that the identified Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is present at a concentration and/or ratio and/or score of measured analytical values greater than the Threshold, and/or that the Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) is of exogenous origin.

In the event that the Threshold Substance(s), which are identified as such in the Prohibited List and the TD DL, is (are) detected in the presence of (a) diuretic(s) or masking agent(s), the Laboratory shall establish the presence (i.e. the identity) of the Prohibited Substance(s) and/or its Metabolite(s) in accordance with the TD IDCR and the TD DL and report it at any level, in addition to the reporting of the masking agent(s). In such cases, the Laboratory shall report the estimated concentration of the Threshold Substance(s), indicating that the levels detected may have been impacted by the presence of the diuretic(s) or masking agent(s).

~~5.3.5.2.6.45.3.5.2.6.5~~ The Laboratory shall qualify the result(s) of the analysis in the ADAMS Test Report as:

- Adverse Analytical Finding; or
- Atypical Finding; or

~~• Negative Finding – a qualification indicating that no Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) or their Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) of their Use were detected using the applied test menu; or~~

• Negative Finding; or

- Not-Analyzed: ~~when the~~ Sample is received at the Laboratory and not subject to Analytical Testing for a valid, documented reason such as Sample irregularities (as per ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.1.5.4 above3), intermediate Samples (as per ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.1.8 above), etc.

~~5.3.5.2.6.55.3.5.2.6.6~~ The Laboratory shall have a policy regarding the provision of opinions and interpretation of data. An opinion or interpretation may be included in the ADAMS Test Report provided that the opinion or interpretation is clearly identified as such. The basis upon which the opinion has been made shall be documented.

[Comment: An opinion or interpretation may include, but not be limited to, recommendations on how to use results, information related to the pharmacology, metabolism and pharmacokinetics of a substance, whether the observed results may suggest the need for additional investigations regarding potential environmental contamination causes and/or Further TestingAnalysis and whether an observed result is consistent with a set of reported conditions.]

~~5.3.5.2.6.65.3.5.2.6.7~~ The Laboratory may request a second opinion from other Laboratory(ies) before reporting an Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding. Such requests for second opinions ~~can~~ may be required by specific WADA Technical Document(s), Technical Letters or Laboratory Guidelines, demanded by WADA from certain Laboratory(-ies), for all or for specific Analytical Testing Procedures under specific circumstances (e.g. following a period of Laboratory Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction), or requested at the discretion of the Laboratory (e.g. for firstly detected Analytes or for difficult to interpret findings). In any case, the request for a second opinion shall be made in writing and recorded as part of the Sample's documentation. Any transfer of data and information necessary for the second opinion shall be made securely and respecting the confidentiality of the analytical data and any other information.

The responsibility ~~of~~ the result ~~is always that shall be~~ of the Laboratory that performed the analysis and issued the final Test Report.

~~5.3.5.2.6.75.3.5.2.6.8~~ Upon request by WADA, the Laboratory shall report ~~in a format specified by WADA,~~ a summary of the results of analyses performed. ~~The report will include a summary of any Samples rejected for Analytical Testing and the reason for the rejection in a format specified by WADA.~~

~~5.3.5.2.6.85.3.5.2.6.9~~ Confidentiality of the analytical data and Athlete's identity shall be ~~respected~~ observed by all parties (e.g. Laboratory, Testing Authority, Results Management Authority, WADA, other parties informed including, where different, International Federations, National Olympic Committees, National Federations).

~~5.3.5.2.6.95.3.5.2.6.10~~ –Requests for information by the Testing Authority, Results Management Authority or WADA to the Laboratories shall be recorded in writing.

~~5.3.5.2.6.105.3.5.2.6.11~~ Presumptive Adverse Analytical Findings (when applicable – see ISL 2019 ISL – Version 10.0 – 127

~~Article~~Art. 5.3.4.5.4. ~~67.3-above~~, *Adverse Analytical Findings* and *Atypical Findings* shall be reported in writing.

Information sent by a facsimile is acceptable provided ~~that the correct facsimile number~~ is verified ~~that the prior to transmission and the receipt is verified after the~~ facsimile has been transmitted ~~to the correct facsimile number.~~

Encrypted emails or documents shall be used for reporting or discussion of *Adverse Analytical Findings* or *Atypical Findings* if the *Athlete* can be identified or if any information regarding the identity of the *Athlete* is included.

~~5.3.5.2.6.145.3.5.2.6.12~~ -The Laboratory shall also provide any information requested by WADA in relation to the Monitoring Program (~~Article~~Code Art. 4.5 ~~of the Code~~).

#### 5.3.5.2.7 Laboratory Documentation Package and Certificate of Analysis

5.3.5.2.7.1 Laboratory Documentation Packages and ~~Certificate~~Certificates of Analysis shall be in compliance with the TD LDOC.

~~5.3.5.2.7.2~~ Laboratories are not required to produce a Laboratory Documentation Package for a Sample in which no Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or their Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) was detected.

~~5.3.5.2.7.25.3.5.2.7.3~~ The Laboratory Documentation Package and/or Certificate of Analysis should be provided by the Laboratory only to the relevant Results Management Authority or WADA upon request and should be provided within ~~ten (10)~~fifteen (15) working days of the request, unless a different deadline is agreed with the Results Management Authority or WADA, respectively.

## 5.4 Management Requirements

### 5.4.1 Organization

5.4.1.1 Within the framework of ISO/IEC-17025, the Laboratory shall be considered as a testing laboratory.

5.4.1.2 The Laboratory Director shall have the responsibilities of the Chief Executive of the Laboratory, unless otherwise noted.

### ~~5.4.2 Quality Policy and Objectives~~

~~5.4.2.1 The Quality Policy and implementation shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.~~

### ~~5.4.3.2~~ 5.4.2 Assuring the Quality of Analytical Results

~~5.4.3.15~~ 5.4.2.1 The Laboratory shall participate in the WADA EQAS.

~~5.4.3.25~~ 5.4.2.2 Analytical performance shall be monitored by operating quality control schemes appropriate to the type and frequency of Analytical Testing performed by the Laboratory. The range of quality control activities include, but are not limited to:

- Appropriate positive and negative quality control samples (QCs) shall be included in every analytical run both for the Initial Testing Procedure(s) and Confirmation Procedure(s)<sup>76</sup>;
- Appropriate internal standard(s) shall be used for chromatography methods;
- For Threshold Substances, quality control charts (QC-charts) referring to appropriate control limits depending on the Analytical Testing Procedure employed (e.g. +/- 2SD; +/- 3SD; +/-  $U_{95\%}$ ), shall be regularly used to monitor method performance and inter-batch variability (when applicable).

### ~~5.4.3.35~~ 5.4.2.3 Internal Quality Assurance Scheme (iQAS)

~~5.4.3.3.15~~ 5.4.2.3.1 The Laboratory shall establish a functional and robust iQAS program, in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025, ~~that~~which challenges the entire scope of the Analytical Testing process (i.e. from Sample accessioning through result reporting). The Laboratory shall implement a procedure that prevents the submission of iQAS results into ADAMS.

~~5.4.3.3.25~~ 5.4.2.3.2 The iQAS plan shall include the proficiency testing of as many Laboratory procedures as possible, including the submission of a sufficient number of test samples on a regular

---

<sup>76</sup> Unless otherwise specified in a WADA Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory Guidelines.

basis (e.g. monthly) and shall incorporate as many categories of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* as possible.

~~5.4.3.3.35~~ ~~4.2.3.3~~ ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ ~~A robust iQAS program~~ ~~The Laboratory~~ shall have a dedicated SOP ~~incorporating for the iQAS program, which incorporates~~ a detailed procedure for the planning, preparation, (blind and/or double-blind) introduction of the iQAS samples ~~as well as for and~~ management of the iQAS results (reviewing and follow-up of ~~non-conformities~~ nonconformities).

#### ~~5.4.3.45~~ ~~4.2.4~~ \_\_\_\_\_ -Internal Audits

Internal audits shall be completed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025, and shall have a dedicated SOP incorporating a detailed procedure for the planning and performance of the audits, the training and selection of internal auditors, specification of their auditing activities, as well as for management of the internal audit conclusions (reviewing and follow-up of ~~non-conformities~~ nonconformities).

Internal Audit responsibilities may be shared amongst personnel provided that any *Person* does not audit his/her own area.

Internal audits ~~may shall~~ be carried out by ~~personnel who are qualified Laboratory~~ staff members. In addition, qualified members of the ~~Laboratory or of the Laboratory's~~ host organization ~~of the Laboratory~~ (e.g., university, institute, company) may also be included in the internal auditing teams.

#### ~~5.4.3.55~~ ~~4.2.5~~ External Audits

Laboratories may also consider having their procedures and systems audited by other Laboratory Directors or external auditing experts. However, this shall not replace the performance of internal audits by the Laboratory.

~~5.4.3.65~~ ~~4.2.6~~ All quality control procedures shall be documented by the Laboratory.

#### ~~5.4.45~~ ~~4.3~~ \_\_\_\_\_ -Management Reviews

Management reviews will be conducted to meet the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025.

#### ~~5.4.55~~ ~~4.4~~ Document Control

The control of documents that make up the ~~Quality~~ Management System shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025.

~~5.4.5.15~~ ~~4.4.1~~ The Laboratory Director (or designee) shall approve the ~~Quality~~ Management System documentation and all other documents used by staff members involved in Analytical Testing.

~~5.4.5.25~~ ~~4.4.2~~ The Laboratory shall implement a procedure in its ~~Quality~~ Management System to ensure that the contents of ISL, WADA Technical Documents, Technical Letters and Laboratory Guidelines are

incorporated into the Laboratory's SOPs by the applicable effective date and that implementation is completed, assessed, audited and recorded. If this is not possible, the Laboratory shall send a written request for an extension beyond the applicable effective date for consideration by WADA. Any failure by the Laboratory to implement mandatory requirements by the established effective date, without a prior approval by WADA, shall be considered a ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance and may affect the Laboratory accreditation status.

#### 5.4.65.4.5 Control and Storage of Technical Records

~~5.4.6.15.4.5.1~~ A copy of all Samples' records (~~hardcopy or electronic copy~~), as defined in the TD LDOC (~~, including Sample and Aliquot~~ chain of custody, instrument records, ~~electronic analytical data, steroid profile, calculations, etc.~~), shall be kept in a secure storage for a minimum of two (2) years. After two (2) years, and up to ten (10) years, the relevant records shall be kept in secure storage ~~for as long as the Samples are stored at the Laboratory or in long term storage (until Sample disposal)~~.

~~5.4.6.25.4.5.2~~ ~~Whenever possible, an~~ electronic copy of the analytical raw data and any data analysis review files ~~should~~shall be stored for ten (10) years for all Samples.

#### 5.4.75.4.6 Control of ~~Non-conformities~~Nonconformities in Analytical Testing

~~5.4.7.15.4.6.1~~ The Laboratory shall have policies and procedures that shall be implemented when any aspect of its Analytical Testing does not comply with set requirements.

~~5.4.7.25.4.6.2~~ Any ~~non-conformities~~nonconformities in Analytical Testing shall be recorded and kept as part of the documentation of the Sample(s) involved.

### 5.4.7.3 ~~Corrective and Preventive Actions~~

#### 5.4.6.3 Risk Minimization

Laboratories shall take corrective ~~and preventive~~ actions in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025 and WADA Laboratory Guidelines for Corrective Action Investigation and Reporting.

When ~~reporting~~conducting a corrective action investigation, the Laboratory shall ~~pay particular attention to the~~perform a thorough Root Cause Analysis of the ~~non-conformity~~nonconformity.

#### ~~5.4.7.45.4.6.4~~ Improvement

The Laboratory shall maintain, and when appropriate ~~improve~~, the effectiveness of its Quality Management System in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025.

#### ~~5.4.85.4.7~~ Reviewing of Requests, Tenders and Contracts

Review of legal documents or agreements related to Analytical Testing shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC-17025.

#### 5.4.95.4.8 Subcontracting of Analysis

5.4.9.15.4.8.1 A Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall perform all work with qualified personnel and equipment within its accredited or approved facility, respectively.

5.4.9.25.4.8.2 A Laboratory may subcontract an analysis to another Laboratory, in consultation with the Testing Authority (for example, in the case of a specific technology or Analytes that are not within the Laboratory scopeLaboratory's Scope of accreditationISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, an Analytical Testing Restriction decision, or as a result of unforeseen reasonsother justifications such as a need for higher sensitivity or specific equipment or expertise, workload, or temporary technical incapacity or need for further expertise). In exceptional circumstances, WADA may elect to grant specific authorization to subcontract analyses using a special technique not required in Laboratory specific methods, to an ISO/IEC- 17025-accredited laboratory approved by WADA, which has this technique within its scopeScope of accreditationISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation (for example, DNA analysis or genomic profiling). Other specific investigations, such as, without limitation, forensic examinations which need to be performed in the course of the Analytical Testing process may also be subcontracted by the Laboratory<sup>77</sup>. In all such cases, assurance of the maintenance of the appropriate chain of custody throughout the entire Analytical Testing process is the responsibility of the Director of the Laboratory subcontracting the analysis, who shall properly instruct the operating laboratory. Such arrangements shall be clearly recorded as part of the Sample's documentation and included in the Laboratory Documentation Package, if applicable.

5.4.9.35.4.8.3 When subcontracting an analysis, Laboratories should follow the WADA Laboratory Guidelines on "Conducting and Reporting Subcontracted Analysis and Further Analysis for Doping Control".

#### 5.4.105.4.9 Purchasing of Services and Supplies

##### 5.4.10.15.4.9.1 Chemicals and Reagents

5.4.10.1.15.4.9.1.1 Chemicals and reagents shall be Fit-for-Purpose and be of appropriate purity. Documentation indicating the purity of Reference Materials/Standards shall be obtained when available and retained in the QMS Management System documents. Chemicals, reagents and kits labelled e.g. "Research Only" or "Forensic Use Only" may be utilized for the purposes of Doping Control as long as they are demonstrated to be Fit-for-Purpose by the Laboratory and/or WADA.

5.4.10.1.25.4.9.1.2 In the case of rare or difficult to obtain Reference Materials, or Reference Collections, particularly for use in qualitative Analytical Testing Procedures, the expiration date of the solution can be extended if adequate documentation exists confirming that no significant deterioration has occurred or that appropriate purification or verification of Fitness-for-Purpose has been performed. The process to extend the expiration date of a Reference Material, Reference Collection, or solution shall

---

<sup>77</sup> Or directly contracted by the Testing Authority. In this case, the Laboratory shall nevertheless be in charge of ensuring the Sample chain of custody in connection with the transfer of the Sample to the other Laboratory or expert as the case may be.



be described in the Laboratory's ~~QMS documents~~ Management System documentation.

~~5.4.10.1.35~~ 4.9.1.3 The Laboratory shall maintain control and proper records of use of controlled chemicals and reagents in accordance with national laws and other relevant regulations.

~~5.4.10.1.45~~ 4.9.1.4 Waste disposal shall be in accordance with national laws and other relevant regulations. This includes biohazard materials, chemicals, controlled substances, and radioisotopes, if used.

~~5.4.10.1.55~~ 4.9.1.5 Environmental health and safety policies shall be in place to protect the staff, the public, and the environment.

#### 5.4.11 Customer Service

~~5.4.10~~ Service to Cooperation with Customers and with WADA

~~5.4.11.45~~ 4.10.1 Cooperation with customers shall be handled in accordance with ISO/IEC\_17025.

~~5.4.11.25~~ 4.10.2 Ensuring Responsiveness to WADA

The Laboratory Director or his/her designee shall:

- Ensure adequate communication with WADA in a timely manner;
- Provide complete, appropriate and timely explanatory information as requested by WADA;
- Report to WADA any unusual circumstances or information with regard to Analytical Testing, patterns of irregularities in Samples, or potential Use of new substances;
- Provide documentation to WADA [e.g. ~~Quality~~ Management System documentation, SOPs, contracts (not including commercial or financial information) with ~~Code Signatory~~ Testing Authorities which are Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organizations, as determined by WADA, or Sample Collection Authorities working on behalf of ~~Code Signatory Testing Authorities (not including commercial or financial information)~~ compliant Anti-Doping Organizations] upon request to ensure conformity with the rules established under the Code as part of the maintenance of WADA accreditation. This information shall be treated in a confidential manner.

~~5.4.11.35~~ 4.10.3 Ensuring Responsiveness to Testing Authority and/or Results Management Authority

The Laboratory Director shall be familiar with the Testing Authority rules and the Prohibited List.

The Laboratory Director shall interact with the Testing Authority ~~with respect~~ and/or Results Management Authority in regards to specific timing, report information, or other support needs. These interactions should occur in a timely manner and should include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Communicating with the Testing Authority and/or Result Management Authority concerning any significant question of Analytical Testing needs or any unusual circumstance in the Analytical Testing process (including delays in reporting);

- Providing complete, timely and unbiased explanations to the Testing Authority and/or Result Management Authority when requested or when there is a potential for misunderstanding of any aspect of the Analytical Testing process, Laboratory Test Report, Certificate of Analysis or Laboratory Documentation Package;
- If requested by the Testing Authority, the Laboratory shall provide advice and/or opinion to the Testing Authority regarding the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the Analytical Testing Procedures that are incorporated in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 scope of accreditation Accreditation;
- Providing evidence and/or expert testimony on any test result or report produced by the Laboratory as required in administrative, arbitration, or legal proceedings;
- Responding to any complaint submitted by a Testing Authority or Results Management Authority concerning the Laboratory and its operation.

5.4.11.3-15.4.10.3.1 As required by ISO/IEC-17025, the Laboratory shall actively monitor the quality of the services provided to the relevant anti-doping authorities Organizations, including the introduction of an annual questionnaire to clients to assess their satisfaction (or otherwise) with the performance of the Laboratory. There should be documentation that the Testing Authority or Results Management Authority concerns have been incorporated into the Laboratory's Management System where appropriate.

#### 5.4.125.4.11 -Complaints

Complaints shall be handled in accordance with ISO/IEC-17025.

## 6.0 ~~Section 6~~—WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS)

WADA regularly distributes urine or blood External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS) samples to Laboratories and, when applicable, to probationary laboratories. The WADA EQAS is designed to continually monitor the capabilities of the Laboratories and probationary laboratories, to evaluate their proficiency, and to improve test result uniformity between Laboratories. EQAS samples are used to assess Laboratory routine analytical capacity and performance, reporting turn-around times and overall compliance with WADA Laboratory standards (e.g. ISL, Technical Documents and Technical Letters), as well as other, non-analytical performance criteria. At the same time, the EQAS also represents, via its educational components, a source of continuous improvement for the effectiveness of the Analytical Testing procedures.

### 6.1 Types of EQAS

#### 6.1.1- Blind EQAS

The Laboratory will be aware that the sample is an EQAS sample since it is delivered by WADA's EQAS sample provider. However, the Laboratory will not know the content of the sample.

#### 6.1.2- Double-Blind EQAS

The Laboratory will not be aware that the sample is an EQAS sample since it is delivered by a Testing Authority and is indistinguishable from routine Samples.

#### 6.1.3- Educational EQAS

Educational EQAS samples may be provided as open (in which case the content of the EQAS sample is known), blind or double-blind samples. This approach is used for educational purposes or for data gathering.

As part of the educational EQAS, WADA may provide Laboratories with new Reference Materials, Reference Collections or quality control (QC) samples for a prompt implementation of existing or new Analytical Testing Procedures.

WADA may require the successful participation of Laboratories in an educational EQAS for WADA-specific ~~WADA-approved~~ Analytical Testing Procedures in order for Laboratories to seek an extension of the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 ~~Laboratory scope of accreditation~~ Accreditation by a ~~relevant~~ Accreditation Body (see ISL ArticleArt. 4.4.2.1-1.2) before the subsequent application of the Analytical Testing Procedure to the routine analysis of Samples.

## 6.2 EQAS Sample Number and Composition

### 6.2.1- Number of EQAS Samples

The actual composition and number of EQAS samples supplied to different Laboratories may vary; however, within any calendar year, all Laboratories participating in the EQAS are expected to have analyzed the minimum total number of EQAS samples.

Each year, the EQAS program will consist of:

- At least fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples, distributed by WADA in multiple rounds;
- At least five (5) double-blind EQAS samples distributed by various Testing Authorities in several rounds;
- At least three (3) of the above EQAS samples will contain Threshold Substances.

~~5.4.12.4~~6.2.1.1 As part of WADA's Laboratory monitoring activities, and with the main purpose of assisting Laboratories in their continuous improvement of performance, WADA may increase the number of annual EQAS samples (mainly for educational purposes) for certain Laboratories, according, but not limited, to the following criteria:

- Monitoring the effectiveness of corrective action implementation after questionable or unsatisfactory performance in WADA EQAS or in routine Analytical Testing;
- Substantiated intelligence information received by WADA indicating questionable or unsatisfactory Laboratory performance;
- Laboratories which do not receive enough Samples (< 100 annual Samples) to be analyzed with specific Analytical Testing Procedure(s), which are not part of the Laboratory's routine Analytical Testing menu;
- As part of WADA Laboratory on-site assessments.

### 6.2.2- Composition of EQAS Samples

~~6.2.2.1~~EQAS samples may or may not contain Prohibited Substance(s) and/or Metabolite(s) of Prohibited Substance(s) and/or Marker(s) of Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s). Each

Laboratory shall examine these samples using their routine Initial Testing Procedures and Confirmation Procedures.

~~1. For all type of EQAS samples, the composition, homogeneity and stability of the sample shall be tested and determined by the EQAS sample provider according to the quality standard ISO/IEC 17043:2010 (Conformity assessment. General requirements for proficiency testing).~~

~~6.2.1.1 EQAS samples may consist of the following:~~

#### 6.2.2.1 Blank EQAS Samples

Blank EQAS samples do not contain *Prohibited Substances* or their *Metabolites* or *Markers* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

#### 6.2.2.2 Adulterated EQAS Samples

Adulterated EQAS samples are those which have been deliberately adulterated by the spiking of non-characteristic *Metabolite(s)* or by the addition of extraneous substances designed to dilute or concentrate the sample, degrade or mask the *Analyte* prior to or during the analytical determination. Adulterated EQAS samples may also be obtained from the controlled administration or the addition of non-prohibited substances, which share common *Metabolite(s)* with *Prohibited Substance(s)*.

#### 6.2.2.3 EQAS Samples Containing *Prohibited Substance(s)*, their *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)*, or the *Marker(s)* of *Prohibited Method(s)*

The concentration(s) of selected *Analyte(s)* are those that may be encountered in the urine or blood after Use of *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)*. For some *Analytes*, the EQAS sample may contain the parent *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* and/or its *Marker(s)*<sup>78</sup>.

EQAS samples may be spiked with *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or their *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* but would be preferably prepared from controlled administration studies. The EQAS sample composition shall reflect as closely as possible the target *Analyte Metabolite* pattern and concentrations usually found in *Samples*<sup>78</sup>.

An EQAS sample may contain more than one *Prohibited Substance*, *Metabolite(s)*, or *Marker(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. It is also possible that the sample will contain multiple *Metabolites* or *Markers* of a single *Prohibited Substance* or *Markers* of a *Prohibited Method*, which would represent the presence of a single *Prohibited Substance* or the Use of a single *Prohibited Method*.

---

<sup>78</sup> To the extent possible (in consideration, for example, of ethical constraints, availability of the pharmaceutical grade substance, etc.), double-blind EQAS samples containing *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Metabolite(s)* of *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Marker(s)* of *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* should be prepared from controlled administration studies.

#### 6.2.2.4 Blood EQAS Samples for the ~~Analysis~~ of ~~the Variables of the Hematological Module of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP): blood Markers~~

These EQAS samples are distributed to Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP on a regular basis (e.g. monthly) with the purpose of evaluating their proficiency in the analysis and reporting of the ~~variables~~blood Markers that constitute the hematological module of the *ABP*.

6.2.2.5 For Non-Threshold Substances, the concentration in the EQAS sample will be guided by, but not limited to, one of the following criteria:

- Concentrations of the *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* equal to or greater than the applicable MRPL (refer to TD MRPL);
- Concentrations of the *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* between 50 % of the MRPL and the MRPL (applicable only to Non-Threshold Substances prohibited at all times and with no reporting limits, as per TD MRPL);
- ~~For~~ Non-Threshold Substances with reporting limits as stated in the TD MRPL (e.g. substances prohibited *In-Competition* only), ~~they~~ will normally be present in estimated concentrations greater than 120 % of the applicable reporting limit<sup>79</sup>;
- Concentrations of the *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* below 50 % of the applicable MRPL (for Non-Threshold Substances prohibited at all times with no reporting limits, for educational purposes).

6.2.2.6 For Threshold Substances, the concentration in the EQAS sample will be guided by, but not limited to, one of the following criteria:

- Greater than 50 % of the Threshold as established in the relevant Technical Document(s) or Laboratory Guidelines;
- At less than 50 % of the Threshold for those exogenous Threshold Substances specified in the TD DL whose presence shall be reported if detected in the presence of diuretics or masking agents.

6.2.2.7 Laboratories shall determine the *Markers* of the “steroid profile” in all urine EQAS samples (unless specifically not required in an educational EQAS sample).

### 6.3 Laboratory Analytical Testing Procedures Used in EQAS

All procedures associated with the Analytical Testing of the EQAS samples by the Laboratory are to be ~~carried out~~conducted in a manner similar to that applied to routine *Samples*, unless otherwise specified by WADA. No effort shall be made to optimize instrument (e.g. change multipliers or chromatographic columns) or method performance prior to analyzing the EQAS samples unless it is a scheduled maintenance activity. Only validated Analytical Testing Procedures described in the Standard

<sup>79</sup> For example, Non-Threshold Substances with a reporting limit at 50% of the MRPL may be present in EQAS samples in estimated concentrations, which are greater than 60% of the MRPL.

~~Operating Procedures (Laboratory's SOPs)~~ and included in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 scope of accreditation Accreditation are to be employed in the analysis of EQAS samples (*i.e.* using the ~~methods and procedures~~ Analytical Testing Procedures applied in routine Analytical Testing).

#### 6.4 Reporting of EQAS results

The purpose of the EQAS program is to ensure that all Laboratories maintain proficiency in the performance of their Analytical Testing Procedures and report the results to WADA and the Testing Authority in a timely manner ~~(see ISL Article 5.3.5.2.5).~~

A Laboratory shall not communicate with other Laboratories regarding the identity or content of substances present in or absent from blind EQAS samples prior to the submission of EQAS results to WADA. This prohibition also applies to Laboratory requests for second opinions, which shall not be requested for blind EQAS samples.

Contact between Laboratories regarding any aspect of blind EQAS analysis (including the results obtained) prior to reporting by all Laboratories to WADA will be considered an attempt to circumvent the system. Engaging in such discussions will subject the Laboratories involved to disciplinary procedures, which may lead to Suspension or Revocation of WADA accreditation.

For double-blind EQAS samples, which are indistinguishable from routine Samples, consultation between Laboratories before reporting such EQAS results to WADA may occur. However, such consultation shall not involve identifying the sample as a WADA double-blind EQAS sample (in cases when, ~~by~~ for any reason, the Laboratory identifies the EQAS nature of the sample).

#### 6.4.1- Reporting Blind EQAS Results

The Laboratory shall report the results of blind EQAS samples to WADA in ADAMS in the same manner as specified for routine Samples (see ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.5.2.56) unless otherwise notified by WADA. For some blind EQAS samples or sample sets, additional information may be requested from the Laboratory (e.g. Limits of Detection, Limits of Quantification, Measurement Uncertainty, LODs, LOQs, MU estimations, etc.).

The results of the blind EQAS shall be submitted to WADA on or before the specified date unless an extension is granted by WADA for valid reasons. For a failure to report results of blind EQAS samples within the established deadline, without prior approval by WADA, the Laboratory shall receive two (2) penalty points, and an additional two (2) penalty points per week beyond the applicable deadline (refer to the ISL Points System Table in ISL ArticleArt. 7.43).

#### 6.4.2- Reporting Double-Blind EQAS Results

~~6.4.2.1~~ The Laboratory shall report the results of double-blind EQAS samples in ADAMS as specified for routine Samples (see per ISL ArticleArt. 5.3.5.2); ~~6.~~

~~6.4.2.2~~ Reporting of results should occur within fifteen (15) working days of receipt of the samples, unless ~~the Laboratory has, in advance, an agreement~~ extension has been agreed with the Testing Authority ~~or after the Laboratory has informed~~ provided the Testing Authority ~~of with~~ a valid reason for ~~the~~ delay in the reporting of the results.

~~6.4.2.3~~ ~~For a Subject to an extension of the above deadline by agreement or otherwise, or to a request made on a justified ground,~~ failure to report results of double-blind EQAS samples in ADAMS within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the samples, ~~without prior notification to or agreement with the Testing Authority, the Laboratory shall receive~~ shall carry two (2) penalty points and an additional two (2) penalty points per week beyond the applicable deadline (refer to the ISL Points System Table in ISL ArticleArt. 7.43).

#### 6.4.3- Reporting Educational EQAS Results

The Laboratory shall report the results of open or blind educational EQAS samples on or before the specified reporting deadline and in a format specified by WADA. Results received after the deadline will not be included in the assessment of EQAS results nor in the subsequent educational EQAS report.

#### 6.4.4- Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substance

6.4.4.1 Unless otherwise specified by WADA (for example, for educational EQAS), the report of EQAS results for Non-Threshold Substances shall include all the Analytes whose presence in the EQAS sample has been confirmed by the Laboratory in accordance with the TD IDCR, including the Prohibited Substance(s) (i.e. parent compound(s), if applicable) and all identified Metabolite(s) and/or Marker(s) of the Prohibited Substance(s) or Marker(s) of Prohibited Method(s). WADA may also require that the Laboratory report the estimated concentrations of the confirmed Analyte(s).

6.4.4.2 For open educational and blind EQAS samples, the Laboratory shall report the Limits of Detection (LOD) LODs of the identified Non-Threshold Substance(s) and/or Metabolite(s) and/or



*Marker(s)*, or of the identified *Marker(s)* of *Prohibited Method(s)*, as estimated during method validation of the Initial Testing Procedure.

#### 6.4.5- Reporting Results for EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances

6.4.5.1 For educational and blind EQAS samples, the report of EQAS results for Threshold Substances shall include the values measured for each Aliquot analyzed, whenever the measured mean value of all replicates is greater than or equal to 50% of the applicable Threshold.

Unless otherwise specified by *WADA* (for example, for educational purposes), this provision does not apply to EQAS samples containing those exogenous Threshold Substances specified in the TD DL whose presence shall be reported, without the need for quantitative confirmation, if detected in the presence of diuretics or masking agents.

6.4.5.2 For double-blind EQAS samples, the Laboratory shall report the quantitative results in *ADAMS* as done for routine *Samples*, in accordance with the relevant Technical Document(s), Technical Letter(s) or Laboratory Guidelines.

DRAFT

## **Section 7—0 Evaluation of Laboratory EQAS and Routine Analytical Testing Performance**

Results from each round<sup>80</sup> of the EQAS, excluding educational EQAS, will be assessed by The WADA according to the Points System Table system of Laboratory EQAS and routine Analytical Testing performance (see ISL Article Points Scale Table in ISL Art. 7.43 below) has been developed by the WADA LabEG with the objective of setting a transparent and balanced procedure for evaluation of Laboratory and probationary laboratory operations. It is based on the principle of proportionality and is focused on improving Laboratory's Analytical Testing capabilities and, in the case of probationary laboratories, their readiness for obtaining WADA accreditation. It is ultimately aimed at maintaining the confidence in and strengthening of the anti-doping Laboratory system to benefit clean *Athletes*.

### **7.1 Evaluation of EQAS Results**

Satisfactory EQAS performance in single EQAS rounds<sup>81</sup> and over a consecutive 12-month period<sup>82</sup> is necessary for maintaining WADA accreditation.

In addition, unsatisfactory performance in an educational EQAS for a WADA-approved specific<sup>83</sup> Analytical Testing Procedure will prevent the Laboratory from seeking an

---

<sup>80</sup> EQAS Round – A distribution of EQAS sample(s) to the Laboratories and the probationary laboratories for Analytical Testing.

<sup>81</sup> EQAS Round – A distribution of EQAS sample(s) to the Laboratories and the probationary laboratories for Analytical Testing.

<sup>82</sup> The 12-month period to account for the total number of penalty points accumulated by a Laboratory or probationary laboratory according to the ISL Points Scale Table is defined as the most recent consecutive 12-month interval starting from the date that the Laboratory or probationary laboratory is informed of the assignment of penalty points in writing by WADA. Any assigned penalty points will expire after a 12-month period; however, the total number of penalty points within any consecutive 12-month period shall not reach the maximum allowed number of penalty points established in the ISL Points Scale Table.

<sup>83</sup> Some Analytical Testing Procedures are not eligible for a Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, and require specific WADA approval before the Laboratory can apply the procedure to the analysis of Samples. WADA approval will be based on its assessment of the Fitness-for-Purpose of the Analytical Testing Procedure, its validation by the Laboratory, and the successful Laboratory participation in an inter-laboratory collaborative study or WADA EQAS round. WADA will communicate which Analytical Testing Procedures fall into this category to the Laboratories and to the Accreditation Bodies (see also ISL Article 4.4.2.1-1.2).

extension of the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 Accreditation for the Analytical Testing Procedure (see ISL Article-Art. 4.4.42.1-1-2) and from its application in routine Analytical Testing. The Laboratory ~~can~~ may only apply the newly WADA-approved method or procedure for routine Sample analysis when it properly corrects the deficiencies identified in the educational EQAS (as determined by WADA) and the method is included in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC-17025 Accreditation.

~~WADA shall also apply this Section 7, including the Points System Table in Article 7.4 below, when assessing a Laboratory's routine Analytical Testing operations.~~

#### 7.1.1 EQAS Samples Containing Non-Threshold Substances

7.1.1.1 When a qualitative determination of a Non-Threshold Substance has been reported, the Laboratory result will be evaluated on the basis of the correct reporting of the finding (e.g. Adverse Analytical Finding, Negative Finding) as intended in the preparation of the EQAS sample.

7.1.1.2 The results for any Non-Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) and/or Marker(s) at concentrations greater than the MRPL (or exceeding 120% of the reporting limit, when applicable) shall be evaluated in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below.

7.1.1.3 The results for any Non-Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) and/or Marker(s) at concentrations between 50% of the MRPL and the MRPL (or less than 120% of the reporting limit, when applicable) shall not be considered for evaluation for the purposes of the EQAS points system. However, WADA may require an internal investigation and Corrective Action Report from the Laboratory.

7.1.1.4 The results for any Non-Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) and/or Marker(s) at concentrations below 50% of the applicable MRPL in an EQAS sample shall not be evaluated for the purposes of the EQAS points system. Nonetheless, the Laboratory should report their finding(s) if the analyses are compliant with its validation data, SOPs, the ISL and the TD IDCR. Laboratories unable to report such substance(s) are encouraged, on receipt of the EQAS report, to consider re-assessment of their Analytical Testing Procedure.

#### 7.1.2 EQAS Samples Containing Threshold Substances

7.1.2.1 For EQAS samples containing Threshold Substances at levels greater than 50% of the Threshold, the quantitative determination will be statistically evaluated to determine the compatibility of the reported result with the assigned value (reference, nominal or consensus value, as applicable) through e.g. -z-score, degree of equivalence analysis. Results shall be evaluated as per the ISL Points

SystemScale Table in ISL Article 7.4<sup>84</sup>, <sup>85</sup>.

This provision does not apply to the reporting of results for certain exogenous Threshold Substances, identified in the TD DL, if detected in the presence of diuretics or masking agents. In such cases, the detection and identification of the exogenous Threshold Substance shall be reported in accordance with the TD DL. The failure to report the presence of the Threshold Substance(s), as applicable, will be considered as a False Negative Finding.

A Laboratory is to achieve a satisfactory statistical evaluation of quantitative results reported based on the mean of three (3) replicate determinations. The overall evaluation of the quantitative performance is based on the criteria indicated in the effective version of the TD DL or other relevant Technical Document, Technical Letter or Laboratory GuidelineGuidelines.

7.1.2.2 Unsatisfactory Quantitative Result (absolute z-score  $\geq 3$  or  $\leq -3$ )<sup>86</sup>

<sup>84</sup> The main criterion applied for the evaluation of EQAS results for the quantification of Threshold Substances is the compatibility of the reported Laboratory result with the assigned value. Therefore, the incorrect reporting of an EQAS sample as a Negative Finding or as an Adverse Analytical Finding, as applicable, when the assigned value of the Threshold Substance in the sample is close to the Decision Limit, is not considered as a misreporting of a false finding if the z score for the Laboratory quantitative result is not unsatisfactory.

<sup>85</sup> The z score is calculated according to the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\bar{y} - \hat{y}}{\delta}$$

Where:

$\bar{y}$  is the mean value of the Laboratory's replicate determinations

$\hat{y}$  is the assigned value (reference, nominal or consensus value, as applicable)

$\delta$  is the target standard deviation (e.g.  $u_{c\_Max}$  or robust Reproducibility  $s_R$  of results from all participant Laboratories) The main criterion applied for the evaluation of EQAS results for the quantification of Threshold Substances is the compatibility of the reported Laboratory result with the assigned value. Therefore, the incorrect reporting of an EQAS sample as a Negative Finding or as an Adverse Analytical Finding, as applicable, when the assigned value of the Threshold Substance in the EQAS sample is close to the Decision Limit, is not considered as a False Negative Finding or False Adverse Analytical Finding, respectively, if the absolute z-score for the Laboratory quantitative result is  $< 3$ . [see footnote 70]

<sup>86</sup> The z-score is calculated according to the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\bar{y} - \hat{y}}{\delta}$$

Where:

$\bar{y}$  is the mean value of the Laboratory's replicate determinations;  $\hat{y}$  is the assigned value (reference, nominal or consensus value, as applicable);  $\delta$  is the target standard deviation (e.g.  $u_{c\_Max}$  or robust Reproducibility  $s_R$  of results from all participant Laboratories).

The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a satisfactory Corrective Action Report<sup>87</sup> for an unsatisfactory quantitative result. The Corrective Action Report shall be submitted within ten (10) working days of receiving a written notification about the unsatisfactory result from WADA. Failure to submit a satisfactory Correction Action Report or the late submission of the Correction Action Report without prior approval by WADA shall result in the additionimposition of further penalty points as-perin accordance with the ISL Points SystemScale Table in ISL Article 7.4.

7.1.2.3 Questionable Quantitative Result (absolute z-score > 2 and  $\leq$  3)

The Laboratory shall perform an internal investigation to determine the cause(s) of the questionable result and implement appropriate corrective measures to resolve them.

---

<sup>87</sup> A Corrective Action Report will be considered as satisfactory when it meets all of the following criteria, as determined by the LabEG:

- Properly and concisely identifies the root cause(s) of the ~~no-conformity~~nonconformity, following an appropriate investigation into all the factors that may have caused the problem; (Root Cause Analysis);
- Leads to the documented implementation of effective corrective ~~actions~~action(s) to solve the problem; and
- Leads to the documented implementation of appropriate preventive actions, if applicable, to avoid the recurrence of the problem.

A satisfactory Corrective Action Report shall include ~~all~~only the necessary supporting documentation (e.g. raw analytical data, data review files, evidence of procurement of Reference Materials) ~~demonstrating which~~ demonstrates the ~~implementation of the~~implemented actions described in the Corrective Action Report.

## 7.2 Evaluation of ~~Results~~Laboratory Performance

### 7.2.1 False Adverse Analytical Finding ~~Result~~

7.2.1.1 A False Adverse Analytical Finding ~~Result~~ is not acceptable for any blind or double-blind EQAS sample or during the course of routine Analytical Testing conducted by a Laboratory.

### 7.2.1.2 False Adverse Analytical Finding during routine Analytical Testing

If ~~the Laboratory discovers that it reported~~ a False Adverse Analytical Finding ~~is reported~~ during routine Analytical Testing ~~and is identified by the Laboratory~~, the Laboratory shall inform WADA immediately ~~and provide WADA with a satisfactory Root Cause Analysis report explaining the reason(s) for the error within five (5) working days of informing WADA;~~

When ~~the~~ False Adverse Analytical Finding is ~~reported during routine Analytical Testing and is~~ identified by WADA, based on information received from a Testing Authority, a Results Management Authority, through WADA's own results management activities or through any other means, ~~the Laboratory shall be immediately informed by WADA. The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a satisfactory Root Cause Analysis explaining the reason(s) for the error within five (5) working days of being informed by WADA (unless otherwise indicated by WADA); WADA shall inform the Laboratory immediately.~~

~~WADA shall review the Laboratory's Root Cause Analysis report~~In either case, the Laboratory shall cease all Analytical Testing activities applied to the affected Analytical Testing Procedure(s) and/or Laboratory process(es) (e.g. Sample aliquoting, reporting of results) as soon as it becomes aware or is informed by WADA that a False Adverse Analytical Finding has been reported.

The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a Corrective Action Report, including a Root Cause Analysis of the incorrect results and the corrective action(s) implemented for its rectification, within five (5) working days of informing WADA or been informed by WADA, as applicable.

The WADA LabEG shall review the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days, or within a timeline otherwise determined by WADA, and establish the source of the ~~error~~incorrect result as either a technical/methodological error or a clerical/administrative error. ~~If~~

The Laboratory may be required by WADA ~~determine~~to analyze additional EQAS samples and/or to review the analytical results and/or to re-analyze any relevant Samples previously reported as Adverse Analytical Findings during the preceding twelve (12) months, within five (5) working days (unless informed otherwise by WADA). Depending on the nature of the error ~~that the Root Cause Analysis is not satisfactory~~caused the False Adverse Analytical Finding, this re-analysis may be limited to one Analyte, a class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or may include any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. A statement signed by the Laboratory Director shall record this re-analysis. The Laboratory will be required to inform all of its clients whose Analytical Testing results may have been affected.

#### 7.2.1.2.1 False Adverse Analytical Finding with Consequences being imposed on an Athlete

If the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding has resulted in Consequences being imposed against an Athlete, the Laboratory shall receive two (2) penalty points and shall twenty (20) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table, irrespective of the nature of the error (technical/methodological or clerical/administrative) that led to the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding<sup>88</sup>.

The LabEG, considering the nature of the error that caused the False Adverse Analytical Finding result, shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory for a particular Analytical Testing Procedure or for the analysis of a particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, as applicable<sup>89</sup>.

#### 7.2.1.2.2 False Adverse Analytical Finding with No Consequences being imposed on an Athlete

- Technical or methodological error

If the Root Cause Analysis investigation performed by the Laboratory identifies the error as technical or methodological, the Laboratory will be initially imposed twenty (20) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table.

If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is considered unsatisfactory by the LabEG, the LabEG shall provide feedback to the Laboratory and provide it with the opportunity to resubmit a revised Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days. If the Laboratory is unable to resubmit a satisfactory revised Corrective Action Report in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, then the LabEG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against the

<sup>88</sup> WADA shall inform a Laboratory in writing about the imposition of penalty points, as decided by the LabEG and in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table. If the final decision regarding the number of penalty points to be imposed is conditional on the evaluation of corrective actions or other follow-up measures (e.g. analysis of further EQAS samples) requested by the LabEG, WADA will only inform the Laboratory about the final number of penalty points imposed at the end of the evaluation process [e.g. 5 penalty points at the end of the evaluation process of a False Negative Finding resolved through the timely implementation of satisfactory corrective action(s)].

<sup>89</sup> During the period of Suspension, the Laboratory shall follow the instructions provided in ISL Article 4.6.5.2 in regards to Samples in Laboratory's possession at the time of the Suspension. On the other hand, if Analytical Testing Restriction has been imposed, the Laboratory shall subcontract the affected analyses as provided in ISL Arts. 4.6.5.1 and 5.4.8.

During the Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction period, WADA will conduct an on-site assessment of the Laboratory's activities, including the analysis of further EQAS samples.

The Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction of the Laboratory shall be lifted only when the aforementioned conditions are satisfactorily completed and the Laboratory provides sufficient evidence, as determined by WADA, that appropriate steps have been taken to remedy the issue(s) that resulted in the Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction.

Laboratory for a particular Analytical Testing Procedure or for the analysis of a particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, as applicable <sup>64</sup>.

However, if the Laboratory is able to remedy the technical or methodological error through the implementation of **satisfactory** corrective actions in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, the Laboratory will be deducted ten (10) out of the twenty (20) initially assigned penalty points, in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table. Consequently, the Laboratory will be informed by WADA, in writing, that it will receive ten (10) penalty points in connection with the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding <sup>63</sup>. Provided that the point total accumulated by the Laboratory for a 12-month <sup>58</sup> period does not exceed thirty (30) points, the Laboratory will be able to resume Analytical Testing activities following written notification by WADA.

- Clerical/Administrative Error <sup>90</sup>

If the Root Cause Analysis to WADA within five (5) working days investigation performed by the Laboratory identifies the error as clerical or administrative, the Laboratory will be initially assigned fifteen (15) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table.

If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is considered unsatisfactory by the LabEG, the LabEG shall provide feedback to the Laboratory and provide it with the opportunity to resubmit a revised Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days. If the Laboratory is unable to resubmit a satisfactory revised Corrective Action Report in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, the Laboratory shall receive an additional five (5) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table. The LabEG, considering the nature of the clerical/administrative error that caused the False Adverse Analytical Finding result, shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory, as applicable <sup>65</sup>.

However, if the Laboratory is able to remedy the clerical or administrative error through the implementation of satisfactory corrective actions in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, the Laboratory will be deducted five (5) out of the fifteen (15) initially imposed penalty points, in accordance with the ISL Point Scale Table. Consequently, the Laboratory will be informed by WADA, in writing, that it will receive ten (10) penalty points in connection with the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding <sup>63</sup>. Provided that the point total accumulated by the Laboratory for a 12-month <sup>58</sup> period does not exceed thirty (30) points, the Laboratory will be able to resume Analytical Testing activities following written notification by WADA.

---

<sup>90</sup> For the purposes of Laboratory performance evaluation, clerical/administrative errors are defined as those incidental, non-systematic errors of no technical or methodological origin, which have been committed by the Laboratory during the performance of Analytical Testing (e.g. a typo when manually recording an analytical result). The Laboratory shall bear no responsibility for clerical/administrative errors reflected in the Laboratory documentation, which were made, for example, by the Sample Collection Authority or the Testing Authority.



### 7.2.1.3 False Adverse Analytical Finding for blind or double-blind EQAS sample

In the event that a False Adverse Analytical Finding is reported during the EQAS, WADA will immediately start an investigation to establish if the ~~error or fault~~incorrect result was caused by the EQAS sample provider (blind and double-blind EQAS) or the Testing Authority (double-blind EQAS).

If it is established that the False Adverse Analytical Finding result was caused by an error made by the EQAS sample provider or the Testing Authority, the Laboratory will be informed by WADA and no further action will be required from the Laboratory.

~~• If the WADA investigation indicates that the False Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by an incorrect error made by the Laboratory analysis during the Analytical Testing of the EQAS sample(s), the Laboratory shall be informed by WADA as soon as possible. The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a satisfactory Corrective Action Report, including a Root Cause Analysis explaining the reason incorrect result(s) and corrective action(s) implemented for the errors rectification, within five (5) ten (10) working days of being informed by WADA (unless otherwise indicated by WADA).~~

~~• WADA shall review the Laboratory's Root Cause Analysis within five (5) working days, or within a timeline otherwise determined by WADA, and establish the source of the error as either a technical/methodological error or a clerical/administrative error. If WADA determines that the Root Cause Analysis is unsatisfactory, in addition, the Laboratory shall receive two (2) penalty points and shall resubmit a satisfactory Root Cause Analysis to WADA within five (5) working days.~~

### ~~7.2.1.4 Technical may be required by WADA to analyze additional EQAS samples and/or to review the analytical results and/or methodological error~~

#### ~~7.2.1.4.1 Provisional Suspension of WADA accreditation for technical or methodological errors~~

- ~~1. If WADA identifies the Laboratory's error as technical and/or methodological, the WADA LabEG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to provisionally suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation pending a final determination of its accreditation status by WADA. Depending on the nature of the error that caused the False to re-analyze any relevant Samples previously reported as Adverse Analytical Finding result, the Provisional Findings Suspension may be applied to a particular Analytical Testing Procedure, to the Analytical Testing for a particular class of Prohibited Substances or~~

~~*Prohibited Methods*, or to the full scope of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation;~~

- ~~2.—The Laboratory shall cease its routine Analytical Testing operations immediately upon receipt of written notification of a Provisional Suspension from WADA. Unless otherwise notified by WADA, the Laboratory shall follow the instructions provided in ISL Article 4.6.5.1.4 in regards to Samples in Laboratory's possession at the time of the Provisional Suspension;~~
- ~~3.—The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a Corrective Action Report, including the review of relevant prior Adverse Analytical Finding results reported during the preceding twelve (12) months, within five (5) working days (unless informed otherwise by WADA). Supporting documentation shall be provided, such as all quality control data from the analytical batch that included the False Adverse Analytical Finding EQAS sample(s) or routine Sample(s);~~
- ~~4.—The WADA LabEG should review the Laboratory Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days to determine whether it is satisfactory.~~

#### ~~7.2.1.4.2 Suspension of WADA Accreditation for Technical or Methodological Errors~~

##### ~~Unsatisfactory Corrective Action Report~~

- ~~5.—If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is considered unsatisfactory by the LabEG, the Laboratory shall receive twenty (20) penalty points in accordance with the Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below;~~
- ~~6.—In such cases, the LabEG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation. Depending on the nature of the error that caused the False Adverse Analytical Finding result, the Suspension may be applied to a particular Analytical Testing Procedure, to the Analytical Testing for a particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or to the full scope of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation;~~

~~In addition, the Laboratory may be required by WADA to re-analyze relevant Samples reported as Adverse Analytical Findings. Depending on the nature of the error that caused the false Adverse Analytical Finding, this re-analysis may be limited to one Analyte, a class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or may include any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. A statement signed by the Laboratory Director shall document/record this re-analysis. The Laboratory will~~

be required to notify/inform all of its clients whose Analytical Testing results may have been affected ~~by the error;~~

~~7.— During the Suspension period, The WADA will conduct an on-site assessment of the LabEG shall review the Laboratory's activities, including the analysis of further EQAS samples;~~

~~8.— The Suspension of the Laboratory shall be lifted only when the aforementioned conditions are satisfactorily completed and the Laboratory provides sufficient evidence, as Corrective Action Report within ten (10) working days, or within a timeline otherwise determined by WADA, that appropriate steps have been taken to remedy the issue(s) that resulted in the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.~~

~~and establish the source of the incorrect result as either a Satisfactory Corrective Action Report<sup>55</sup>~~

~~9.— If the Laboratory is able to remedy the technical or methodological error through the implementation of satisfactory corrective and preventive actions in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, the Laboratory shall receive ten (10) penalty points in accordance with the Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below;~~

~~In addition, the Laboratory may be required by WADA to re-analyze relevant Samples reported as Adverse Analytical Findings. Depending on the nature of their a clerical/administrative error that caused the false Adverse Analytical Finding, this reanalysis may be limited to one Analyte, a class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or may include any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. A statement signed by the Laboratory Director shall document this reanalysis. The Laboratory will be required to notify all of its clients whose Analytical Testing results may have been affected by the error;~~

~~10.— If these conditions are fulfilled, and provided that the point total accumulated by the Laboratory for a 12-month period does not exceed 30 points, the Laboratory will be able to resume Analytical Testing activities following written notification by WADA. However, if determined necessary by WADA as assessed on a case by case basis, the Laboratory will remain under Suspension and will only be able to resume Analytical Testing activities once WADA has conducted a satisfactory on-site assessment, which shall be done by WADA as soon as practically possible, and after the Laboratory has satisfactorily analyzed further blind~~

~~EQAS samples. Failure to properly correct any non-conformities detected during the WADA on-site assessment or any deficiencies identified in the EQAS sample analyses will result in the assignment of further penalty points, in accordance with the Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below, and will also result in a LabEG recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to maintain the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.~~

- ~~• Clerical/Administrative Error<sup>91</sup> Technical or methodological error~~

~~If the Root Cause Analysis report provided investigation performed by the Laboratory identifies the error as clerical/technical or administrative/methodological, the Laboratory shall receive ten (10) will be initially imposed twenty (20) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below.~~

~~• The Laboratory shall correct the clerical/administrative error within 24 hours of receiving written notification by WADA and will provide WADA with a satisfactory Corrective Action Report<sup>55</sup> within five (5) working days (unless otherwise indicated by WADA) describing the remedial action(s) taken to avoid the recurrence of the particular error and evaluating the impact on routine operations.~~

~~• Provided that the Root Cause Analysis is considered appropriate by WADA and that the Laboratory corrects the clerical or administrative error within 24 hours from written notification by WADA, the Laboratory may continue operating until the If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is evaluated by the LabEG and feedback is provided to the Laboratory in accordance with ISL Article 7.3.1.5.2 below.~~

#### ~~7.2.1.4.3 Provisional Suspension of WADA accreditation for Clerical or Administrative Errors~~

- ~~11. If the Root Cause Analysis of the technical or methodological error is considered unsatisfactory by WADA and/or if the Laboratory is unable to correct the clerical or administrative error within 24 hours from written notification by WADA, the LabEG, the LabEG shall make a~~

---

<sup>91</sup> ~~For the purposes of Laboratory performance evaluation, clerical/administrative errors are defined as those errors of no technical or methodological origin, which have been committed by the Laboratory during the performance of Analytical Testing. The Laboratory shall bear no responsibility for clerical/administrative errors reflected in the Laboratory documentation, which were made, for example, by the Sample Collection Authority or the Testing Authority.~~

~~recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to provisionally suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation pending a final determination of its accreditation status by WADA. The Provisional Suspension shall remain in effect until the error is corrected and the LabEG evaluates the Corrective Action Report provided by the Laboratory and considers it to be satisfactory.~~

~~The LabEG should review the Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days to determine whether it is satisfactory.~~

#### ~~7.2.1.4.4 Suspension of WADA Accreditation for Clerical or Administrative Errors~~

##### ~~Unsatisfactory Corrective Action Report~~

~~If the Corrective Action Report is considered to be unsatisfactory, and the Laboratory is not able to provide feedback to the Laboratory and provide a satisfactory it with the opportunity to resubmit a revised Corrective Action Report within a reasonable time frame after receiving feedback from the LabEG, or if the error resulted in Consequences being imposed on an Athlete, the Laboratory shall receive an additional ten (10) penalty points. In such cases, five (5) working days. If the Laboratory is unable to resubmit a satisfactory revised Corrective Action Report in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, then the LabEG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory for a particular Analytical Testing Procedure or for the analysis of a particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, as applicable <sup>64</sup>.~~

##### ~~Satisfactory Corrective Action Report<sup>55</sup>~~

~~If the Corrective Action Report is satisfactory and However, if the Laboratory is able to remedy a technical/methodological error did not result through the implementation of satisfactory corrective action(s) in any Consequences being a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, ten (10) out of the twenty (20) initially imposed on an Athlete penalty points below will be deducted, in accordance with the ISL Point Scale Table. Consequently, the Laboratory may resume will be informed by WADA, in writing, that it will receive ten (10) penalty points in connection with the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding <sup>63</sup>.~~

- Clerical/Administrative Error <sup>65</sup>

~~If the Root Cause Analysis investigation performed by the Laboratory identifies the error as clerical or administrative, the Laboratory will be initially imposed fifteen (15) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table.~~

~~If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is considered unsatisfactory by the LabEG, the LabEG shall provide feedback to the Laboratory and provide it with the opportunity to resubmit a revised Corrective~~

Action Report within five (5) working days. If the Laboratory is unable to resubmit a satisfactory revised Corrective Action Report in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, the Laboratory shall receive an additional five (5) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table. The LabEG, considering the nature of the clerical/administrative error that caused the False Adverse Analytical Finding result, shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing activities upon receipt of written notification by WADA. Restriction against the Laboratory, as applicable <sup>64</sup>.

However, if the Laboratory is able to remedy the clerical or administrative error through the implementation of satisfactory corrective action(s) in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, five (5) out of the fifteen (15) initially imposed penalty points will be deducted, in accordance with the ISL Point Scale Table. Consequently, the Laboratory will be informed by WADA, in writing, that it will receive ten (10) penalty points in connection with the reporting of the False Adverse Analytical Finding <sup>63</sup>.

The reporting of any False Adverse Analytical Finding Result, irrespective of whether it relates to routine Analytical Testing or the EQAS, or whether or not it results in the Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or an Analytical Testing Restriction, may trigger a WADA Laboratory on-site assessment and the requirement that additional EQAS samples be analyzed by the Laboratory.

#### 7.2.2 False Negative Finding

Laboratories failing to identify and/or report a *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or the *Marker(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* in a blind or double-blind EQAS sample or during routine Analytical Testing shall be informed of the False Negative Finding as soon as possible by WADA.

WADA will immediately start an investigation to establish whether the False Negative Finding was the result of the Laboratory's Analytical Testing procedure.

7.2.2.1 If WADA's investigation determines that the False Negative Finding occurred due to mistake(s) related to the Laboratory's Analytical Testing procedure, the Laboratory shall receive will be initially imposed ten (10) penalty points in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4 below.

The Laboratory shall provide WADA with a satisfactory Corrective Action Report <sup>55</sup> Report within five (5) ten (10) working days (unless otherwise indicated by WADA). The Laboratory shall provide supporting documentation, such as relevant Initial Testing Procedure data of the analytical batch(es) concerned, as well as data review of previously analyzed EQAS or routine Samples.

The LabEG shall review the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report within ten (10) working days, or within a timeline otherwise determined by WADA, and take the following steps, where appropriate:

- If the Laboratory's Corrective Action Report is considered to be satisfactory <sup>55</sup>, no further action needs to be taken;

- unsatisfactory by the LabEG, the LabEG shall provide feedback to the Laboratory and provide it with the opportunity to resubmit a revised Corrective Action Report within five (5) working days. If the Laboratory is unable to identify and remedy the error(s) through the implementation of a satisfactory corrective and preventive actions revised Corrective Action Report in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, or if the review of previous data reveals the reporting of additional False Negative Findings by the Laboratory, the Laboratory shall receive an additional ten (10) five (5) penalty points. The LabEG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to provisionally suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation pending a final determination on its status by WADA (see in accordance with the ISL Article 4.6.4.1) Points Scale Table. In addition, WADA will request the Laboratory to analyze additional (blind and/or double-blind) EQAS sample(s). Depending on the type/nature of the error that caused the False Negative Finding, the Provisional Suspension this re-analysis may be applied to a particular Analytical Testing Procedure, to the Analytical Testing for a particular limited to one Analyte, a class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or to the full scope of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation may include any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Failure by the Laboratory to report correct results for the additional EQAS sample(s) will incur the imposition of an additional five (5) penalty points. The LabEG, considering the nature of the error that caused the False Negative Finding, shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory, as applicable <sup>64</sup>.

- However, if the Laboratory is able to remedy the issue(s) that led to the reporting of the False Negative Finding, through the implementation of satisfactory corrective actions in a timely manner, as determined by the LabEG, five (5) out of the ten (10) initially imposed penalty points will be deducted, in accordance with the ISL Point Scale Table. Consequently, the Laboratory will be informed by WADA, in writing, that it will receive five (5) penalty points in connection with the reporting of the False Negative Finding <sup>63</sup>.

The reporting of False Negative Finding(s), irrespective of whether it relates to routine Analytical Testing or the EQAS, or whether or not it results in the Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or an Analytical Testing Restriction, may trigger a WADA Laboratory on-site assessment and the requirement that the Laboratory analyses additional EQAS samples be satisfactorily analyzed by the Laboratory.

### 7.2.3 Further EQAS Procedural Evaluations<sup>92</sup>

If the LabEG considers that a Corrective Action Report is unsatisfactory, and the Laboratory is not able to provide a satisfactory revised Corrective Action Report within a reasonable time frame after receiving feedback from the LabEG, the Laboratory will receive two (2) penalty points ~~shall be applied~~.

Corrective Action Reports related, for example, to ~~non-conformities~~nonconformities detected during Laboratory on-site visits~~assessments~~, or to procedural or reporting ~~non-compliance~~nonconformities with the ISL, Technical Documents or Technical Letters, or unsatisfactory performance in the analysis of EQAS samples (not related to a False Adverse Analytical Finding or False Negative Finding), shall be submitted to WADA within thirty (30) calendar days of WADA's notification to the Laboratory. Late submission of Corrective Action Reports ~~or Root Cause Analysis~~, as determined by the LabEG, will result in the imposition~~—~~ of one (1) additional penalty point for each week that passes beyond the applicable deadline.

Unless otherwise agreed with WADA, the corrective and preventive action(s) reported to and approved by WADA shall be implemented in the routine operations of the Laboratory immediately.

### 7.3 Overall Laboratory Evaluation

WADA shall evaluate Laboratory EQAS performance for each EQAS round, as well as Laboratory performance for routine Analytical Testing, and assign penalty points for ~~non-compliance~~nonconformities or failures to perform as indicated in the ISL Points Scale Table ~~below~~.

The following situations shall prompt the WADA LabEG to make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to impose a provisional Analytical Testing Restriction against the Laboratory or to impose a Provisional Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, as applicable, pending

---

<sup>92</sup> ~~This~~ISL Article 7.32.3 does not apply to the evaluation of Corrective Action Reports for False Adverse Analytical Findings or False Negative Findings, which are covered in ~~paragraphs~~ISL Arts. 7.32.1 and 7.32.2, respectively.



a final determination of the Laboratory's accreditation status by WADA or pending an agreement between the Laboratory and WADA in accordance with ISL Art. 4.6.4.3.2:

- Accumulation of the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or routine Analytical Testing, as determined in the ISL Points Scale Table below, or
- The reporting of more than one (1) False Adverse Analytical Finding per EQAS round, or
- The reporting of more than two (2) independent <sup>93</sup> False Negative Findings per EQAS round, or
- The reporting of more than three (3) independent <sup>67</sup> False Negative Findings over any consecutive 12-month <sup>58</sup> period.

Any Laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been suspended or subjected to an Analytical Testing Restriction will continue to participate in the regular blind and educational EQAS programs. In addition, WADA may conduct on-site Laboratory assessment(s) and/or provide the suspended Laboratory subjected to a Provisional Suspension, Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction with additional blind EQAS samples for analysis. Satisfactory performance in the analyses of blind EQAS samples and correction of any deficiencies/nonconformities detected during on-site assessments are mandatory requirements that shall be satisfied by the Laboratory in order to have its WADA accreditation reinstated or the Analytical Testing Restriction lifted, as applicable.

**ISL Points Scale Table for Assessment of Laboratory and Probationary Laboratory Performance**

<u>Results Evaluation Analytical</u>	<u>Nonconformity Non-Conformity</u>	<u>Type of Error Outcome</u>	<u>Penalty Points</u>	<u>Actions and Sanctions</u>
<u>Routine Analytical Testing</u> <u>(ISL Art 7.2.1.2.1)</u>	<u>False AAF</u> + <u>Consequence for the Athlete</u>	<u>Technical / Methodological error</u> or <u>Clerical/ Administrative error</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Suspension/ Analytical Testing Restriction</u>

Inserted Cells

<sup>93</sup> Independent False Negative Findings are those produced by different and unrelated fundamental causes, as determined by WADA and based on the Root Cause Analysis investigation.

<p><b><i>Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods</i></b> Routine Analytical Testing (ISL Art 7.2.1.2.2)</p> <p>Or</p> <p><b>EQAS round</b> (ISL Art 7.2.1.3)</p>	<p>False AAF<sup>94</sup> + No Consequence for the Athlete</p>	<p><b>False Adverse Analytical Finding</b></p> <p>1. <del>Unsatisfactory RCA<sup>#</sup></del></p> <p>Technical <del>or</del> / Methodological error</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Unsatisfactory CAR<sup>#</sup></del></li> <li>• Satisfactory CAR<sup>#</sup></li> </ul> <p>Clerical / Administrative <del>or</del> Clerical error</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Unsatisfactory CAR</del></li> <li>• Satisfactory <del>#-or</del> Consequences for an Athlete CAR</li> </ul>	<p><del>2</del></p> <p>20</p> <p>- 10</p> <p><del>10</del></p> <p><del>10</del></p> <p>15</p> <p>+ 5</p> <p>- 5</p>	<p><b>Article 7.3.1</b></p> <p><u>Cease Analytical Testing</u></p> <p><u>Suspension / Analytical Testing Restriction</u></p> <p><u>Resume Analytical Testing</u></p> <p><u>Suspension / Analytical Testing Restriction</u></p> <p><u>Resume Analytical Testing</u></p>
<p><b>Routine Analytical Testing</b></p> <p>Or</p> <p><b>EQAS</b></p>	<p><b>False Negative Finding<sup>95</sup></b></p> <p><del>Unsatisfactory CAR<sup>#</sup> or other False Negative Finding(s)</del></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsatisfactory CAR</li> </ul> <p>failed additional EQAS</p>	<p>10</p> <p><del>10</del></p> <p>+ 5</p> <p>+ 5</p>	<p><b>Article 7.3.2</b></p> <p><u>additional EQAS samples</u></p> <p><u>Suspension / Analytical Testing Restriction</u></p>

<sup>94</sup> A Laboratory may only have one (1) False Adverse Analytical Finding per EQAS round.

<sup>95</sup> A Laboratory may have a maximum two (2) independent False Negative Findings per EQAS round and three (3) independent False Negative Findings per 12-month<sup>58</sup> period.

	(ISL Art 7.2.2)	• Satisfactory CAR	-5	
<b>Threshold Substances</b> EQAS Quantification Procedures		<b>Unsatisfactory Result</b> <sup>96</sup>	5 Penalty Points	<b>Corrective Action Report</b>
		<b>Questionable Result</b> 58	2	<b>Internal Investigation</b> †
<b>Steroid Profile Markers</b> (≥ 3 Occurrences*)  GC-C-IRMS δ <sup>13</sup> C (≥ 3 Occurrences**)  Threshold Substances (per occurrence)	z-score  ≥ 3.0 <sup>97</sup> Unsatisfactory <b>Result</b> CAR		<b>Occurrences</b> ***5	
		2	1	<b>Internal Investigation</b> †
		z-score  ≥ 3.0 <sup>70</sup> Satisfactory CAR	20	<b>Corrective Action Report</b>
<b>GC-C-IRMS δ<sup>13</sup>C</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory Result</b>	<b>Occurrences</b> ***		
		1-2	1	2.0 <  z-score  < 3.0 Internal Investigation
		≥ 3	3	<b>Corrective Action Report</b>

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Split Cells

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Inserted Cells

<sup>96</sup> When an unsatisfactory or questionable quantification result leads to the misreporting of the EQAS sample as a false *Adverse Analytical Finding* or as a *False Negative Finding*, then penalty points will be assigned in accordance with paragraphs 7.3.1 and 7.3.2, respectively.

<sup>97</sup> When an unsatisfactory (|z-score| ≥ 3.0) quantification result leads to the misreporting of the EQAS sample as a *False Adverse Analytical Finding* or as a *False Negative Finding*, then penalty points will be assigned in accordance with ISL Articles 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, respectively.

Documentation <sup>***</sup> or Technical Issue	ISL or TD Nonconformity	2	<u>Corrective Action Report</u>
	Unsatisfactory CAR <sup>#</sup>	2	<u>Re-submission of Corrective Action Report</u>
	Late Submission of CAR <sup>#</sup>	1	1 Per week beyond the applicable deadline
	Late reporting of blind or double-blind EQAS results	2	2 Per week beyond the applicable deadline <u>Corrective Action Report</u>

Deleted Cells

Deleted Cells

Technical Issue	ISL or TD Nonconformity	2	<u>Corrective Action Report</u>
-----------------	-------------------------	---	---------------------------------

Point Total for single (blind or double-blind <sup>****</sup> ) EQAS round	≥ 20	Provisional Suspension Or <u>provisional Analytical Testing Restriction</u> until final decision by WADA
Point Total for double-blind EQAS <sup>****</sup> for 12-month period <sup>*****</sup>	≥ 20	
Point Total for routine Analytical Testing <sup>***</sup> for 12-month period <sup>*****</sup>	≥ 20	
Point Total (blind and double-blind EQAS and routine Analytical Testing <sup>***</sup> ) <sup>****</sup> for 12-month period	≥ 30	

Merged Cells

~~\*— Documentation includes but is not limited to Laboratory Documentation Packages, Corrective Action Reports and Test Reports.~~

~~\*\*\_ Based on a total of 6 determinations: Androsterone (A), Etiocholanolone (Etio), Testosterone (T), Epitestosterone (E), 5α-androstane-3α,17β-diol (5αAdiol) and 5β-androstane-3α,17β-diol (5βAdiol) per EQAS sample.~~

~~\*\*\*\_ Per EQAS sample subjected to GC-C-IRMS analysis.~~

~~\*\*\* Documentation includes but is not limited to Laboratory Documentation Packages, Corrective Action Reports and Test Reports.~~

~~\*\*\*\* Probationary laboratories are exempt from the double-blind EQAS program and routine Analytical Testing.~~

~~# AAF – Adverse Analytical Finding; CAR - Corrective Action Report, RCA – Root Cause Analysis~~

#### 7.4 Probationary Period and Probationary Laboratory Evaluation

The probationary EQAS is a part of the initial evaluation of a probationary laboratory seeking *WADA* accreditation. In addition to providing blind EQAS samples, *WADA* may provide, upon request, samples from past EQAS rounds in order to allow the probationary laboratory an opportunity to evaluate its performance against the recorded performance of Laboratories. Composition of the probationary EQAS samples corresponds to the criteria described in ISL ArticleArt. 6.2.2.

Successful participation in *WADA* probationary EQAS, based on the ISL Points Scale Table found in ISL Article 7.4 above (less than twenty (20) points accumulated within a single blind EQAS round and less than thirty (30) points for the most recent and consecutive twelve (12) month <sup>58</sup> period) is required before a probationary laboratory is eligible to be considered for *WADA* accreditation. The LabEG may decide, based on its evaluation of the overall performance of the probationary laboratory, to extent the probationary period of accreditation, even if the probationary laboratory did not reach the maximum number of penalty points based on the ISL Points Scale Table. However, once a laboratory is granted WADA accreditation, penalty points accumulated during the probationary period are annulled and are not carried forward onto the accredited phase.

The blind EQAS samples shall be distributed in multiple rounds each year and will consist of a minimum of fifteen (15) blind samples. At least three (3) blind EQAS samples will contain Threshold Substances. Blank samples may also be included.

#### 7.4.1 Analytical Testing Procedures Utilized by Probationary Laboratories for the Analysis of EQAS samples

All procedures associated with the handling and analysis of the EQAS samples by the probationary laboratory are to be ~~carried out~~conducted using validated procedures in a manner identical to those expected to be applied during routine Analytical Testing, unless otherwise specified by *WADA*.

#### 7.4.2 False Adverse Analytical Finding Result

Any False Adverse Analytical Finding of a technical/methodological nature reported automatically suspends a probationary laboratory from further consideration for *WADA* accreditation. The probationary laboratory will only be eligible for re-instatement into the accreditation process upon providing documentation to *WADA* that appropriate corrective and preventive ~~actions~~action(s) have been implemented. *WADA* may decide to send a set of EQAS samples and/or audit the probationary laboratory prior to its re-instatement to the probationary status.

#### 7.4.3 False Negative Finding

Any probationary laboratory reporting a False Negative Finding in a blind EQAS round shall be informed by *WADA* as soon as possible. The probationary laboratory shall take and report proper corrective and preventive action(s) within ~~five (5)~~ten (10) working days of the date of the letter from *WADA* (unless

informed otherwise by WADA). The corrective action, if approved by WADA, shall be implemented in the routine operations of the probationary laboratory as soon as possible.

#### 7.4.4 Threshold Substance Result

A probationary laboratory shall achieve satisfactory quantitative EQAS results reported based on the mean of three (3) independent determinations.

#### 7.4.5 Overall Probationary Laboratory Evaluation

WADA will evaluate probationary laboratory EQAS performance for each round and assign points for each ~~non-compliance~~noncompliance or failure to perform in accordance with the ISL Points Scale Table in ISL Article 7.4, with the exception of the double-blind EQAS and routine analysis evaluation.

The Suspension period of a probationary laboratory's participation in the EQAS shall be determined by WADA.

Serious and repeated issues in the probationary EQAS shall result in the removal of the laboratory's status as a probationary laboratory by WADA.

When the performance of a probationary laboratory is considered to be satisfactory in the EQAS over the most recent and consecutive twelve (12) month <sup>58</sup>period (e.g. at least fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples), and provided that all of other necessary conditions have been fulfilled, the laboratory will be audited by an assessment team appointed by WADA.

This assessment will take place while the probationary laboratory is processing and analyzing a minimum of a further fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples supplied by WADA as part of a Final Accreditation Test (FAT). The results of the FAT will be evaluated by WADA as satisfactory if:

- No *False Adverse Analytical Finding* is reported;
- Less than twenty (20) penalty points are assigned for the EQAS samples tested;
- Any corrective actions required as a result of the on-site assessment and/or the analytical performance and/or the presentation of the requested Laboratory Documentation Package(s) shall be submitted within thirty (30) calendar days, unless otherwise specified by WADA, and shall be considered satisfactory by WADA.

A suspended probationary laboratory wishing to re-enter the probationary EQAS is required to provide documentation of corrective and preventive action(s) no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the end of the Suspension period (unless otherwise indicated by WADA). Failure to do so will preclude the laboratory from participating in the probationary EQAS.

Lifting of the suspension occurs only when proper corrective and preventive actions have been implemented and reported to WADA. WADA may choose, at its sole discretion, to submit additional EQAS samples to the laboratory and/or to require that the laboratory be re-assessed, at the expense of the laboratory. Laboratories re-entering the probationary EQAS shall be considered as candidate

laboratories and are subject to provide the applicable accreditation fee and the required documentation to WADA (see [ISL ArticleArt. 4.1](#)).

DRAFT

### PART THREE: ISL ANNEXES

#### ISL ANNEX A - ~~LABORATORY~~ CODE OF ETHICS FOR LABORATORIES and WADA-

## APPROVED LABORATORIES FOR THE ABP

### 1.0 Confidentiality

~~Laboratory Directors, their delegates and Laboratory staff shall not discuss or make any comment regarding the analytical results of any Sample analyzed by the Laboratory to the media or the public without the express consent of the organization that supplied the Sample to the Laboratory (i.e. the Testing Authority) and the organization that is asserting the Adverse Analytical Finding in adjudication (i.e. the Results Management Authority or WADA).~~

### 2.0 ~~Research~~

~~Directors of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP, their delegates and all Laboratory staff shall respect and comply with Code Art. 14.3.5.~~

#### 2.0 Research in Support of Doping Control

Laboratories shall participate in research programs, provided that the Laboratory Director is satisfied with the their *bona fide* nature<sup>98</sup> and the program(s) have received proper ethical ~~(e.g. human subjects)~~ approval, if applicable

#### ~~3.01.0 Research in Support of Doping Control~~

The Laboratories are expected to develop a research and development program to support the scientific foundation of *Doping Control*. This research may consist of the development of new methods or technologies, the pharmacological characterization of a new doping agent, the characterization of a masking agent or method, and other topics relevant to the field of *Doping Control*.

#### ~~3.2.1~~ Research on Human Subjects

The Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall follow the Helsinki Accords and any applicable national standards as they relate to the involvement of human subjects in research.

Voluntary informed consent shall also be obtained from human subjects in any drug administration studies for the purpose of development of a Reference Collection or proficiency testing materials.

#### ~~3.2.2~~ Controlled Substances

The Laboratories are expected to comply with the relevant and applicable national laws regarding the handling and storage of controlled (illegal) substances.

---

<sup>98</sup> The Laboratory shall not engage in any research activity that undermines or is detrimental to the World Anti-doping Program.



#### 4.03.0 Analysis

##### 4.13.1 Analytical Testing for ~~Anti-Doping Control~~ Organizations

The ~~Laboratories~~ and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall accept Samples for Analytical Testing only if all of the following conditions have been met:

- The ~~Sample~~ matrix is of the ~~correct~~proper type (e.g. blood, urine) for the requested analyses;
- The ~~Samples~~ have been collected ~~and~~, sealed ~~in appropriate containers according and transported~~ to the ~~International Standard Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for Testing and Investigations or similar guidelines~~the ABP in accordance with the ISTI;
- The collection is a part of an anti-doping program; and
- The Testing Authority is a Code-compliant, ~~as determined by WADA or, if not Code-compliant, it provides the Laboratory with written assurance about the existence of an appropriate results management process in accordance with Code of Ethics Article 3.3.3 below~~ Anti-Doping Organization.

##### 4.23.2 Clinical or Forensic Analysis

~~4.2.13.2.1~~ Occasionally the Laboratory may be requested to analyze a sample for a banned drug or endogenous substance ~~allegedly~~ coming from a hospitalized or ill ~~person~~Person in order to assist a physician in the diagnostic process. In such circumstances, the Laboratory Director shall agree to analyze the sample only if the organization making the request provides a letter explaining the medical reason for the test and explicitly certifying that the sample is for medical diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

~~The letter shall also state that the patient involved is not an Athlete. In case an Athlete is involved, the sample may be accepted for analysis only if a recognized Anti-Doping Organization has collected it and, if appropriate, will follow up on the results if a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Substance is detected.~~

~~4.2.23.2.2~~ Work to aid in forensic and/or legal investigations may be undertaken but due diligence should be exercised to ensure that the work is requested by an appropriate agency or organization. The Laboratory should not engage in analytical activities or expert testimony that would intentionally question the integrity of ~~the an~~ individual or the scientific validity of work performed in the anti-doping program-

#### ~~4.3.3~~ Other Analytical Activities

~~4.3.43.3.1~~ The Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall not engage in any analysis or activity that undermines or is detrimental to the World Anti-doping Program<sup>99</sup>.

~~4.3.23.3.2~~ Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall not accept *Samples* from individual *Athletes* on a private basis or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf.

~~3.3.3~~ If the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP accepts *Samples* from any entity that is not a Testing Authority recognized by the Code-compliant Anti-Doping Organization, it is the responsibility of the Laboratory Director of the Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP to receive assurance, in writing, that any *Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding* will follow an appropriate results management process and that the results cannot be used in any way by an *Athlete* or associated *Person* to avoid the detection of doping.

~~4.3.3~~—The Laboratory shall provide or WADA with a copy of the assurance document received from the Testing Authority.

~~4.3.43.3.4~~ The Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall not provide analytical services in a *Doping Control* adjudication, unless specifically requested by the responsible Testing Authority, *WADA* or a Hearing Body.

~~4.3.53.3.5~~ The Laboratory shall not engage in analyzing commercial material or preparations (e.g. dietary or herbal supplements) unless specifically requested by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or *WADA* as part of a research program or *doping case investigation*. ~~The Laboratory shall not provide results, documentation or advice that, in any way, suggests endorsement of products or services.~~ results management process.

~~3.3.6~~ If a request pursuant to Art. 3.3.5 is made by an *Athlete*, the Laboratory may conduct the analysis if agreed by the Anti-Doping Organization or WADA, which may also specify conditions that must be followed prior to or during the analysis (e.g. verification of original sealed packages). ~~The Laboratory shall not provide results, documentation or advice that, in any way, could be used as endorsement of products or services.~~

Analytical activities performed under ~~Articles~~Arts. 3.2 and 3.3 above will not fall under the *WADA* accredited or approved status of the ~~Laboratory~~laboratory. A Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP shall only refer to its *WADA* accreditation or approval status, respectively, for an activity that

<sup>99</sup> The World Anti-doping Program comprises the anti-doping programs of *WADA* and all *Code Signatories*, including International Federations, *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, *Regional Anti-Doping Organizations*, *Major Event Organizations*, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee- (IPC).

falls under ~~the~~their scope ~~of accreditation or approval for~~ Analytical Testing for Code-compliant Anti-Doping Control purposes Organizations.

#### 4.4.3.4 Sharing of Knowledge

~~4.4.13.4.1~~ When information on new doping substance(s), method(s), or practice(s) is known to the Laboratory, such information shall be shared with WADA within sixty (60) calendar days<sup>100</sup>. When possible, the Laboratories shall share information with WADA regarding the detection of potentially new or rarely detected doping agents ~~as soon as possible~~. Immediately after having been notified of the Use of a new substance or method as a doping agent, WADA will inform all Laboratories.

~~4.4.23.4.2~~ The Laboratory Director or staff shall participate in developing standards for best practice and enhancing uniformity of Analytical Testing in the WADA accredited laboratory system.

#### **5.04.0 Conduct Detrimental Duty to Preserve the Integrity of the World Anti-Doping Program and to Avoid any Detrimental Conduct**

~~5.44.1~~ The Laboratory personnel of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall not engage in conduct or activities that undermine or are detrimental to the World Anti-doping Program. Such conduct could include, but is not limited to, fraud, embezzlement, perjury, etc. that would cast doubt on the integrity of the anti-doping program.

~~5.24.2~~ All Laboratory employees ~~shall~~of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall strictly respect the confidentiality of Analytical Testing results, as well as of all other information provided to the Laboratory or of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP under confidentiality by WADA.

~~5.34.3~~ No Laboratory employee or consultant of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP shall provide counsel, advice or information to *Athletes* or others regarding techniques or methods used to mask or avoid detection of, alter metabolism of, or suppress excretion of a *Prohibited*

---

<sup>100</sup> Sharing of knowledge can occur in various ways, including but not limited to directly communicating with WADA, participating in scientific meetings, publishing results of research, sharing of specific details of Analytical Methods, working with WADA to produce and/or distribute new ~~reference substance~~Reference Material(s) or biological excretion sample(s) or disseminating information regarding the chromatographic behaviour and mass spectra of the Analytes.

Substance or its Metabolite(s), or Marker(s) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in order to avoid an Adverse Analytical Finding.

~~5.4.4 Outside of information provided in the context of anti-doping proceedings, no Laboratory. No~~ employee or consultant ~~of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP~~ shall provide information about a ~~Test Method to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel~~, which could be used to avoid the detection of doping, ~~to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel~~.

~~5.4.5 No Laboratory staff~~ ~~No staff of Laboratories and WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP~~ shall assist an Athlete in avoiding collection of a representative Sample (e.g. advice on masking strategies or detection windows).

~~5.4.6 [Comment: ArticlesArts. 4.3 – 4.5 do not prohibit the publication and/or presentation of scientific research results, general presentations to educate Athletes, students, or others concerning anti-doping programs and Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods. Such provisions shall remain valid for a minimum of five (5) years following termination of the contractual relationship of any employee to a Laboratory.]~~

~~5.7.7~~ If a ~~staff member of a Laboratory~~ ~~staff for WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP~~ is requested to provide evidence in anti-doping proceedings, they are expected to provide independent, scientifically-valid expert testimony.

~~5.8.8~~ The ~~Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP~~ shall not issue ~~(publish) any public warning~~ any statements related to the ~~Laboratory~~ analytical ~~processes or findings, unless otherwise provided in Code Art. 14.3.5~~. The responsibility for evaluation of these findings with further action and publication, if considered necessary, shall be ~~left to a political decision-making body (e.g. the sole responsibility of the responsible Anti-Doping Organization, International Federation(s) or WADA).~~

#### **6.05.0 Breach and Enforceability**

A failure to respect any of the provisions of this Code of Ethics may result in the ~~Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP~~ being subject to Disciplinary Proceedings instituted by WADA to either suspend or revoke its WADA accreditation ~~or its WADA approval, as applicable~~, in accordance with ~~ISL ArticleArt.~~ 4.6.4.5.

In addition, a failure to respect any of the provisions of this Code of Ethics may result in ~~staff of the Laboratory~~ ~~staff for WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP~~ being subject to disciplinary action by the ~~Laboratory or WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP, respectively~~, resulting in consequences beyond those stipulated under the ISL, including potential termination of employment or, where applicable, the imposition of criminal charges.

## **ISL ANNEX B – PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR LABORATORIES**

### **Preamble**

In accordance with [ISL Article 4.6.4.5-1](#) and subject to the ~~exception~~exceptions provided in [ISL Article 4.6.4.4.1](#) ~~Art. 7.2 and 7.3~~, WADA shall institute Disciplinary Proceedings against a Laboratory to suspend or revoke its WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction whenever it considers that the Laboratory failed to comply with the ISL and/or Technical Documents and/or Technical Letters, as described in [ISL Articles 4.6.4.1-2](#) and [4.6.4.2-2](#), ~~respectively~~, or whenever the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction is necessary to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of analytical test results.

These Procedural Rules for the Disciplinary Committee (DC) of the ISL (the "Procedural Rules") outline the ~~procedure to be followed when a Laboratory is subject to disciplinary proceedings in accordance with ISL Article 4.6.4.5.1~~process to be followed when a Laboratory is subjected to Disciplinary Proceedings in accordance with ISL Art. 4.6.4.5 or, when and where applicable, Disciplinary Proceedings are instituted against a WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP in accordance with ISL Art. 4.8.2.1. In such circumstances, any reference made to a Laboratory in these Procedural Rules shall be understood as a reference to a WADA-Approved Laboratory for the ABP, unless such reference is not applicable due to the circumstances, specific nature or rules indicated in this ISL in relation to WADA-Approved Laboratories for the ABP.

These Procedural Rules shall be considered as an integral part of the ISL.

## **PART I - Composition of the Committee**

### **Article**Art. 1

For each individual case, a DC shall be constituted. It shall be composed of three (3) members including a Chairperson.

WADA's Director General shall appoint the three (3)-member ~~panel of the~~ DC for each case and decide which one will serve as Chairperson.

The appointed members shall have a legal and/or scientific background with at least one member being an anti-doping expert and one with legal training and education (including the Chairman). The Chairman shall in any event have experience in the conduct of disciplinary or legal proceedings.

All members of an appointed DC ~~panel~~ shall be ~~independent from~~ free of any conflict of interest with WADA and/or the Laboratory concerned. It is clarified, or any other Laboratory, entity, organization or individual that could potentially benefit from the concerned Laboratory's Suspension, Revocation or Analytical Testing Restriction, and must otherwise be impartial in relation to WADA and the Laboratory concerned. The anti-doping laboratory expert(s) may be member(s) of the WADA Laboratory Expert Group (LabEG), unless the case has been the subject of previous discussion or recommendation by the LabEG.

All DC members shall sign a declaration in which they confirm their ~~independence~~ impartiality and mention any circumstance, which may be relevant in this respect.

### **Article**Art. 2

If the ~~independence~~ impartiality of any member of the DC is challenged (for example, by the Laboratory), the matter shall be decided by the Chairperson if he is not the concerned DC member or by the two other DC members if the challenge concerns the Chairperson. In the event the two DC members cannot agree, WADA's Director General shall make the decision.

The decision is not subject to an independent challenge.

## **PART II - General Provisions**

### **Article**Art. 3

3.1 Once the DC is constituted, WADA will provide it with the complete case file, including all of the evidence it wishes to submit in support of the disciplinary action being taken against the Laboratory.

WADA may send the case file and any information to the ~~Disciplinary Committee~~DC electronically or by registered mail.

3.2 Simultaneously, WADA shall notify the Laboratory of the disciplinary proceedings that have been instituted against it and send the Laboratory the complete case file with all of the available supporting evidence. WADA may send the case file and any information to the Laboratory electronically or by registered mail.

3.3 Within five (5) business days of receiving notice from WADA of the institution of disciplinary proceedings against it and receiving the full case file, the Laboratory may respond in writing and provide all of its evidence to the DC and shall also simultaneously provide copies of all its submissions and evidence to WADA's Legal Department. Any requests to extend this deadline shall be addressed by the Laboratory to the Chairperson of the DC, who shall have the discretion to grant or reject the requested extension.

3.4 Upon receipt of the Laboratory's submissions and evidence, WADA shall have five (5) business days to make rebuttal submissions to the Disciplinary Committee. Any requests to extend this deadline shall be addressed by WADA to the Chairperson of the DC, who shall have the discretion to grant or reject the requested extension.

3.5 If the Laboratory fails or chooses not to respond or provide evidence within the required time frame, the disciplinary proceedings will continue on the basis of the evidence at the disposal of the DC.

#### ArticleArt. 4

Unless both parties agree otherwise or the Chairperson orders otherwise on the basis of exceptional circumstances, the parties shall not be permitted to include additional material after the submission of the final evidence packages in accordance with the procedure described in ArticleArt. 3 above.

#### ArticleArt. 5

The working language of the ~~Disciplinary Committee~~DC shall be English.

The DC may accept documents in other languages at its discretion.

### **PART III - Scope of the Committee's Review**

#### ArticleArt. 6

6.1 The DC shall have ~~full power~~the authorization to review the evidence of the case and to make a recommendation regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

6.2 To the extent not otherwise provided in these "Procedural Rules", the Chairperson may issue directions regarding procedural matters to the parties.

6.3 The DC shall have the right to appoint one or more independent expert(s) should it consider that particular expertise is required in order for it to make its recommendation to maintain, suspend or revoke a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or to impose an Analytical Testing Restriction.

6.4 After consulting the parties, the DC may, if it deems itself to be sufficiently well informed, decide not to hold a hearing and it may determine its recommendation based on the parties' written submissions and the available documents.

6.5 The DC shall make its recommendation in accordance with the applicable regulations, including the [World Anti-Doping Code](#), the [ISL](#) and any relevant [Technical Documents](#) or [Technical Letters](#), or any other rules or law agreed to by WADA and the [Laboratory](#), and by default, Swiss law.

6.6 The DC's decisions, including ~~in regards to~~ the content of its recommendation, shall be by majority.

#### PART IV - Recommendation

##### [Article](#) Art. 7

~~6-47.1~~ The recommendation of the DC shall be issued in writing, with reasons<sup>101</sup>, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the conclusion of the hearing. If no hearing is held, the DC shall issue its recommendation within fourteen (14) calendar days of the communication to the parties that no hearing will be held.

~~6-27.2~~ Where the DC considers that a [Laboratory's](#) accreditation should be suspended, it shall recommend a period of [Suspension](#) or [Analytical Testing Restriction](#) that is proportionate to the seriousness of the ~~non-compliance~~[noncompliance](#)(s) with the [ISL](#) and/or [Technical Document](#)(s) and/or [Technical Letters](#) and the need to ensure accurate and reliable [Analytical Testing of Samples](#).

~~6-37.3~~ The DC may recommend to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that a [Laboratory's](#) WADA accreditation be suspended or [subjected to an Analytical Testing Restriction](#) for a period of up to six (6) months- [\(with one possible extension of up to six \(6\) months\)](#). During this time, any [ISL](#) and/or [Technical Document](#) and/or [Technical Letter](#) ~~non-compliance~~[noncompliance](#)(s) identified within the context of the Disciplinary Proceedings instituted against the [Laboratory](#) and resulting in the [Suspension](#) of its WADA accreditation or [the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction](#), or during a subsequent on-site assessment conducted by WADA during the [Laboratory's](#) [Suspension](#) or [during the period of the Analytical Testing Restriction](#), shall be corrected, documented, reported to WADA and determined to be satisfactory by WADA. The DC shall also indicate any conditions that the [Laboratory](#) shall satisfy prior to the reinstatement of the [Laboratory's](#) WADA accreditation.

~~6-47.4~~ In cases where it considers that it is appropriate to do so, the DC may also recommend that the [Laboratory](#) receive a warning with no period of [Suspension](#) or [no imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction](#).

~~6-57.5~~ The recommendation of the DC shall be provided to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee without delay.

~~6-67.6~~ If the DC recommends the [Suspension](#) of the [Laboratory's](#) WADA accreditation or [the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction](#), the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee shall render

<sup>101</sup> The decision may be summarily ~~motivated~~[reasoned](#).



a final decision regarding the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the imposition of an Analytical Testing Restriction within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the DC's recommendation.

~~6-7.7~~ If the DC recommends the Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, the WADA Executive Committee shall render a decision regarding the Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation within ten (10) calendar days of receiving the DC's recommendation.

~~6-8.7.8~~ If the DC recommends that the Laboratory shall maintain its WADA accreditation, the Laboratory shall be informed accordingly by WADA within seven (7) calendar days of receiving the DC's recommendation.

DRAFT