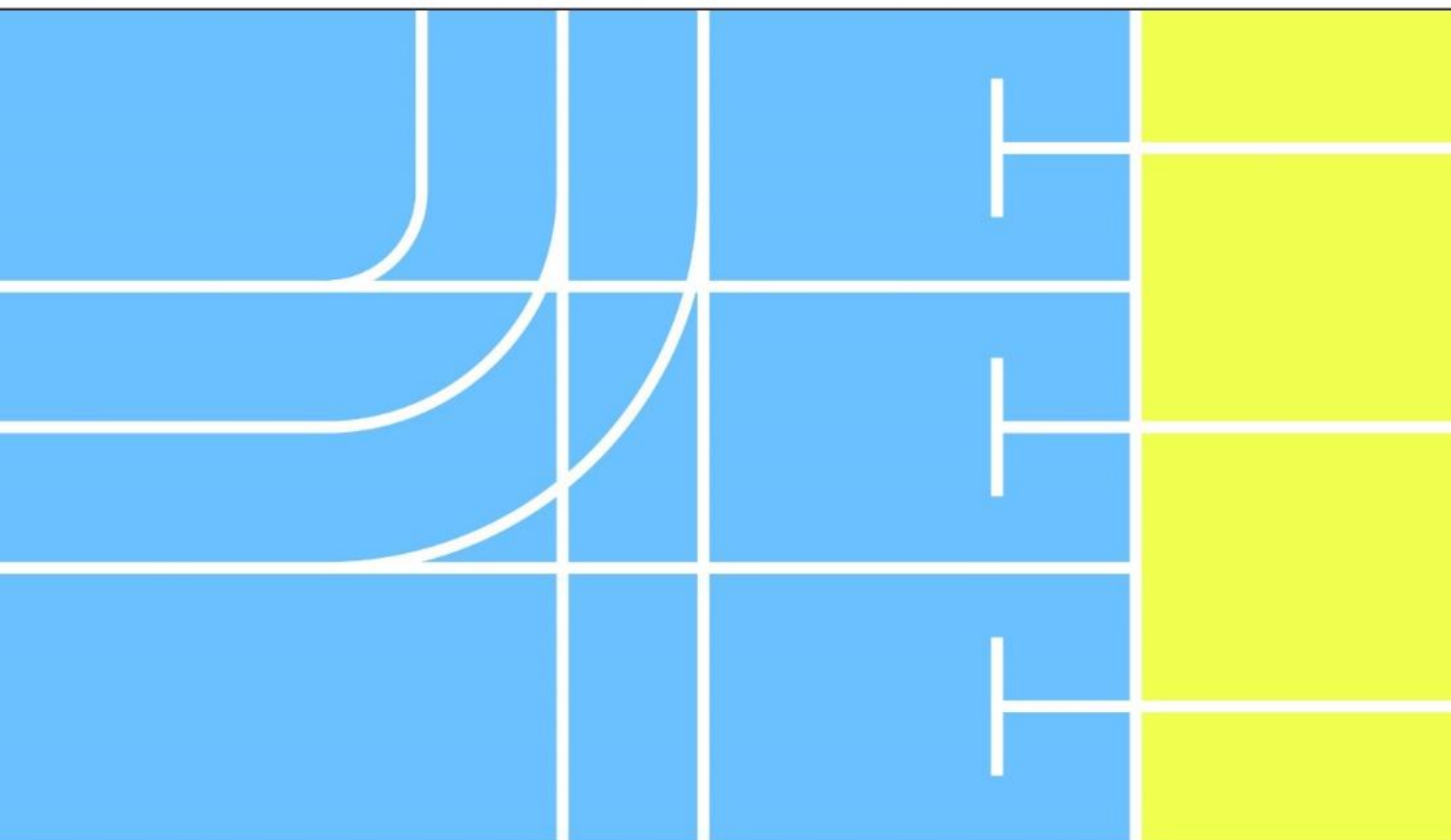




World Anti-Doping Code

International Standard for Laboratories



2027

International Standard for Laboratories

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

The *International Standard for Laboratories* first came into effect in November 2002. It was subsequently amended multiple times, **specifically** in the years 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2019 and 2021. A revised version was approved by the WADA Executive Committee on 5 December 2025 and ~~is effective as of~~ came into force on 1 January 2027.

Published by:

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Table of Contents

	Page
PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS, <i>INTERNATIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS</i>, <u>TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS</u>, AND INTERPRETATIONS	6
1.0 Introduction and Scope	6
1.1 WADA Laboratory Standards	6
1.1.1 <i>International Standard</i> for Laboratories (ISL).....	6
1.1.2 <i>Technical Documents (TDs)</i>	7 <u>6</u>
1.1.3 <i>Technical Letters (TLs)</i>	8
1.1.4 Laboratory Guidelines (LGs).....	9
1.1.5 Technical Notes (TNs).....	10
1.2 <i>Sample Analysis</i>	10
1.3 WADA Laboratory Accreditation Framework and ABP Laboratory Approval	10
2.0 Code Provisions	11
3.0 <u>Terms and Definitions</u> and Interpretations	12
3.1 Defined terms from the 2027 <i>Code</i> that are used in the ISL.....	12
3.2 Defined Terms from <u>in</u> the <i>International Standard for Laboratories</i> <u>ISL</u>	16
3.3 Defined Terms from the <i>International Standard for Testing</i>	21
3.4 Defined Terms from the <i>International Standard for Results Management</i>	21 <u>22</u>
3.5 <i>Technical Documents</i> cited in this <i>International Standard for Laboratories</i> <u>22</u> version of the ISL <u>23</u>	22 <u>23</u>
3.6 Interpretation.....	22 <u>24</u>
PART TWO: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION AND ABP LABORATORY APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS	24<u>25</u>
4.0 Process and Requirements for WADA Laboratory Accreditation, ABP Laboratory Approval and Laboratory Accreditation for Major Events	24<u>25</u>
4.1 WADA Laboratory Accreditation.....	24 <u>25</u>
4.1.1 Applicant laboratory for WADA Accreditation.....	24 <u>25</u>
4.1.2 Candidate laboratory for WADA Accreditation	26 <u>27</u>
4.1.3 Probationary laboratory for WADA Accreditation	30 <u>31</u>
4.1.4 WADA-Accredited Laboratory.....	35 <u>37</u>
4.2 WADA ABP Laboratory Approval	45 <u>47</u>
4.2.1 Applicant ABP Laboratory	45 <u>laboratory 47</u>
4.2.2 Candidate ABP Laboratory	47 <u>laboratory 49</u>
4.2.3 ABP Laboratory	50 <u>52</u>
4.3 Laboratory Accreditation Requirements for Major Events.....	52 <u>53</u>
4.3.1 Major Event Analytical Testing in the Laboratory Facilities	52 <u>54</u>

4.3.2	Major <i>Event</i> Analytical <i>Testing</i> in “Satellite” Laboratory Facilities	57 <u>60</u>
5.0	Application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the Analysis of <i>Samples</i>	59 <u>62</u>
5.1	Introduction and Scope	59 <u>62</u>
5.2	Structural and Resource Requirements	59 <u>62</u>
5.2.1	General	59 <u>62</u>
5.2.2	Laboratory Personnel	59 <u>62</u>
5.2.3	Laboratory Facilities and Environmental Conditions	62 <u>66</u>
5.2.4	Laboratory Equipment	65 <u>69</u>
5.2.5	Metrological Traceability – Use and Control of Chemicals, Reagents and Reference Materials (RMs).....	66 <u>69</u>
5.2.6	Externally Provided Analytical Services.....	67 <u>71</u>
5.3	Process Requirements.....	68 <u>72</u>
5.3.1	Reception, Registration and Handling of <i>Samples</i>	68 <u>72</u>
5.3.2	Acceptance of <i>Samples</i> for Analysis.....	68 <u>73</u>
5.3.3	Initial Storage and <i>Sample</i> Aliquoting for Analysis.....	72 <u>78</u>
5.3.4	Analysis of <i>Samples</i>	74 <u>81</u>
5.3.5	Assuring the Validity of Analytical Results	95 <u>103</u>
5.3.6	Results Management 97 and Reporting of Analytical Results.....	105 <u>105</u>
5.3.7	Storage of <i>Samples</i>	105 <u>115</u>
5.3.8	Secondary Use or Disposal of <i>Samples</i> and Aliquots	108 <u>119</u>
5.3.9	<u>Complaints</u>	<u>120</u>
5.3.10	<u>Control of Nonconformities in Analytical Testing</u>	110 <u>120</u>
5.3.10	Complaints	110 <u>110</u>
5.4	Management Requirements.....	110 <u>121</u>
5.4.1	Organization.....	110 <u>121</u>
5.4.2	Management Reviews	110 <u>121</u>
5.4.3	Document Control	110 <u>121</u>
5.4.4	Control <u>of Data</u> and Storage of Technical Records <u>111</u> <u>Information Management</u> <u>122</u>	
5.4.5	Cooperation with Customers and with WADA.....	111 <u>122</u>
6.0	WADA Laboratory and ABP Laboratory Monitoring and Performance	
	Evaluation Activities	113 <u>124</u>
6.1	WADA Laboratory and ABP Laboratory Monitoring.....	113 <u>124</u>
6.1.1	WADA External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS).....	113 <u>124</u>
6.1.2	Laboratory and ABP Laboratory Assessments	114 <u>124</u>
6.1.3	Removal of <i>Samples</i> by WADA.....	117 <u>127</u>
6.1.4	WADA Laboratory Monitoring and Assessment during a Major <i>Event</i> ..	118 <u>127</u>
6.2	Evaluation of Laboratory Nonconformities.....	118 <u>128</u>
7.0	Laboratory and ABP Laboratory Disciplinary Procedures	119 <u>129</u>



7.1 Withdrawal of WADA Accreditation119129

7.2 Consequences of Suspended or Revoked Accreditation or ~~ATR130~~Analytical Testing Restriction 1.....134

7.3 Extension of Suspension or ~~Analytical Testing Restriction~~.....134ATR 145

7.4 Voluntary Cessation of Laboratory Operations135147

7.5 Laboratory Reinstatement.....136148

7.6 Suspension or Revocation of ABP Laboratory137148

7.7 Reporting of False Analytical Findings During a Major *Event*.....137149

8.0 Code of Ethics for Laboratories and ABP Laboratories139 151

8.1 Confidentiality139151

8.2 Research in Support of *Doping Control*.....139151

8.2.1 Research on Human Subjects139151

8.2.2 Controlled Substances139151

8.3 Analysis139151

8.3.1 Analytical Testing for ADOs.....139151

8.3.2 Analytical Testing for ~~non~~Non-Signatories140152

8.3.3 Clinical or Forensic Analysis.....140152

8.3.4 Other Analytical Activities140152

8.4 Sharing of Knowledge.....141153

8.5 Duty to Preserve the Integrity of the World Anti-Doping Program and to Avoid any Detrimental Conduct.....141153

8.6 Breach and Enforceability142154

PART THREE: ISL ANNEX143155

ISL ANNEX A – PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF THE ISL143155

Preamble.....143155

PART I – Composition of the Committee143155

PART II – General Provisions144156

PART III – Scope of the Committee’s Review.....144156

PART IV – Recommendation.....145157

Part V – Expedited Proceedings or Single Hearing before CAS.....146158

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION, CODE PROVISIONS, DEFINITIONS, TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

1.0 Introduction and Scope

1.1 WADA Laboratory Standards

1.1.1 *International Standard for Laboratories (ISL)*

~~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 ISL is to ensure that “Laboratories” (i.e., WADA-accredited Laboratories and WADA-approved ABP Laboratories) report valid test results based on reliable evidentiary data, and to facilitate harmonization in Analytical Testing of Samples by Laboratories and in the analysis of ABP blood Samples by both Laboratories and ABP Laboratories.

The ISL sets out the requirements to be followed by ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories to ensure that they are technically competent, operate within an effective Management System, and are able to produce valid analytical results. The ISL includes, inter alia, a description of the WADA accreditation and ABP approval processes, including the requirements for obtaining and maintaining WADA Laboratory accreditation and WADA ABP Laboratory approval, as well as operating standards for the performance of Laboratories ~~and ABP Laboratories~~. The ISL also sets out requirements and guidance for ADOs in relation to Sample custody and storage, Analytical Testing and some aspects of Results Management.

Compliance with the ISL (and its associated TDs and TLs) in effect at the time of Sample analysis, (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure), shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures covered by ~~this *International Standard*~~ the ISL were performed properly. A failure by a Laboratory ~~or ABP Laboratory~~ to follow a requirement in effect at the time of Analytical Testing, which has subsequently been eliminated from this ISL or applicable ~~TDs~~ TD(s) or ~~TLs~~ TL(s) at the time of a hearing, shall not serve as a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.

1.1.2 Technical Documents (TDs)

TDs are issued by WADA to provide comprehensive instructions to the Laboratories, ABP Laboratories and other WADA stakeholders on analytical or procedural issues. TDs are modified and/or withdrawn by WADA as appropriate.

a) Approval and Publication of TDs

A stakeholder consultation (including Laboratories, where applicable) will be conducted for new TD drafts.

- i. ~~In the case that the implementation of a new or revised TD is not time sensitive, a~~ The stakeholder consultation (including Laboratories and ABP Laboratories, if applicable) will may not be conducted needed for new or a revised TD drafts. The stakeholder consultation may not be needed if a revised TD includes just minor, draft of an existing TD, as determined by WADA. This may include when the implementation of the revised TD is time sensitive (for example, to avoid detrimental Consequences on Athletes) or when low-impact modifications editorial changes are needed (e.g., correction of typographical errors, formatting changes).
- ii. Final versions of TDs are approved by the WADA Executive Committee and published on WADA's website.

b) Implementation of TDs

- i. Once approved and published, a TD becomes an integral part of the ISL and supersedes any previous publication on a similar topic¹, including TLs and/or the ISL.

ii. The implementation of TD requirements into the Laboratory's Management System is mandatory for obtaining and maintaining WADA accreditation or approval, as applicable, and for the application of the relevant Analytical Testing Procedure(s) to the analysis of Samples.

- iii. ~~ii.~~ The implementation of the requirements detailed in an approved and published TD may occur prior to the effective date for implementation specified in the TD and shall occur no later than the effective date (deadline for implementation).

¹ WADA will provide guidance to Laboratories, ~~ABP Laboratories~~ and other WADA stakeholders on the standard(s) that may be affected by a new or revised TD or TL in the Summary of Modifications that accompanies the publication of the approved version of the TD or TL.

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

v. ~~iii.~~ A failure by a ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory to implement a TD by the effective date may result in the imposition of an ATR against the Laboratory for that particular Analytical Testing Procedure or for the analysis of that particular class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or a Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, or a Suspension of the approval for the ABP, respectively, as determined by WADA.

[Comment to Article 1.1.2b): The effective date for implementation of a TD shall be interpreted as the deadline, following approval and publication of the TD, by which the TD shall be implemented by Laboratories ~~and/or ABP Laboratories~~. However, ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories may implement a TD as soon as it is approved by the WADA Executive Committee and published on WADA's website, provided that the requirements of the TD have been implemented and documented in the Laboratory's ~~or ABP Laboratory's~~ Management System. ~~If a Laboratory or ABP Laboratory is not able to implement a new TD by its effective date, it shall inform its clients and WADA as soon as possible. The Laboratory or ABP Laboratory shall send a written request to WADA for an extension beyond the applicable effective date, providing the reason(s) for the delayed implementation of the TD, any measures taken to ensure that Samples received in the Laboratory or ABP Laboratory will be subject to Analytical Testing in compliance with the new TD (for example, by subcontracting the analysis to another Laboratory or ABP Laboratory, as applicable), as well as plans for the implementation of the new TD.]~~

~~iv.~~ ~~The implementation of a TD requirement into the Laboratory's and, if relevant to the analysis of blood ABP Samples, the ABP Laboratory'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.~~

c) Application of TDs

i. When a newly approved version of a TD lowers either a DL for a Threshold Substance or ~~an~~ MRL for a Non-Threshold Substance, as applicable, the revised limits specified in the new TD shall not be applied to the reporting of analytical results for Samples collected before the effective date of the TD, even if the Laboratory ~~or ABP Laboratory~~ already implemented and documented the requirements of the new TD in their Management System before the effective date.

[Comment to Article 1.1.2c): For example, if the application of a newly approved TD would result in an AAF for a Sample with a collection date prior to the effective date of that new TD, which would not have resulted in an AAF with the application of the currently effective version of the TD in effect at the time of Sample collection (for example if the DL for a *Threshold Substance* has been lowered in the newly approved TD), the Laboratory shall report the finding as a Negative Finding. In addition, the Laboratory shall record the details of the finding as a comment in the Negative Finding Test Report.]

- ii. ~~The most recently~~ If the application of a newly approved TD shall be applied to the Analytical Testing of Samples prior to the effective date if it would lead to a result that benefits the *Athlete* (e.g., increase of the *DL* for a *Threshold Substance* or ~~of~~ the *MRL* for a *Non-Threshold Substance*, establishment of more stringent identification criteria for qualitative chromatographic-mass spectrometric or electrophoretic CP), then the new TD shall be applied to the Analytical Testing of Samples as soon as it is approved by the WADA Executive Committee and published on WADA's website (i.e., prior to the effective date). Therefore, in the case where an analytical finding does not meet the reporting criteria, as defined in the new TD, if then the test result shall be reported as a Negative Finding. WADA will instruct the Laboratories about such situations (for example, as part of the TD Summary of Modifications).
- iii. Subject to the above, the analysis of *Samples* ~~or~~ and the review of Analytical Data, in compliance with the new TD, may ~~occur immediately~~ be implemented once a *TD* has been approved and the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory has implemented and documented the requirements of the new *TD* in their Management System.

1.1.3 Technical Letters (TLs)

TLs are issued on an *ad hoc* basis to provide instructions to the Laboratories 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. TLs are amended and/or withdrawn by WADA as appropriate.

a) Approval and Publication of TLs

- i. ~~In the case that the implementation of a new or revised TL is not time sensitive, a~~ stakeholder consultation (including Laboratories) will be conducted for new ~~or revised~~ TL drafts.
- ii. The stakeholder consultation may not be needed ~~if~~ for a revised draft of an existing TL includes just minor, as determined by WADA. This may include when the implementation of the revised TL is time sensitive (for example, to avoid detrimental Consequences on Athletes) or when low-impact

~~modifications~~editorial changes are needed (e.g., correction of typographical errors, formatting changes).

- ~~iii.~~ ii.—Final versions of TLs are ~~published on WADA's website after approval~~approved by the WADA Executive Committee and published on WADA's website.

b) Implementation of TLs

i. Once approved, a TL becomes an integral part of the ISL and supersedes any previous publication on a similar topic¹, including TDs and/or the ISL.

ii. Approved TLs become effective immediately, unless otherwise specified by WADA.

[Comment to Article 1.1.3a): TLs may require actions (e.g., validation of new Analytes or modifications to Analytical Testing Procedures, the procurement of RMs or RCs), 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 TL.]

~~b) Application of TLs~~

~~i.~~ Once approved, a TL becomes an integral part of the ISL and supersedes any previous publication on a similar topic¹, including TDs and/or the ISL.

iii. The implementation of the requirements of relevant TLs into the Laboratory's 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.

iv. ii.—A failure by a Laboratory to implement a TL by the effective date may result in the imposition of an ATR against the Laboratory for that ~~particular~~ Analytical Testing Procedure or for the analysis of that ~~particular~~ class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, or a Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, as determined by WADA.

~~iii.~~ The implementation of the requirements of relevant TLs into the Laboratory'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.

1.1.4 Laboratory Guidelines (LGs)

LGs are issued to provide guidance to the Laboratories and other WADA stakeholders on new Analytical Methods or procedures approved by WADA. LGs are modified and/or withdrawn by WADA, as appropriate.

a) Approval and Publication of LGs



- i. LGs may be consulted with *WADA* stakeholders (including Laboratories).
 - ii. Final versions of LGs are published on *WADA*'s website after approval by the Lab EAG and become effective immediately, unless otherwise specified by *WADA*.
- b) Application of LGs
- The application of LGs is not mandatory. However, Laboratories are encouraged to follow, to the fullest extent possible, the recommendations of best practice included in the relevant LGs.

1.1.5 Technical Notes (TNs)

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

a) Approval of TNs

- i. TNs are not subject to a consultation with *WADA* stakeholders.
- ii. TNs are approved by the Lab EAG.
- iii. TNs are provided on a confidential basis to Laboratories only and are not published on *WADA's* website. The Laboratory may provide hard copies of TNs to representatives from ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation Bodies (ABs), confidentially and upon request, for use during the course of Laboratory assessments.

b) Application of TNs

The application of the recommendations detailed in TNs is not mandatory. However, Laboratories are encouraged to follow, to the fullest extent possible, the technical guidance included in TNs.

1.2 **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 or determination of the exogenous origin, 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 and ABP~~ Laboratories may accept samples for other forms of analysis, subject to the provisions of the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0), which are not under the ~~scope~~ Scope of *WADA accreditation* Accreditation or *ABP* approval (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 or *ABP* approval and, therefore, shall not be subject to the requirements of the ISL, *TDs* or *TLs*. For the avoidance of doubt, Test Reports or other documentation or correspondence from Laboratories ~~or ABP Laboratories~~ shall not declare or represent that any such testing is covered under their *WADA* accreditation or *ABP* approval status.

1.3 **WADA Laboratory Accreditation Framework and ABP Laboratory Approval**

The *WADA* Laboratory accreditation and ABP Laboratory approval framework consists of two (2) main elements: Part Two of the ISL (Laboratory accreditation and ABP Laboratory approval requirements and operating standards) and Part Three (the Annexes).

a) Part Two of the ISL describes the requirements necessary to obtain and maintain *WADA* accreditation and the procedures involved to fulfill these requirements, as well as the requirements necessary to obtain and maintain *WADA* approval for the *ABP*, as well as the specific requirements to conduct *Analytical Testing* during *Major Events* (Section 4.0). It also includes the application of ISO/IEC 17025 ² to the field of *Doping Control* (Section 5.0), a brief description of the *WADA Laboratory* ~~and *ABP Laboratory*~~ monitoring and performance evaluation activities (Section 6.0) as well as the Laboratory ~~and *ABP Laboratory*~~ disciplinary procedures (Section 7.0) and the ISL Code of Ethics (Section 8.0). The purpose of Part Two of the ISL is to enable the consistent application of ISO/IEC 17025 and ISL-specific requirements to *Analytical Testing* for *Doping Control* by Laboratories ~~and *ABP Laboratories*~~, as well as to facilitate the assessment of Laboratory ~~and *ABP Laboratory*~~ compliance by ~~*Accreditation Bodies*~~ *ABs* and *WADA*.

b) Part Three of the ISL includes the Annex ~~A~~ (Procedural Rules), which describes the procedural rules for the Disciplinary Committee (DC) of the ISL.

In order to harmonize the accreditation of *Laboratories* to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 and the approval of *ABP Laboratories* to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189), as well as the *WADA*-specific requirements for accreditation or approval, ~~*Accreditation Bodies*~~ *ABs* are required to use the ISL, *TDs*, *TLs* and *LGs* as reference documents in their assessment process.

*[Comment to Article 1.3: While *Laboratories* are required to be accredited to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (applicable to testing and calibration laboratories), *ABP Laboratories* may be accredited to either the ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 (applicable to medical laboratories) standards.]*

Continued Laboratory *WADA* accreditation or approval for the *ABP* is based on satisfactory performance in the applicable *EQAS* and in routine *Analytical Testing*. The *EQAS* performance of ~~*Laboratories* and *ABP*~~ Laboratories is continually monitored by *WADA* and reviewed as part of their ~~*Accreditation Body*~~ *AB* assessment process, as applicable. Therefore, the Laboratory ~~or *ABP Laboratory*~~ shall not be subject to challenge or to demands to produce *EQAS* data or related *EQAS* documentation by third parties.

2.0 Code Provisions

The following articles in the ~~2021~~ *2027 Code* are directly relevant to the *International Standard for Laboratories*, they can be obtained by referring to the *ISL*:

<p>— Code Article 2 Anti-doping Rule Violations</p> <p>—</p>	<p><i>Code</i> itself</p> <p><i>Code</i> Article 3 Proof of Doping</p>
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² Effective version of ISO/IEC 17025.



-	<i>List</i>	<i>Code Article 4 The Prohibited</i>
-	<u><i>Testing</i></u>	<u><i>Code Article 5.1 Purpose of</i></u>
-	<i>Samples</i>	<i>Code Article 6 Analysis of</i>
-	Individuals	<i>Code Article 10 Sanctions of</i>
-	<i>Management: Appeals</i>	<i>Code Article 13 Results</i>
-	and	<i>Code Article 14 Confidentiality Reporting</i>



3.0 Terms and Definitions ~~and Interpretations~~

3.1 Defined terms from the 2027 Code that are used in the *International Standard for Laboratories* ISL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

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

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations (“Consequences”): An *Athlete’s* or other *Person’s* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the *Athlete’s* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (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 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.

Decision Limit (DL): The value above which a quantitative analytical result for a Threshold Substance in a *Sample* shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Decision Limit: For more information on DLs and which Threshold Substances they are applied for, refer to the TD DL and other applicable Technical Documents (e.g., TD GH, TD CG/LH).]

Delegated Third Parties (DTP): Any *Person* to which an ADO delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third

parties or other ADOs that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping Educational programs for the ADO, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for the ADO (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

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

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

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

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

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

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any *TDs* and *TLs* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

Major Event Organization (MEO): A continental association of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

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

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): Value below which an estimated analytical result for some Non-Threshold Substances should not be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

[Comment to Minimum Reporting Level: For more information on ~~Minimum Reporting Levels~~[MRLs](#) and the Non-Threshold Substances to which they shall be applied, refer to the TD MRPL [or to the relevant Technical Letter\(s\)](#).]

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

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

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

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

Prohibited List: The ~~List~~[list](#) identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signatories: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, as provided in Article 23.

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

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

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

Technical Document (TD): A document adopted and published by *WADA* from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an *International Standard*.

Technical Letter (TL): Mandatory technical requirements provided by *WADA* from time to time (*ad-hoc*) to address particular issues ~~on~~ relating to the analysis, interpretation and reporting of specific *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Prohibited Method(s)* or ~~on~~ to the application of specific *Laboratory* or *ABP Laboratory* procedures.

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

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* allows an *Athlete* with a medical condition to use a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for TUEs* are met.

Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

3.2 Defined Terms ~~from~~ in the *International Standard for Laboratories* ISL

ABP Laboratory: A laboratory not otherwise accredited by *WADA*, which is approved by the *WADA* Executive Committee to apply Analytical Methods and processes in

support of the Hematological Module of the [Athlete Biological Passport \(ABP\)](#) program.

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

Instead, when the term “laboratory” is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved, ~~which may be involved in analytical areas other than anti-doping.~~

Aliquot: A portion of the *Sample* of biological fluid (e.g., urine, blood) obtained from the *Athlete* [that is](#) used in the analytical process.

Analyte: Also known as or referred to as a substance, compound or measurand, which is analyzed and/or determined in a biological matrix using an [Analytical Testing Procedure](#) performed under controlled analytical and laboratory conditions. For anti-doping purposes, an [Analyte](#) may be a *Prohibited Substance*, a *Metabolite* or degradation product of a *Prohibited Substance*, or a *Marker of the Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Analytical Method: [Analytical Testing Procedures](#) ~~and~~ [Procedure](#) or [Test Methods](#) ~~Method~~.

Analytical Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process performed at the [Laboratory](#) or [ABP Laboratory](#), which include *Sample* handling, analysis and reporting of results.

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

Analytical Testing Restriction (ATR): Restriction on a *Laboratory*’s application of specified [Analytical Testing Procedure](#)(s) or the analysis of a particular class(es) of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* to *Samples*, as determined by WADA.

Applicant ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory: Laboratory applying to become a [Candidate ABP laboratory](#) for WADA approval for the *ABP*.

Applicant ~~Laboratory~~laboratory: Laboratory applying to become a [Candidate laboratory](#) for WADA accreditation.

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

Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory: Laboratory in the candidate phase of WADA accreditation, as approved by the WADA Executive Committee.

Candidate ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory: Laboratory in the candidate phase of WADA approval for the *ABP*, as approved by the WADA Executive Committee.

Certificate of Analysis (CoA): The material produced by a ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory upon request by an APMU, Expert Panel, or WADA as set forth in the ~~TD~~ Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation Packages Package (TD LDOC), to support an analytical result for a Sample that is judged to confirm the baseline level of a urine or blood Marker of the ABP.

Certified Reference Material (CRM): ~~RM~~ Reference Material, 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, its associated MU Measurement Uncertainty, and a statement of metrological traceability.

Confirmation Procedure (CP): An Analytical Testing Procedure that has the purpose of confirming the presence (Qualitative Procedure) and/or, ~~when applicable,~~ determining the quantitative property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA) and/or ~~establishing the origin (exogenous or endogenous~~ Quantitative Procedure) of one or more ~~specific~~ Analytes in a Sample.

External Quality Assessment Scheme (EQAS): Program for quality assessment of Laboratory performance, ~~which~~ The EQAS includes the periodical distribution of urine or blood Samples to Laboratories and Probationary laboratories by WADA, to be analyzed for the presence or absence of Analytes. The EQAS includes also the provision of ABP blood Samples to Laboratories and ABP Laboratories for the analysis of the ABP blood Markers of the ABP. ~~EQAS Samples may be open (i.e., 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 in conformity with the ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189, as applicable, the ISL and relevant ~~TDs~~ Technical Documents and ~~FLs~~ Technical Letters.

Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation: Status of laboratory accreditation, which allows a ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory to make and implement restricted modifications in the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, as applicable, ~~prior to the assessment~~ between assessments by the Accreditation Body (AB). See Article 4.4.2.2 for a detailed description of Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

[Comment to Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation: The concept of flexible ~~scope~~ Scope of ~~accreditation~~ Accreditation may also be applied, as determined by the ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB, to the analysis of ABP blood Markers when included in the scope of ISO 15189 accreditation of ABP Laboratories.]

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

~~[Comment to Further Analysis: There is no limitation on a Laboratory's authority to conduct repeat or confirmation analysis, or to analyze a Sample with additional Analytical Methods, or to perform any other type of additional analysis on an "A" Sample or "B" Sample prior to reporting an analytical result on that Sample. That is not considered Further Analysis.]~~

~~If a Laboratory is to conduct additional analysis on an "A" Sample or "B" Sample after an analytical result for that Sample has been reported (for example: additional Sample analysis to detect EPO, or GC/C/IRMS analysis, or analysis in connection with the ABP or additional analysis on a stored Sample) it may do so after receiving approval from the TA or RMA (if different) or WADA. However, after an Athlete has been charged with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation and the case has not been finally resolved, then Further Analysis on that Sample may only be performed with the consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body (see Code Article 6.5).~~

~~Further Analysis may be performed 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 TA or RMA (if different) or WADA. Any other ADO that wishes to conduct Further Analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the TA or RMA (if different) or WADA and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or Further Analysis initiated by WADA, or another ADO shall be at WADA's or that ADO's expense.]~~

Independent Witness: A Person, invited by the Testing Authority (TA), the Laboratory or WADA to witness the opening and initial aliquoting of an Athlete's "B" Sample. An Independent Witness shall not be an employee or have a personal financial relationship with the Athlete or his/her/their representative(s), the Laboratory, the Sample Collection Authority (SCA), the TA / Delegated Third Party (DTP) / Results Management Authority (RMA) or WADA, as applicable. However, the Independent Witness may be indemnified for his/her/their service.

Initial Testing Procedure (ITP): An Analytical Testing Procedure whose purpose is to ~~identify those Samples which may contain~~ screen for the possible presence of an Analyte or anfor elevated quantityproperty value(s) of an Analyte(s) in a Sample.

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

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

Instead, when the term "laboratory" is used, it implies laboratories that are neither WADA-accredited nor ABP approved, ~~which may be involved in analytical areas other than anti-doping.~~

Laboratory Chain of Custody (LCOC): Information registered by the Laboratory, in accordance with TD LCOC requirements, to record, in writing or electronically, the chronological traceability of custody (by authorized Person(s) or upon storage) and actions performed on the Sample and any Aliquot of the Sample taken for Analytical Testing.

Laboratory Documentation Package (LDOC): The material produced by a Laboratory upon request by the Testing Authority (TA), Results Management Authority (RMA) or WADA, as set forth in the TD Technical Document on Laboratory Documentation PackagesPackage (TD LDOC), to support an analytical result such as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) or an Atypical Finding (ATF).

[Comment to Laboratory Documentation Package: Laboratories and ABP Laboratories may also produce ABP LDOCs, if requested by the TA, RMA, Passport Custodian, APMU or WADA to support the compilation of an ABP Documentation Package.]

Laboratory Expert Advisory Group (Lab EAG): Group of laboratory experts responsible for providing advice ~~and~~ recommendations and guidance to WADA with respect to the overall management of anti-doping laboratory accreditation and ABP approval processes, the production ~~of Laboratory~~ and maintenance of the ISL and associated normative documents (Technical Documents, Technical Letters, Laboratory Guidelines and Technical Notes), and the ~~conduct~~ monitoring of Laboratory ~~and ABP~~ performance.

[Comment to Laboratory monitoring activities and disciplinary procedures Expert Advisory Group: The Lab EAG's membership composition and Terms of Reference can be found on WADA's website.]

Laboratory Guidelines (LGs): Recommendations of Laboratory best practice provided by WADA to address specific Laboratory operations or to provide technical requirements and guidance on interpretation and reporting of results for the analysis of specific *Prohibited Substance(s)* and/or *Prohibited Method(s)* or on the application of specific Laboratory procedures.

[Comment to Laboratory Guidelines: LGs may be later incorporated, partially or in full, in TDs or in the ISL.]

Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody (LCOC): ~~Documentation maintained within the Laboratory or ABP 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.~~

[Comment to Laboratory Internal Chain of Custody: LCOC 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.]

Limit of Detection (LOD): ~~Analytical parameter of assay~~ Parameter of Qualitative Procedure technical performance. Lowest concentration of an Analyte in a Sample that can be routinely detected, but not necessarily identified or quantified, under the stated Test Method conditions.

[Comment to Limit of Detection: When using chromatographic-mass spectrometric Analytical Methods, the LOD is expressed as the minimum concentration of the Analyte that can be routinely detected (but not necessarily identified or quantified) in representative samples at a 95% detection rate.]

Limit of Identification (LOI): ~~Analytical parameter~~ Parameter of technical performance ~~for~~ of chromatographic-mass spectrometric ~~GP~~ confirmatory Qualitative Procedures. For a given Analyte (for which ~~an RMA~~ Reference Material is available), the LOI of a Test Method shall be determined at 95% identification rate and shall be less than the corresponding Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL).

[Comment to Limit of Identification: Since the LOI is an estimation of the identification rate at 95% probability obtained by the Laboratory during Test Method validation, the Laboratory may report a finding below the validated LOI as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) or an Atypical Finding (ATF), as applicable, when the Analyte is identified in the Sample according to the criteria established in the ~~TD~~ Technical Document on Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Identification Criteria (TD IDCR).]

Limit of Quantification (LOQ): ~~Analytical parameter of assay~~ Parameter of Quantitative Procedure technical performance. Lowest concentration of an Analyte in a Sample that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable intermediate precision

and accuracy bias (i.e., acceptable MU Measurement Uncertainty) under the stated Test Method conditions.

Major Event: ~~A series of individual international competitions conducted together under an international multi-sport organization functioning as a ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, Pan American Games)~~ An international-level Event that significantly impacts the routine operational capabilities of the Laboratory, i.e., an Event involving the collection and analysis of at least 500 Samples within a short timeframe (e.g., not more than one (1) month) for which a fast turnaround for reporting Laboratory results may be required.

Measurement Uncertainty (MU): Non-negative parameter associated with a measurement result that characterizes the dispersion of values obtained with the measurement procedure (~~see TD Technical Document on DLs Decision Limits (TD DL)~~).

Minimum Required Performance Level (MRPL): Minimum analytical requirement of Laboratory technical performance established by WADA. Minimum concentration at which a Laboratory is expected to consistently detect and confirm the presence of an Analyte in Samples during the routine daily operation of the Laboratory. Individual Laboratories may and are expected to achieve better performance (~~see TD on MRPL (Technical Documents, TD MRPL, TD EPO, TD DBS)~~).

Negative Finding: A test result from a Laboratory which, in accordance with the effective ISL and/or relevant TDs Technical Documents and/or FLs Technical Letters, concludes that no Analyte included in the requested Analytical Testing menu was found in a Sample based on the applied Initial Testing Procedures (ITPs) and/or Confirmation Procedures (CPs).

Non-Threshold Substance: A Prohibited Substance for which a Threshold has not been established and for which, therefore, the identification of an Analyte of the Prohibited Substance in a Sample constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF). Some Non-Threshold Substances have an associated Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

Presumptive Adverse Analytical Finding (PAAF): The status of a Sample test result from the Initial Testing Procedure (ITP) which represents a suspicious finding, but for which a Confirmation Procedure (CP) to render a conclusive test result has not yet been performed.

Probationary Laboratory: Laboratory in the probationary phase of WADA accreditation, as approved by the Lab EAG.

Provisional Suspension: Temporary Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or ~~a laboratory's~~ ABP approval pending a final decision by WADA regarding its accreditation or approval status.

Qualitative Procedure: An Analytical Testing Procedure that has the purpose of screening for (Initial Testing Procedure) or confirming the presence of (Confirmation

Procedure), according to established identification criteria, one or more Analytes in a Sample.

Quantitative Procedure: An Analytical Testing Procedure that has the purpose of determining the property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical variable, as defined by WADA) of one or more Analytes in a Sample.

Reference Collection (RC): A Sample(s) of known origin that may be used in the determination of the identity of a substance. For example, a well-characterized Sample obtained from a controlled administration, or from *in vitro* studies ~~or from past Doping Controls~~ in which the presence of the substance of interest has been established.

Reference Material (RM): 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 Analytical Testing Procedure.

Revocation: The permanent withdrawal of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or ~~a laboratory's~~ ABP approval.

Root Cause Analysis (RCA): An investigation to identify one or more fundamental cause(s) of a nonconformity based on the collection of objective evidence from an assessment of the likely factors that led to the nonconformity. The removal of a root cause factor prevents the recurrence of the nonconformity; in contrast, removing a causal factor can improve the outcome, but it does not prevent the recurrence of the problem with certainty.

Selectivity: The ability of the Analytical ~~Testing Procedure to detect or identify, as applicable~~ Method to determine, accurately and specifically, the Analyte of interest in the presence of other components in a Sample matrix under the stated conditions of the Analytical Method.

Suspension: The temporary withdrawal of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation or ~~a laboratory's~~ ABP approval.

Technical Note (TN): Technical guidance provided by WADA to ~~Laboratories or ABP~~ Laboratories on the performance of specific methods or procedures.

Test Method: Analytical Testing Procedure, Analytical Method.

Threshold: The maximum permissible level of a property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA) for an Analyte(s) of a Threshold Substance in a Sample. The Threshold is used to establish the ~~DL~~ Decision Limit for reporting an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF ~~or ATF~~) for a Threshold Substance.

Threshold Substance: A Prohibited Substance for which the identification and quantitative determination of a property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA) of an Analyte in excess of a pre-determined ~~DL~~ Decision Limit, or, when applicable, the establishment of an exogenous origin, constitutes an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF). Threshold

Substances are identified as such in the [TD Technical Document](#) on [DLs Decision Limits](#) (TD DL) and other applicable [TDs Technical Documents](#).

3.3 Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Testing*

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

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

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

Test Distribution Plan (TDP): A document written by an [ADO Anti-Doping Organization](#) that plans *Testing* on *Athletes* over whom it has [TA Testing Authority](#), in accordance with the requirements of Article 4.7 of the *International Standard for Testing*.

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

3.4 Defined Terms from the *International Standard for Results Management*

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

Passport Custodian: The [ADO Anti-Doping Organization](#) responsible for *Result Management* of the *Athlete's Passport* and for sharing any relevant information associated to that *Athlete's Passport* with other [ADOs Anti-Doping Organizations](#).

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

3.5 **Technical Documents cited in this *International Standard for Laboratories* version of the ISL** ³

a) ~~TD~~ ATP – Analytical Testing Procedures.

b) ~~a)~~ TD BAR – Analytical Requirements for the Hematological Module of the *Athlete Biological Passport.*

c) ~~b)~~ TD CG/LH – Analysis, Reporting &and Management of Urinary Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin (hCG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) Findings in Male *Athletes.*

d) ~~e)~~ TD DBS – Dried Blood Spots (DBS) for *Doping Control.* Requirements and Procedures for Collection, Transport, Analytical Testing and Storage.

e) ~~d)~~ TD DL – *Decision Limits* for the Confirmatory Quantification of Exogenous Threshold Substances by Chromatography-based Analytical Methods.

f) ~~e)~~ TD EAAS – Measurement and Reporting of Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroid (EAAS) *Markers* of the ~~Urinary~~ Steroid Profile.

g) ~~f)~~ TD EPO – Harmonization of Analysis and Reporting of Erythropoietin (EPO)-Receptor Agonists (ERAs) and Transforming Growth Factor-beta (TGF- β) Signalling Inhibitors by Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoretic (PAGE) Analytical Methods.

h) ~~g)~~ TD EQAS – External Quality Assessment Scheme.

i) ~~h)~~ TD GD – Gene Doping Detection based on Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).

j) ~~i)~~ TD GH – Human Growth Hormone (hGH) Isoform Differential Immunoassays for *Doping Control* Analyses.

k) ~~j)~~ TD IDCR – Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes for *Doping Control* Purposes.

l) ~~k)~~ TD IRMS – Detection of Synthetic Forms of *Prohibited Substances* by GC/C/IRMS.

m) ~~k)~~ TD LCOC – Laboratory ~~Internal~~ Chain of Custody.

n) ~~l)~~ TD LDOC – Laboratory Documentation Package.

o) ~~m)~~ TD MRPL – Minimum Required Performance Levels and Applicable *Minimum Reporting Levels* for Non-Threshold Substances Analyzed by Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Analytical Methods.

p) ~~n)~~ TD PERF – Laboratory Performance Evaluation ~~System.~~

³ Additional new TDs may be drafted and published by WADA, which will not be cited in this version of the ISL and, therefore, will not be listed in this ISL Article. Such new TDs shall nevertheless be considered an integral part of the ISL and will supersede any previous publication on a similar topic, including TIs and/or the ISL.

- g) ~~o~~ TD SSA – Sport Specific Analysis.
- n) ~~p~~ TD VAL – Analytical Method Validation.

3.6 Interpretation

- a) The official text of the ISL shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- b) Terms used in this ISL that are defined terms from the *Code* are italicized. Terms that are defined in ~~this or another International Standard~~ Standards are underlined.
- c) Like the *Code*, the ISL has been drafted giving in consideration ~~to of~~ the principles of proportionality, human rights, and other applicable legal principles. ~~It and therefore, it~~ shall be interpreted and applied ~~in that light~~ accordingly.
- d) The comments annotating various provisions of the ISL shall be used to guide its interpretation.
- e) Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of the ISL.
- f) The *TDs* and *TLs* associated with the ISL have the same mandatory status as the rest of the *International Standard* and constitute an integral part of it.
- g) The Annexes to the ISL have the same mandatory status as the rest of the *International Standard*.
- h) Where the term “days” is used in the ISL, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- i) The following terms used in the ISL shall be interpreted as indicated:
 - = ~~■~~ “Shall” to indicate a mandatory requirement; ■
 - = ~~■~~ “Should” ~~for to indicate~~ a recommendation; ■
 - = ~~■~~ “May” ~~for to indicate~~ a permission; ■
 - = ~~■~~ “Can” ~~for to indicate~~ a possibility/capability.

PART TWO: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION AND ABP LABORATORY APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATING STANDARDS

4.0 Process and Requirements for WADA Laboratory Accreditation, ABP Laboratory Approval and Laboratory Accreditation for Major Events

4.1 WADA Laboratory Accreditation

4.1.1 Applicant Laboratory for WADA Accreditation

In principle, any laboratory that satisfies the criteria listed below may apply to become a Candidate Laboratory for WADA accreditation. However, the WADA Executive Committee, at its sole discretion, may accept or deny a laboratory's application based on the identified needs (or lack thereof) for anti-doping Analytical Testing on a regional or national scale, or for any other reason(s). The decision of the WADA Executive Committee shall be provided to the Applicant laboratory in writing.

4.1.1.1 Expression of Interest

The Applicant Laboratory shall officially contact WADA in writing to express its interest in becoming a WADA-accredited laboratory. At this stage, WADA may provide clarifications to the laboratory on the WADA accreditation process, including advise on the initial accreditation fee to be paid once the laboratory is approved by the WADA Executive Committee as a Candidate Laboratory (see Article 4.1.2.1).

4.1.1.2 Submit Initial Application Form

The Applicant Laboratory shall submit a 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, private organization, public institution).

An Applicant Laboratory may only submit an application if its host country satisfies the following conditions:

- a) ~~The existence of~~ it has a robust National Anti-Doping Program (in terms of TDP, Sample collection and Results Management activities) conducted by a ~~NADO and/or a RADO~~, which is compliant with the Code and the *International Standards* of the World Anti-Doping Program.

[Comment to Article 4.1.1.2 a): The National Anti-Doping Program in the host country of the Applicant Laboratory shall have demonstrated, in the most recent full year, that ~~its~~ their Sample collection activities included the collection of at least 3,000 Samples (e.g., urine, blood, blood ABP and Dried Blood Spot (DBS) Samples), of which at least 2,500 shall be urine Samples, which were conducted in

compliance with the International Standard for Testing (IST) and the [TD on Sport Specific Analysis \(TD SSA\)](#), as determined by WADA, and analyzed in a [Laboratory\(-ies\)](#).

~~The host~~

~~By way of exception to this requirement, WADA may consider accepting an Applicant laboratory from a country-s where the National Anti-Doping Program will be evaluated regarding their TDP, Sample collection and Results Management activities does not meet the minimum Sample numbers specified above, if that application is supported by other ADOs in the region which would guarantee a robust Regional Anti-Doping Program.]~~

- b) ~~The ratification of~~ It has ratified the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport; and
- c) ~~The payment of~~ It has paid the annual financial ~~contributions~~ contribution to WADA.

These conditions shall be confirmed by WADA and documented as part of the application.

4.1.1.3 Provision of Letters of Support

The Applicant ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory shall submit the following letters of support with their application:

- a) Official letter(s) of support from the laboratory's host organization(s), which is acceptable to WADA (e.g., universities, hospitals, private organizations and/or public institutions). The letter(s) of support shall 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 and research and development (R&D) activities.
- b) Official letter(s) of support from ~~Signatories, ADOs~~ (e.g., NADOs ~~or RADOs~~—responsible for National Anti-Doping Program(s), International Federation(s) responsible for International Anti-Doping Program(s); or DTPs in charge of *Doping Control* activities on behalf of ADOs). The letter(s) of support shall indicate a commitment to provide the Laboratory with a minimum total of 3,000 *Samples* (including urine, blood, *ABP* blood and *DBS Samples*) per year, of which at least 2,500 shall be urine *Samples*, by the end of the first full calendar year after obtaining WADA accreditation.

*[Comment to Article 4.1.1.3 b): To determine the minimum number of Samples, each ~~urine~~ Sample type (urine, blood ~~Sample~~, *ABP* blood Sample and *DBS Sample*) analyzed by the Laboratory shall count as an individual Sample.]*

- c) A declaration by the supporting *Signatory(-ies)* that their relationship with the Applicant ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory is compliant with Article 4.1.4.2.5.



4.1.1.4 Provision of Business Plan

The Applicant ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall submit a business plan, upon request by *WADA*, which shall include market considerations (~~clients~~customers, number of *Samples*, maintenance costs, etc.), facility, instrumental, staffing and training ~~needs~~plans, and guarantees for the long-term provision (minimum of three (3) years) of adequate financial and human resources to the laboratory. The business plan shall be provided by the Applicant ~~Laboratory~~laboratory within eight (8) weeks of *WADA's* request.

4.1.2 **Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory for WADA Accreditation**

The application materials described in Articles 4.1.1.1 to 4.1.1.4 shall be evaluated by WADA. If WADA, upon advice by the Lab EAG, determines that the Applicant ~~Laboratory~~laboratory has satisfactorily met the criteria of Article 4.1, a recommendation will be forwarded to the WADA Executive Committee, which will determine whether the laboratory will be granted WADA Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory status and thereby continue within the WADA accreditation process. Additional supporting documentation may be requested by, and at the discretion of, the WADA Executive Committee. The decision of the WADA Executive Committee shall be provided to the Applicant laboratory in writing.

4.1.2.1 **Payment of Initial ~~Accreditation~~ Fee**

Once approved by the WADA Executive Committee, the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall pay a one-time non-refundable fee to WADA to cover the costs related to the initial stages of the accreditation process, including the review of documentation and any necessary follow-ups, as well as the preparation, characterization, and shipment of the EQAS ~~Samples~~samples necessary for the Pre-Probationary Test (PPT) – see Article ~~4.1.2.6~~4.1.2.7. This fee shall be determined by WADA and will be specified in the Initial Application Form.

4.1.2.2 **Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Once approved by the WADA Executive Committee, the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall complete a detailed questionnaire provided by WADA regarding the status of their administrative and technical capabilities and submit it to WADA within eight (8) weeks following receipt. The questionnaire will include, but is not limited to, the following information:

- a) ~~Sources of laboratory funding (list of laboratory sponsors).~~
- b) ~~a) Staff list and their qualifications.~~
- c) ~~b) Description of the laboratory facilities and physical security (see Article 5.2.3.1).~~
- d) ~~e) Description of the laboratory Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and security ((see Article 5.2.3.5).~~
- e) ~~d) List of actual and proposed instrumental resources and equipment.~~
- f) ~~Status of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.~~
- g) ~~e) Status and details of their Analytical Testing Procedures:~~

- i. Status of validated ITPs and CPs, including target Analytes and LODs, LOIs and, where applicable, LOQs and MUs.
- ii. Status of method development and validation, including, at minimum, Validation Reports for all mandatory Analytical Methods (if completed) – [see the TD on Analytical Testing Procedures \(TD ATP\)](#).
- iii. Status of available RMs and RCs and plans for acquisition.

~~f) List of laboratory sponsors.~~

~~g) Contract or Memorandum of Understanding with one or more Laboratory(-ies), which will provide mentoring and training for at least the period spanning the probationary phase of accreditation.~~

~~[Comment to Article 4.1.2.2 g): Candidate Laboratories are encouraged to establish agreement(s) with a Laboratory(-ies) for mentoring and training, at least, up to the end of the probationary phase of accreditation to ensure successful preparation towards obtaining the WADA accreditation.~~

~~A Candidate Laboratory shall obtain authorization from WADA to receive sensitive anti-doping information (e.g., methodological or technological information, TNs) and/or to specific, WADA developed anti-doping tests or materials (e.g., kits, RMs). WADA will approve such authorizations on a case-by-case basis according to the Candidate Laboratory's documented roadmap, business plan and the progress made during the accreditation process and shall be subject to the Candidate Laboratory entering into a confidentiality agreement with WADA and/or the mentoring Laboratory(-ies) that will provide the information and/or access to the aforementioned tests and materials.]~~

~~h) Status of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.~~

~~h) i) Description of customs regulations in the host country with respect to the importation of Samples and EQAS samples, RMs and consumables from abroad and the ability to ship Samples outside the country as needed.~~

~~i) j) A description of how the principles of the ISL Code of Ethics (see [Section 8.0](#)) are integrated into the laboratory's Management System as described in Article 4.1.2.3. A letter of compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics signed by the laboratory Director shall be provided.~~

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

4.1.2.3 Compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics

The Candidate Laboratory shall implement and comply with the provision(s) of the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0).

- a) A Candidate Laboratory shall not conduct any anti-doping Analytical Testing activities for Signatories or WADA and shall not accept Samples directly from individual Athletes or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf.

- b) The Director of the Candidate Laboratory shall provide the ISL Code of Ethics to all laboratory employees and ensure their understanding and compliance with all aspects of the ISL Code of Ethics.

4.1.2.4 ~~Laboratory~~ Independence and Impartiality

Prior to entering the probationary period, the Candidate Laboratory shall complete a WADA independence and impartiality questionnaire which demonstrates that, before obtaining WADA accreditation, the laboratory will comply with the requirements of Laboratory independence and impartiality indicated in Article 4.1.4.2.5.

4.1.2.5 Mentoring Agreement

- a) The Candidate laboratory shall establish agreement(s) (contract or Memorandum of Understanding) with a Laboratory(-ies) for mentoring and training, at least, up to the end of the probationary phase of accreditation to ensure successful preparation towards obtaining the WADA accreditation.
- b) A Candidate laboratory shall obtain authorization from WADA to receive sensitive anti-doping information (e.g., methodological or technological information, TNs) and/or access to specific WADA-developed anti-doping tests or materials (e.g., kits, RMs). WADA will approve such authorizations on a case-by-case basis according to the Candidate laboratory's documented roadmap, business plan and the progress made during the accreditation process and shall be subject to the Candidate laboratory entering into a confidentiality agreement with WADA and/or the mentoring Laboratory(-ies) that will provide the information and/or access to the aforementioned tests and materials.

4.1.2.6 ~~4.1.2.5~~ Analytical Testing Procedures

As part of the candidate phase of WADA accreditation, and in preparation for the PPT EQAS, a Candidate Laboratory is expected to acquire the necessary RMs to develop their Analytical Testing capacity to analyze a defined list of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* (provided by WADA) in compliance with the ISL and relevant *TDs* and *TLs*. Prior to the scheduling of the PPT and on-site assessment, the Candidate Laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA demonstrating that the required Analytical Testing capacity has been achieved.

4.1.2.7 ~~4.1.2.6~~ Pre-Probationary Test (PPT) and On-Site Assessment

A PPT and on-site assessment shall be conducted once WADA has concluded that the laboratory has successfully met the requirements ~~of a Candidate Laboratory,~~ as described in Articles 4.1.2.1 to

[4.1.2.5](#)[4.1.2.6](#), and the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory has confirmed its readiness to proceed. At WADA's discretion, the PPT and on-site assessment may be conducted separately or at the same time.

- a) Timeline: The Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory should be prepared for the PPT and on-site assessment within two (2) years of WADA Executive Committee's approval of its Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory status. Any nonconformities identified during the on-site assessment or resulting from the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory's performance in the PPT EQAS shall be satisfactorily resolved, as determined by the Lab EAG, by the end of the three (3) year period, unless otherwise determined by WADA (see Article 4.1.2.8).
- b) PPT EQAS: As part of the PPT, the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall analyze at least ten (10) blind EQAS samples. The general composition and content of the blind EQAS samples and the evaluation of laboratory EQAS results are described in the TD EQAS. However, the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory is not expected at this stage to have implemented all Analytical Methods or to be able to analyze all *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the Analytical Testing menus of Laboratories. In this regard, WADA will provide guidance to the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory in advance of the PPT.
- c) PPT EQAS reporting: The Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall report the results for the PPT blind EQAS samples in ADAMS within twenty (20) days, unless otherwise notified by WADA.
 - i. Upon request, the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall provide WADA with a LDOC for selected EQAS sample(s) for which there is an AAF. Additional data may be required upon WADA's request. This documentation shall be submitted within ten (10) days of WADA's request or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
 - ii. For selected EQAS samples with Negative Findings, WADA may request all or a portion of the ITP data.
- d) PPT EQAS evaluation: After receiving the PPT EQAS results, WADA shall inform the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory of the evaluation of its performance and provide guidance for improvement. Corrective actions for nonconformities, if any, shall be conducted and reported by the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
- e) PPT on-site assessment: WADA shall conduct the on-site assessment of the Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory at the laboratory's expense. The purpose of this assessment is to obtain information about different aspects of the laboratory's competence,

which are relevant to the WADA accreditation and to clarify any issues regarding the accreditation process.

If relevant, a representative of the laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025 ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB may be invited as an observer to the WADA on-site assessment.

- f) PPT on-site assessment evaluation: WADA shall provide a PPT Assessment Report regarding the outcomes of the on-site assessment, including any identified nonconformity(-ies), to allow the Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~ to implement the necessary improvements.
 - i. Assessment findings for major and minor nonconformities, if requested by WADA, shall be addressed by the Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~, and reported to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
 - ii. The nonconformities identified in the WADA PPT Assessment Report shall be satisfactorily addressed, as determined by the Lab EAG, ~~and the recommendations for improvement should be implemented~~ before the Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~ can be accepted as a WADA Probationary Laboratory ~~laboratory~~.
 - iii. The Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~'s performance in the PPT EQAS and on-site assessment will be considered in the overall review of the Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~'s application and may affect the timeliness of the Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~'s entry into the probationary phase of accreditation.

~~4.1.2.7~~ **Payment of Probationary Phase 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 probationary phase accreditation activities, including the review of documentation and any necessary follow ups, as well as the preparation, characterization, and shipment of the EQAS samples necessary for the probationary period and the Final Accreditation Test (FAT) – see Articles 4.1.3.4, and 4.1.3.10. This fee shall be determined by WADA.~~

4.1.2.8 Duration of Candidate Phase of WADA Accreditation

- a) The maximum length of time during which a laboratory can remain as a Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~ is three (3) years, unless WADA determines that there are exceptional circumstances that justify an extension of this period.
- b) A Candidate Laboratory ~~laboratory~~ that fails to meet the requirements to enter the probationary phase of accreditation after three (3) years ~~may, or after any extension(s) to this period~~

exceptionally approved by WADA, will lead to a Lab EAG recommendation to the WADA Executive Committee to have its Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory status revoked.

- c) Upon request, a revoked Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory that wishes to continue seeking WADA accreditation will be required to ~~apply again~~reapply for Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory status as described in Article 4.1.1. WADA shall review each re-application on its own merits on a case-by-case basis and retains the right to reject repeated applications.

4.1.3 Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory for WADA Accreditation

4.1.3.1 Entering the Probationary Phase of WADA Accreditation

Upon satisfactory completion of all Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory requirements (as per Article 4.1.2), a Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory may enter the probationary phase of WADA accreditation as a Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory, as determined by WADA (upon advice by the Lab EAG).

4.1.3.2 Payment of Probationary Phase 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 probationary phase accreditation activities, including the review of documentation and any necessary follow-ups, as well as the preparation, characterization, and shipment of the EQAS samples necessary for the probationary period and the Final Accreditation Test (FAT) - see Articles 4.1.3.5. and 4.1.3.8. This fee shall be determined by WADA.

4.1.3.3 4.1.3.2 Compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics

The Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall implement and comply with the provision(s) of the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0).

- a) A Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall not conduct any anti-doping Analytical Testing activities for Signatories or WADA and shall not accept Samples directly from individual Athletes or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf.
- b) The Director of the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall provide the ISL Code of Ethics to all laboratory employees and ensure their understanding and compliance with all aspects of the ISL Code of Ethics.

4.1.3.4 4.1.3.3 Provision of Renewed Letters of Support

The Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall submit renewed letters of support upon WADA request:

- a) Official letter(s) of support from the laboratory's host organization(s) (e.g., universities, hospitals, private organizations and/or public institutions). The letter(s) of support shall 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 and ~~research and development (R&D)~~ activities.
- b) Official letter(s) of support from ~~Signatories, ADOs~~ (e.g., ~~NADOs or RADOs~~—responsible for National Anti-Doping Program(s), International Federation(s) responsible for International Anti-Doping Program(s); or ~~DTPs~~ in charge of *Doping Control* activities on behalf of ~~ADOs~~). The letter(s) of support shall indicate a commitment to provide the Laboratory with a minimum total of 3,000 *Samples* (including urine, blood, ~~ABP~~ blood and ~~DBS~~ *Samples*) per year, of which at least 2,500 shall be urine *Samples*, by the end of the first full calendar year after obtaining WADA accreditation.

[Comment to Article ~~4.1.3.3~~ 4.1.3.4 b): To determine the minimum number of Samples, each ~~urine~~ Sample type (urine, blood ~~Sample~~, ~~ABP~~ blood Sample and ~~DBS~~ Sample) analyzed by the Laboratory shall count as an individual Sample.]

- c) A declaration by the supporting *Signatory*(-ies) that their relationship with the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory is compliant with Article 4.1.4.2.5.

4.1.3.5 ~~4.1.3.4~~ Participating in the WADA EQAS Program External Quality Assessment Scheme

As part of the probationary phase, the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory is expected to gradually develop full capacity for the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* as required from ~~WADA-accredited laboratories~~ Laboratories.

- a) During the probationary period, the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory shall successfully analyze at least fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples, distributed over multiple EQAS rounds within a period of approximately twelve (12) months. During this period, WADA shall provide feedback to assist the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory to improve the quality of its Analytical Testing procedures.
- b) The Probationary ~~Laboratory~~ laboratory shall successfully report the results for the blind EQAS samples to WADA, in accordance with the TD ~~EQAS~~, 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 the TD ~~EQAS~~ and the TD PERF, respectively.

~~4.1.3.6~~ **4.1.3.5–Planning and Implementing Research and Development (R&D) and Sharing of Knowledge Activities**

Prior to obtaining WADA accreditation, the Probationary Laboratory shall develop a plan for its R&D and Sharing of Knowledge activities in the field of anti-doping science, for the initial two (2)-year period following WADA accreditation, including the following requirements:

- a) At least two (2) anti-doping-related R&D activities (e.g., new research projects, Analytical Method development, drug administration studies) shall be initiated as soon as possible and implemented within the probationary period. The research activities may be carried out either by the Probationary Laboratory alone or in cooperation with Laboratories or in association with research organizations.
- b) During the probationary period, the Probationary Laboratory shall demonstrate its willingness and ability to collaborate and share knowledge with Laboratories.
- c) As part of its laboratory monitoring activities, WADA may request documented evidence of the R&D and Sharing of Knowledge activities in the field of anti-doping science undertaken by the Probationary Laboratory.

~~4.1.3.6~~ **Obtaining ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by the Laboratory**

~~The Probationary Laboratory shall obtain ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation from an Accreditation Body, with primary reference to the interpretation and application of the ISO/IEC 17025 requirements to the analysis of Samples (see Section 5.0).~~

- ~~a) The Accreditation Body shall be an International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) full member that is a signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA).~~
- ~~b) The Accreditation Body should send a summary of the ISO/IEC 17025 Assessment Report and any corrective action documentation addressing 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 timeline.~~

~~The ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation shall be obtained before the end of the probationary period and is required before WADA grants accreditation.~~

~~4.1.3.7~~ **Laboratory Independence and Impartiality**

~~Before WADA grants accreditation, the Probationary Laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Laboratory independence and impartiality established in Article 4.1.4.2.5.~~

~~4.1.3.8 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage~~

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

~~4.1.3.7~~ **4.1.3.9 Analytical Testing Procedures**

- ~~a) Before WADA grants accreditation, the Probationary Laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA demonstrating that all mandatory Test Methods have been validated, as determined by WADA, and included in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.~~

~~entering the probationary phase, WADA will inform the Probationary Laboratory on the Candidate laboratory, in writing, of the minimum analytical requirements (Test Methods and target Analytes) that shall be validated to obtain accreditation.~~

~~4.1.3.10~~ in compliance with the ISL and relevant TDs and TLs, for the laboratory to be able to participate in the EQAS.

- ~~b) Prior to the scheduling of the FAT and on-site assessment, the Probationary laboratory shall provide WADA with documentation to assess whether the required laboratory Analytical Testing capacity (refer to TD ATP) has been reached.~~

4.1.3.8 WADA Accreditation Assessment – Final Accreditation Test (FAT)

A FAT and on-site assessment shall be conducted once WADA has determined that the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory has successfully completed all the requirements of the probationary period, and the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory has confirmed its readiness to proceed. At WADA's discretion, the FAT and on-site assessment may be conducted separately or at the same time.

The FAT shall assess both the scientific competence and the capability of the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory to manage multiple Samples.

- a) Timeline: The Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory should prepare to **successfully** participate in the FAT and on-site assessment within two (2) years of obtaining their probationary status. The Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory shall satisfactorily address, as determined by WADA, all identified nonconformities and meet all conditions under Article 4.1.3 by the end of the three (3) year period, unless otherwise determined by WADA (see Article ~~4.1.3.11~~4.1.3.12). At this stage, the Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory is expected to have developed full capacity for

the analysis of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* as ~~mandatorily~~ required from ~~WADA-accredited laboratories~~ laboratories (see TD ATP). Therefore, compliance with the defined requirements ~~infor~~ the ~~Application~~ application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the analysis of *Samples*, the ISL and other *WADA Laboratory* standards (*TDs*, *TLs*, LGs), and the practice and documentation of the laboratory, will be assessed:

- b) FAT EQAS: As part of the FAT, the Probationary Laboratory shall analyze a minimum of fifteen (15) blind EQAS samples. The general composition and content of the blind EQAS samples and the evaluation of ~~laboratory~~ Laboratory EQAS results are described in the *TD EQAS* and the *TD PERF*, respectively.
- c) FAT EQAS reporting: The Probationary Laboratory shall successfully report the results for the ~~blind~~ FAT EQAS samples ~~in the FAT~~ to WADA within seven (7) days of opening the samples, unless otherwise determined by WADA. In addition:
 - i. Upon request, the Probationary Laboratory shall provide WADA with LDOCs for selected EQAS sample(s) samples for which there is an AAF. Additional data may be required upon WADA's request. This documentation shall be submitted within ten (10) days of WADA's request or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
 - ii. For EQAS samples with Negative Findings, WADA may request all or a portion of the ITP data.
- d) FAT EQAS evaluation: After receiving the FAT EQAS results, WADA shall inform the Probationary Laboratory of the evaluation of its performance.
 - i. Corrective actions for nonconformities, if any, shall be conducted and reported by the Probationary Laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
 - ii. The nonconformities identified in the FAT EQAS shall be satisfactorily addressed by the Probationary Laboratory and the recommendations for improvement should be implemented before accreditation can be granted.
- e) FAT on-site assessment: WADA shall conduct the on-site assessment of the Probationary Laboratory at the Probationary Laboratory's expense.

Representative(s) of the ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB may be invited as observers to the WADA on-site assessment.

- f) FAT on-site assessment evaluation: WADA shall provide ~~an~~ a FAT Assessment Report with the outcomes of the on-site assessment, including any identified nonconformity(-ies) for the Probationary Laboratory to implement the necessary improvements.
- i. Identified nonconformities shall be addressed by the Probationary Laboratory and corrective measures reported to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
 - ii. The nonconformities identified in the FAT Assessment Report shall be satisfactorily addressed by the Probationary Laboratory ~~and the recommendations for improvement should be implemented~~ before accreditation can be granted.
- g) The Probationary Laboratory's performance in the FAT and on-site assessment will be considered in the overall review of the Probationary Laboratory's application and may affect the Probationary Laboratory's timeliness for obtaining WADA accreditation.
- i. If following the FAT EQAS and on-site assessment, WADA determines that nonconformities have not been satisfactorily addressed and that, consequently, the Probationary Laboratory should not be accredited, the laboratory will have a maximum of one (1) year to correct and improve any pending nonconformity(-ies).
 - ii. The provision of documentation, the analysis of additional EQAS samples and/or an additional assessment (on-site, remotely or as a documentary audit, as determined by WADA), may be required and conducted at the Probationary Laboratory's expense.
 - iii. A Probationary Laboratory that fails to provide satisfactory improvements, as determined by WADA, after one (1) year (from the date that the Assessment Report is issued) may be required to reapply for Candidate Laboratory status as described in Article 4.1 (see also Article ~~4.1.3.11~~ 4.1.3.12).

4.1.3.9 Obtaining ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by the Probationary laboratory

The Probationary laboratory shall obtain ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation from an AB, with primary reference to the interpretation and application of the ISO/IEC 17025 requirements to the analysis of Samples (see Section 5.0) before the end of the probationary period (i.e., before WADA grants accreditation) and, if possible, before the FAT.

- a) The AB shall be a full member of the Global Accreditation Cooperation and a signatory to the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) of the Global Accreditation Cooperation.
- b) The AB should send a summary of the ISO/IEC 17025 Assessment Report and any corrective action documentation addressing 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 timeline.

4.1.3.10 Independence and Impartiality

Before WADA grants accreditation, the Probationary laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Laboratory independence and impartiality established in Article 4.1.4.2.5.

4.1.3.11 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

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

4.1.3.12 ~~4.1.3.11~~ **Duration of Probationary Phase of WADA Accreditation**

- a) The maximum length of time during which a laboratory can remain as a Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory is three (3) years, unless WADA determines that there are exceptional circumstances that justify an extension of this period.
- b) A Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory that fails to meet the requirements to become WADA-accredited after three (3) years may lead to a Lab EAG recommendation to the WADA Executive Committee to revoke its probationary status.
- c) The decision of the WADA Executive Committee to revoke a Probationary laboratory status shall be provided to the Probationary laboratory in writing.
- d) ~~c) Upon request, a revoked~~If a laboratory whose probationary laboratory that status has been revoked wishes to continue its WADA accreditation process, it will be required to reapply for Candidate ~~Laboratory~~laboratory status as described in Article 4.1.

4.1.4 WADA-Accredited Laboratory

4.1.4.1 Obtaining WADA accreditation

4.1.4.1.1 Granting of WADA Accreditation

- a) Once the Lab EAG has evaluated the Probationary Laboratory's progress and determined that all accreditation requirements (outlined in Articles 4.1.3.2 to ~~4.1.3.10~~4.1.3.11) have been satisfactorily met, the Lab EAG will submit a recommendation that the laboratory be granted WADA accreditation to the WADA Executive Committee for approval.
- b) The new ~~WADA-accredited laboratory~~Laboratory shall obtain a second opinion from an (other) Laboratory(-ies) before reporting an AAF or ATF, for a period of one (1) year after obtaining WADA accreditation. WADA may extend the second opinion requirement beyond one (1) year.

4.1.4.1.2 Issuing and Publishing of WADA Accreditation Certificate

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

4.1.4.2 Maintaining WADA Accreditation

A Laboratory shall comply with the following requirements to maintain WADA accreditation:

4.1.4.2.1 Payment of Annual Re-Accreditation Fee

WADA will invoice the Laboratory for a non-refundable annual re-accreditation fee to partially cover the costs related to the re-accreditation process, including the Laboratory's participation in the WADA EQAS as well as other Laboratory-related monitoring activities. This fee shall be determined by WADA.

4.1.4.2.2 Document Compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics

The Laboratory shall maintain and document compliance with the provision(s) of the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0).

- a) All staff employed at the Laboratory, permanent or temporary, shall also read, agree to and sign the ISL Code of Ethics.
- b) The Laboratory shall establish a system requiring Laboratory staff to report any alleged breaches of the ISL Code of Ethics to the Laboratory Director, which the Laboratory Director shall report to WADA. However, if Laboratory staff suspect that the Laboratory Director may have breached the ISL Code of Ethics, the Laboratory staff shall report the alleged breaches of the ISL Code of Ethics directly to WADA. The Laboratory Director and/or the Laboratory's host organization and/or WADA, as applicable, shall immediately and thoroughly investigate any alleged breach of the ISL Code of Ethics.
- c) If the Laboratory's investigation determines that a breach of the ISL Code of Ethics occurred, the Laboratory Director and/or the Laboratory's host organization 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 investigation. Sanctions may range from a personal reprimand to the expulsion of the implicated Laboratory staff member(s), the reporting of the breach to the pertinent authorities (e.g., law enforcement) or the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.
- d) On an annual basis, and upon WADA's request, the Laboratory shall provide a letter of compliance with the provisions of the ISL Code of Ethics, signed by the Laboratory Director.
- e) Upon WADA's request, the Laboratory shall provide additional documentation of compliance with the provisions of the ISL Code of Ethics.

4.1.4.2.3 Maintain Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Upon WADA's request, Laboratories shall provide documented evidence that professional liability risk insurance coverage is maintained of no less than two (2)

million USD annually (for example, evidence of timely payment of applicable fees and premiums).

4.1.4.2.4 Maintain ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation

The Laboratory shall maintain accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025, with primary reference to the analysis of *Samples* (Section 5.0), which is granted by an Accreditation Body, AB which is ~~an ILAC~~ a full member of the Global Accreditation Cooperation and a signatory to the ~~ILAC MRA for testing activities as defined in ISO/IEC 17025 of~~ the Global Accreditation Cooperation.

- a) Inclusion of an Analytical Testing Procedure within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation (fixed or flexible scope) establishes that the Analytical Testing Procedure is Fit-for-Purpose, and the Laboratory shall not be required to provide Analytical Method validation documentation or EQAS performance data to any third party in support of an analytical finding.
- b) Laboratories shall include Analytical Testing Procedures within their Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation prior to application to the analysis of *Samples*.
 - i. ~~However, under exceptional circumstances~~ Under exceptional circumstances, and upon informing WADA, a Laboratory may apply a ~~method~~ Test Method, which has been validated in ~~accordance~~ conformity with ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation and ISL requirements, including its applicable TDs, and TLs or LGs, to the analysis of *Samples* before its inclusion into the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.4 b): For example, upon TA request and after informing WADA, the Laboratory may apply a validated WADA-specific ITP that is not included in its ISO/IEC 17025 Scope of Accreditation or for which analytical/reporting requirements have not been defined by WADA. The Laboratory shall retain any Samples producing a PAAF until the confirmation/reporting requirements have been established by WADA (in a TD, TL or LGs) after which the Laboratory, in consultation with the TA, may proceed to performing the validated CP and reporting the result in ADAMS accordingly.]

- ii. In such cases, the Laboratory would not automatically benefit from the presumption that the ~~method~~ Test Method is Fit-for-Purpose, as would otherwise be the case if the Analytical Testing

Procedure is included within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

- iii. Consequently, any AAF reported by applying a Test Method, which is not within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, may ~~require~~imply that the Laboratory is required to provide ~~method~~Test Method validation documentation or EQAS performance data in support of that AAF.

c) Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation ³⁴

A Laboratory may modify or add Analytes to Analytical Testing Procedures, which are included within its Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation or develop new Analytical Testing Procedure(s) that involve technology already included within the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, without the need for approval by the ~~Accreditation Body~~AB that provides the ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of that Laboratory.

[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.4. c): The flexible system of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory accreditation shall be based on the assessment by the ~~Accreditation Body~~AB that the Laboratory has the demonstrated competence to implement Laboratory processes and procedures 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 promptly adapt their Analytical Testing Procedures to detect new Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, as well to apply new technical and scientific developments in Analytical Testing for Doping Control.]

- d) The Laboratories are not eligible to apply a Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation to the analysis of Samples in the following scenarios:

- i. New Analytical Testing Procedures

- = Any Analytical Testing Procedure which is new to the field of anti-doping analysis shall be approved by WADA as Fit-for-Purpose prior to implementation by a Laboratory.
- = WADA shall use whatever means deemed appropriate, including formal consultations with scientific expert working groups, publication(s) in peer-reviewed scientific journal(s), or

³⁴ See ILAC-G29/06:2020 "Guidelines for harmonization of scopes of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of WADA anti-doping laboratories".

participation in an inter-laboratory collaborative study(-ies) or WADA-organized EQAS round(s) to evaluate whether the Test Method is Fit-for-Purpose prior to providing formal approval.

- ≡ Before a new Analytical Testing Procedure can be applied to the analysis of Samples, a Laboratory shall obtain an extension of their Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by their Accreditation BodyAB and may be required to successfully participate in an inter-laboratory collaborative study(-ies) or a WADA EQAS, if available.

ii. WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedures

- ≡ WADA will require the Laboratory to seek an extension of their Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation for WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedures before application to the analysis of Samples, even if the analytical technique involved is already incorporated in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

~~WADA will communicate to the Laboratories and to the Accreditation Bodies which~~

- ~~≡ For more information on WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedures are included in this category.~~

~~In such cases, the Analytical Testing Procedure shall be validated by the Laboratory. The Laboratory may also be required to successfully participate in an inter-laboratory collaborative study or WADA-organized EQAS round to obtain an extension to the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation by a relevant Accreditation Body before introducing the Analytical Testing Procedure to the analysis of Samples. However, once a WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedure is included within the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, limited changes to this Analytical Testing Procedure may be allowed within the boundaries of a Flexible Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.~~

~~Nonetheless, the Laboratories shall not flexibly introduce new Analytes within a WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedure if specific method performance or reporting~~

~~criteria (e.g., DLs) are necessary and those criteria are not yet defined in an applicable TD or TL (e.g., new target compound(s) for GC/C/IRMS analysis). In such cases, the Laboratory would have to request an extension to the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation and provide to the Accreditation Body all necessary data and information supporting their method performance or reporting criteria.~~

~~[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.4 d): Laboratories shall not apply a WADA-specific Analytical Testing Procedure to the analysis of Samples until the Test Method, and the Analyte(s) included in the Test Method, are included in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, refer to the TD ATP.]~~

4.1.4.2.5 Laboratory Independence and Impartiality

The Laboratory shall be administratively and operationally independent from any organization that could exert undue pressure on the Laboratory and affect the impartial execution of its tasks and operations.

- a) To be administratively independent, the Laboratory shall not be administered by, connected or subject to an ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ ADO, sport organization or government Ministry of Sport or other government body or subsidiary responsible for or related to sport performance, including their Board Members, staff, Commission Members, or officials. This is necessary to avoid any potential conflicts of interest and ensure full Laboratory independence in their Analytical Testing and reporting procedures, and to provide confidence in the Laboratory's impartiality, judgment, and operational integrity, in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.
- b) To be operationally independent, the Laboratory shall ~~manage~~ operate according to its own ~~management system and operational affairs~~ Management System and function without obstruction, interference, or manipulation from any *Person*. The Laboratory shall control, without limitation, ~~control:~~ the allocation of its budget, the ~~procurement~~ acquisition of equipment and other resources, decisions regarding Laboratory personnel ~~decisions, the research, R&D activities~~ conducted by the Laboratory and all Sample Analytical Testing and reporting of results.
- c) The Laboratory shall have a dedicated budget allowing the implementation of an efficient approval process for the timely procurement of necessary RMs, 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, private organization, public institution), ADOs, sport organizations, government, or other sponsors, while following applicable accounting regulations in connection with the receipt and management of those funds.

d) In accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, the Laboratory shall be a legal entity, or a defined part of a legal entity, which is legally responsible for its activities.

4.1.4.2.6 Participate in the WADA ~~EQAS~~ Program External Quality Assessment Scheme

Laboratories shall participate in the WADA EQAS on a continuous basis and meet the performance requirements of the EQAS as described in the *TD EQAS*.

4.1.4.2.7 Providing Renewed Letter(s) of Support

WADA reserves the right to request Laboratories to provide renewed letter(s) of support, as described in Article 4.1.1.3, from *Signatories* based on the assessment of the Laboratory's annual *Testing* figures, or as otherwise determined by WADA.

4.1.4.2.8 Maintain Minimum Number of *Samples*

a) To maintain proficiency in Analytical Testing, ~~Laboratories are~~ the Laboratory is required to analyze a minimum of 3,000 *Samples* (including urine, blood, ABP blood and DBS *Samples*) per year, of which at least 2,500 shall be urine *Samples*, provided annually by *Signatories*.

*[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.8 a): To determine the minimum number of *Samples*, each ~~urine-Sample type (urine, blood-Sample, ABP blood Sample and DBS Sample)~~ analyzed by the Laboratory shall count as an individual *Sample*.]*

b) WADA will monitor the number of *Samples* tested by the Laboratory. If the total number of *Samples* analyzed for *Signatories* falls below 3,000 per year (or below 2,500 urine *Samples* per year), the Laboratory's WADA

accreditation may be suspended in accordance with Article 7.1.1.1.

c) However, it is recognized that specific circumstances may affect a Laboratory's ability to analyze the minimum number of *Samples* annually, such as when a *Signatory* is declared non-compliant with the *Code* by *WADA*, or when the Laboratory is not operational, for reasons accepted by *WADA*. In such cases, the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation status may not be affected but *WADA* will require that the Laboratory implement measures to maintain its proficiency in Analytical Testing, for example by strengthening its internal Quality Assurance Assessment Scheme (iQAS) and ~~internal audits~~ Internal Audits (IA) program. *WADA* may also provide additional EQAS samples and/or conduct a documentary audit and/or an on-site or remote ~~(on-line)~~ assessment, at its discretion, to assess the status of the Laboratory's operations.

4.1.4.2.9 Implement ~~Research and Development (R&D)~~ and Sharing of Knowledge Activities

The Laboratory shall implement R&D activities in the field of anti-doping science. The Laboratory shall also demonstrate its willingness and ability to share its knowledge with other Laboratories in the field. The maintenance by the Laboratory of an adequate R&D and Sharing of Knowledge program is a mandatory condition for maintaining *WADA* accreditation.

a) The Laboratory shall develop an R&D program to support and expand the scientific foundation of *Doping Control*.

[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.9 a): ~~This research~~ Research activities may include the development of new Analytical Methods or technologies for detection of Use of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, the pharmacological characterization of a new doping agent, the chemical synthesis of new emerging or non-commercially available substances/ Metabolites, the preparation of biological reference samples or the discovery of new biomarkers of doping, and other topics relevant to the field of Doping Control.]

b) When the Laboratory becomes aware of information on new doping substance(s), method(s), or practice(s), either through the production of new knowledge by the Laboratory (for instance based on untargeted analytical approaches) or by other means, such information shall be reported to *WADA* within sixty (60) days (encrypted email, or other written forms of WADA-approved secure

communication, with confirmation of receipt, shall be accepted as a reporting mechanism).

To the extent possible, the Laboratories shall share information regarding the detection of potentially new or rarely detected doping agents with WADA as soon as possible. Immediately upon learning of the Use of a new substance or method as a doping agent, WADA shall notify all Laboratories.

- c) The Laboratory shall participate in developing standards of best practice and enhancing uniformity of Analytical Testing in the WADA-accredited laboratory system.

[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.9 c): Sharing of knowledge can be achieved in a variety of ways, including but not limited to, communicating directly with WADA, actively participating in scientific meetings, publishing results of research, sharing of specific details of Analytical Methods, working with WADA to produce and/or distribute new RM(s)RMs or RC(s)RCs.]

- d) The Laboratory shall document in its Management System the organization and planning of their R&D and Sharing of Knowledge activities, including but not limited to, the following:

- ~~i. An R&D unit/department, clearly identified on the Laboratory organigram.~~

~~*[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.9 d): The R&D unit/department shall define its objectives, the deliverables envisaged, the timetable for achieving them, and the knowledge dissemination scheme (e.g., number of papers to be published in international peer-reviewed scientific journals, number of collaborative projects, number of poster communications, participation in anti-doping science events, staff participation in training sessions and provision of training opportunities to other Laboratories, probationary laboratories or Candidate Laboratories). The Laboratory shall also define the frequency with which the R&D objectives should be reviewed and updated].*~~

- ~~ii. A qualified Person(s) responsible for R&D activities. The qualifications should include:~~

- ~~▪ A Master's or PhD degree in one of the natural or life sciences;~~
- ~~▪ Ability to plan and execute research projects within budget and on schedule;~~
- ~~▪ Sound technical knowledge in Doping Control, including the Code and ISL requirements to conduct anti-doping research (refer to Code Articles 6.3 and 19, and ISL Article 5.3.8.2) as well as national and~~

~~international regulations for conducting research in humans;~~

- ~~• Communication skills to enable the research results to be communicated effectively (verbally and in writing) and to be promoted through the writing of scientific papers~~

i. The qualified *Person(s)* responsible for R&D activities (see Article 5.2.2.3).

ii. A sustainable R&D strategy and long-term plan, including objectives, planned deliverables, timelines and a knowledge dissemination scheme.

- iii. A defined annual R&D budget. Describe the R&D funding strategy, including sources of funding (e.g., internal, institutional, external providers of research grants) to achieve adequate R&D outcomes.
- iv. Consideration of ethical aspects of R&D (see ISL Code of Ethics) and, where appropriate, a plan for the development and protection (through patents, trademarks, and other legal mechanisms) of any intellectual property.
- v. A Management System document pertaining to the secondary use of *Samples* or Aliquots for research or *Quality Assurance* purposes, including the requirement to obtain *Athlete* consent for use of *Samples* for research purposes and a procedure for de-identification of *Samples* and Aliquots (see also Article 5.3.8.2).

e) The Laboratory shall make every effort, in consideration of its human, financial and technical resources, to attain adequate R&D outcomes and contribute to the advancement of anti-doping science. The Laboratory shall meet the following minimum targets as part of their R&D and Sharing of Knowledge programs:

- i. Publish at least one (1) publication every two (2) years in ~~an indexed and~~ peer-reviewed international scientific journal with an associated impact factor.

[Comment to Article 4.1.4.2.9 e): The publication(s) may also include co-authored papers resulting from collaborative studies. In such cases, WADA may request the Laboratory to provide a Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT/CRediT) statement.]

- ii. Make at least one (1) annual contribution to a national or international anti-doping symposium or conference.
- iii. In addition, the Laboratory is encouraged to participate in collaborative research projects with other Laboratories, and exchange experience, protocols, arrange for visits of specialists, and provide training to other Laboratories and probationary laboratories in specific areas of Analytical Testing.
- iv. On a biennial basis, and upon provision of a template report by WADA, the Laboratory shall produce a R&D and Sharing of Knowledge Activity Report, which will serve as the basis for assessing the Laboratory's contribution to the development of anti-doping science.
 - = ~~■~~ Following the evaluation of the Laboratory's R&D and Sharing of Knowledge Activity Report by the Lab EAG, further details or corrective actions may be requested from the Laboratory to address and improve identified deficiencies;.
 - = ~~■~~ Failure to satisfactorily address the identified deficiencies in a reasonable timeframe, as determined by the Lab EAG, may result in the assignment of penalty points (see TD PERF) and/or in a Lab EAG's recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

4.1.4.2.10 **Publication of Laboratory Analytical Testing Procedures, Services and Fees**

The Laboratory shall report and maintain in ADAMS an up-to-date list of Analytical Testing Procedures and services, ~~including standard prices~~, to assist ADOs in developing TDPs.

Upon request by an ADO, the Laboratory should cooperate by providing other relevant information (e.g., Laboratory analytical capabilities or prices for analytical services) to assist the ADO with their Testing plans.

4.1.4.2.11 **Participating in WADA / ~~Accreditation—Body~~AB Assessments**

- a) ~~Accreditation—Body~~AB assessment during the Accreditation Cycle

i. The AB shall be a full member of the Global Accreditation Cooperation and a signatory to the MRA of the Global Accreditation Cooperation.

ii. ~~i.~~—The ~~Accreditation Body~~AB assessment team shall include at least one ISL-trained assessor selected by the ~~Accreditation Body~~AB for the assessment.

iii. ~~ii.~~—The relevant ~~Accreditation Body~~AB should inform WADA of the anticipated assessments and send a summary of the Assessment Report, in English or French, as well as the Laboratory responses to the assessment findings in a timely fashion to WADA. Should the Laboratory prefer to provide the Assessment Report summary directly to WADA, it shall do so within thirty (30) days from receiving the ~~Accreditation Body~~AB's Assessment Report.

iv. ~~iii.~~—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 ~~Accreditation Body~~AB.

b) WADA Laboratory Assessment

WADA reserves the right to conduct document audits and/or on-site and/or remote ~~(on-line)~~ assessments of the Laboratory at any time, at WADA's expense. The notice of a WADA assessment will be made in writing to the Laboratory Director. In exceptional circumstances, and at WADA's discretion, the assessment may be unannounced ~~(for more information on WADA Laboratory assessments, see also~~ Article 6.1.2).

4.1.4.2.12 Issuing and Publication of Accreditation Certificate

a) 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 Accreditation Certificate shall specify the name of the Laboratory and the period for which the Accreditation Certificate is valid. WADA Accreditation Certificates may be issued after the effective date, with retroactive effect.

- b) The list of ~~WADA-accredited~~ Laboratories, and their contact information, is maintained on WADA's website for stakeholder reference.

4.2 WADA ABP Laboratory Approval

The network of ~~WADA-accredited laboratories~~ Laboratories may be geographically limited to serve the practical development of the Hematological Module of the ABP. Therefore, ~~non-WADA-accredited~~ laboratories, which have the capability to analyze the blood *Markers* of the ABP, may apply for WADA ABP approval ~~for the purposes of analyzing blood Samples in support of the Hematological Module of the ABP~~ if located in a region that cannot be served by a Laboratory. This Article describes the specific requirements that a laboratory shall fulfill in the process of applying for, obtaining, and maintaining WADA approval for the ABP.

4.2.1 Applicant ABP Laboratory

In principle, a laboratory that satisfies the criteria listed below may apply to become a Candidate ABP Laboratory. However, the WADA Executive Committee, at its sole discretion, may accept or deny a laboratory's application based on the identified needs (or lack thereof) for anti-doping Analytical Testing for the ABP on a regional or national scale, or for any other reason(s). The decision of the WADA Executive Committee shall be provided to the Applicant ABP laboratory in writing.

[Comment to Article 4.2.1: Once a laboratory has been approved as a Candidate Laboratory for WADA accreditation, as per Article 4.1.2, that status is also applicable to the analysis of ABP blood Samples.]

4.2.1.1 Expression of Interest

The Applicant ABP Laboratory shall officially contact WADA in writing to express its interest in becoming an ABP Laboratory.

4.2.1.2 Submit Initial Application Form

The Applicant ABP Laboratory shall submit a completed initial application form, provided by WADA, with supporting documentation for review by the Lab EAG.

An Applicant ABP Laboratory may only submit an application if its host country satisfies the following conditions:

- a) ~~The existence of~~ It has a robust National Anti-Doping Program (in terms of TDP, ABP Sample collection and Results Management activities) conducted by a ~~NADO and/or a RADO~~, which is compliant with the *Code* and the *International Standards* of the World Anti-Doping Program.

[Comment Article 4.2.1.2 a): ~~The host country's National Anti-Doping Program will be evaluated regarding their TDP, Sample collection and Results Management activities.~~ The National Anti-Doping Program in the host

country of the Applicant ABP Laboratory shall have demonstrated, in the most recent full year, that its Sample collection activities included the analysis of at least ~~200~~ 300 blood ABP Samples, collected in compliance with the IST (as determined by WADA) and analyzed in a Laboratory(-ies) or ABP Laboratory(-ies).

By way of exception to this requirement, WADA may consider accepting an Applicant ABP laboratory from a country where the National Anti-Doping Program does not meet the minimum blood ABP Sample numbers specified above, if such application is supported by other ADOs in the region which would ensure a robust Regional ABP Program.]

- ~~b) c) The ratification of~~ it has ratified the UNESCO Convention against Doping in Sport, and
- ~~c) d) The payment of~~ it has paid the annual financial ~~contributions~~ contribution to WADA.

These conditions shall be documented as part of the application.

4.2.1.3 Provision of Letter(s) of Support

Upon receipt of an application and verification of the conditions mentioned above, WADA shall request that the Applicant ABP Laboratory submit letter(s) of support from ~~Signatories, such as ADOs (e.g., NADOs or RADOs~~ responsible for National Anti-Doping Program(s), or International Federation(s) responsible for International Anti-Doping Program(s); or *DTPs* in charge of *Doping Control* activities on behalf of ADOs), guaranteeing a minimum total number of 300 *ABP Samples* annually. The letter(s) of support shall indicate:

- a) The estimated number of *ABP blood Samples* that will be provided to the Applicant ABP Laboratory annually; and
- b) The reason(s) why an existing Laboratory or ABP Laboratory is not a viable option for the *Signatory's ABP* program.
- c) A declaration by the supporting *Signatory* that their relationship to the Applicant ABP Laboratory is compliant with Article 4.1.4.2.5.

4.2.1.4 Provision of Business Plan

The Applicant ABP Laboratory shall submit a business plan, upon request by WADA, which shall include market considerations (~~clients~~ customers, number of *Samples*, maintenance costs, etc.), facility, instrumental, staffing and training ~~needs~~ plans, and shall guarantee the long-term provision of adequate financial and human resources to the laboratory. The business plan shall be provided by the Applicant ABP Laboratory within eight (8) weeks of WADA's request.

4.2.2 Candidate ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory

The application materials described in Articles 4.2.1.2 to 4.2.1.4 shall be evaluated by WADA. If WADA, upon advice by the Lab EAG, determines that the applicant ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory has satisfactorily met the criteria ~~of Article 4.2.1~~, a recommendation will be forwarded to the WADA Executive Committee to determine whether the Applicant ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory will be granted WADA Candidate ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory status and thereby continue within the WADA ~~ABP~~ approval process. Additional supporting documentation may be requested by, and at the discretion of, the WADA Executive Committee. The decision of the WADA Executive Committee shall be provided to the Candidate ~~ABP~~ laboratory in writing.

4.2.2.1 Candidate ~~ABP Laboratory~~laboratory Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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

- a) ~~Sources of laboratory funding (list of laboratory sponsors).~~
- b) ~~a)~~List of laboratory staff that will be responsible for the ABP analyses and their qualifications.
- c) ~~b)~~Laboratory facilities and physical security: see Article 5.2.3.1.
- d) ~~e)~~IT infrastructure and security: see Article 5.2.3.5.
- e) ~~d)~~List of actual and proposed instrumental resources and equipment for the ABP, including instrument maintenance plans and contracts.
- f) ~~Status of ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 accreditation.~~
- g) ~~e)~~Status of the ABP method development and validation. Method validation report (if completed).
- ~~f) ~~Status of ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 accreditation.~~~~
- h) ~~g)~~Status of Laboratorylaboratory's independence and impartiality as described in Article 4.1.4.2.5.
- i) ~~h)~~Description of customs regulations in the host country with respect to the importation of blood Samples and consumables and the ability to ship blood Samples outside the country as needed.
- j) ~~i)~~A description of how the principles of the ISL Code of Ethics are integrated into the laboratory's Management System as described in Article 4.2.2.2.

WADA may require an update of this documentation during the process of the *ABP* approval.

*[Comment to Article 4.2.2.1: The Candidate ABP Laboratory is encouraged to establish agreement(s) with a Laboratory(-ies) for mentoring and training to ensure successful preparation towards obtaining the WADA *ABP* approval.]*

4.2.2.2 Compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics

The Candidate ABP Laboratory shall implement and comply with the provision(s) of the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0).

- a) The Candidate ABP Laboratory shall not conduct any anti-doping Analytical Testing activities for *Signatories* or *WADA* and shall not accept *Samples* directly from individual *Athletes* or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf.
- b) The Director of the Candidate ABP Laboratory shall provide the ISL Code of Ethics to all laboratory employees operating in the *ABP* and ensure their understanding and compliance with all aspects of the ISL Code of Ethics.
- c) A letter of compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics shall be signed by the laboratory Director and provided to *WADA*.

4.2.2.3 Participating in the WADA ~~EQAS—Program~~ External Quality Assessment Scheme for the ~~analysis~~ Analysis of *ABP blood* Blood Markers

The Candidate ABP Laboratory shall be required to participate, at its own cost, in at least three (3) *WADA EQAS* rounds for the analysis of *ABP blood Markers* with satisfactory performance (see TD PERF). During this period, *WADA* may provide feedback to assist the laboratory to improve the quality of its Analytical Testing process.

4.2.2.4 ~~Laboratory~~ Independence and Impartiality

Before *WADA* grants *ABP* approval and to avoid potential conflicts of interest, the laboratory shall complete a *WADA* independence and impartiality questionnaire which demonstrates that, before obtaining *WADA ABP* approval, the laboratory will comply with the requirements of Laboratory independence and impartiality indicated in Article 4.1.4.2.5.

4.2.2.5 Obtaining ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 Accreditation

The Candidate ABP Laboratory shall obtain ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 accreditation from an ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB.

- a) The ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB shall be ~~an International Laboratory~~ a full member of the Global Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) full

~~member that is and~~ a signatory to the ~~ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA)~~MRA of the Global Accreditation Cooperation.

- b) The ~~Accreditation Body~~AB assessment team shall include at least one ISL-trained assessor selected by the ~~Accreditation Body~~AB for the assessment.
- c) The laboratory shall correct and document any identified nonconformities with the ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189 requirements within defined timelines.
- d) The ~~Accreditation Body~~AB 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 Candidate ABP Laboratory~~laboratory~~ prefer to send the information directly to WADA, the laboratory shall do so within a reasonable timeline.

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

~~4.2.2.6~~ **Professional Liability Insurance Coverage**

~~Before WADA grants ABP approval, the Candidate ABP Laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage has been obtained to cover liability of no less than one (1) million USD annually.~~

~~4.2.2.6~~ **4.2.2.7 WADA On-Site Assessment for the ABP Approval**

WADA shall conduct an on-site assessment of the Candidate ABP Laboratory~~laboratory~~ once WADA has determined that the laboratory has successfully completed all the requirements outlined in Articles 4.2.2.1 to ~~4.2.2.6~~4.2.2.5.

[Comment to Article ~~4.2.2.7~~4.2.2.6: The purpose of this assessment is to obtain information about different aspects of the Candidate Laboratory~~laboratory~~'s competence and verify compliance with the relevant ISL and TD requirements (in particular, the TD BAR)].

At WADA's discretion, the on-site assessment for the ABP approval may not be necessary or may be conducted on-line or as a document-based audit, in cases of previously accredited or WADA-approved laboratories].

- a) The on-site assessment shall be conducted at the Candidate ABP Laboratory~~laboratory~~'s expense.
- b) The Candidate ABP Laboratory~~laboratory~~ shall have participated in a minimum of one (1) WADA EQAS round before the on-site assessment is conducted.

- c) WADA shall provide an Assessment Report regarding the outcomes of the on-site assessment, including any identified nonconformity(-ies), to allow the Candidate ABP Laboratory to implement the necessary improvements. Nonconformities shall be satisfactorily addressed and reported by the Candidate ABP Laboratory to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA.
- d) The nonconformities identified in the WADA Assessment Report shall be satisfactorily addressed ~~and the recommendations for improvement should be implemented~~ before the end of the candidate ABP approval phase as per Article 4.2.2.8.

The Candidate ABP laboratory's performance in the WADA EQAS and on-site assessment will be considered in the overall review of the laboratory's status and may affect the timeliness of the WADA approval.

4.2.2.7 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Before WADA grants ABP approval, the Candidate ABP laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA that professional liability risk insurance coverage has been obtained to cover liability of no less than one (1) million USD annually.

4.2.2.8 Duration of Candidate ABP Approval Phase

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

4.2.3 ABP Laboratory

4.2.3.1 Granting of WADA ABP Approval

Once the Lab EAG has evaluated the Candidate ABP Laboratory's progress and determined that all approval requirements (outlined in Articles 4.2.2) have been satisfactorily met, the Lab EAG will submit a recommendation to the WADA Executive Committee to grant the laboratory the status of an ABP Laboratory.

~~4.2.3.2 Issuing and Publishing of WADA ABP Approval Certificate~~

~~A WADA Approval Certificate signed by a duly authorized representative of WADA (exclusive to Analytical Testing in support of the Hematological Module of the ABP) shall be issued in recognition of the Laboratory's WADA ABP approval.~~

~~The WADA ABP Approval Certificate shall specify the name of the ABP Laboratory and the period of validity. WADA ABP Approval Certificates~~

~~may be issued after the effective date of the WADA approval, with retroactive effect.~~

~~A list of ABP Laboratories, and their contact information, shall be maintained on WADA's website for stakeholder reference.~~

4.2.3.2 ~~4.2.3.3~~ Maintaining ABP Laboratory Status

The ~~laboratory~~ABP Laboratory shall meet the following requirements to maintain its WADA approval status for the ABP:

- a) Documented compliance with the ISL Code of Ethics (~~Annex A~~see Section 8.0).
- ~~d)~~ d) ~~b)~~ Maintenance of Professional Liability Insurance Coverage to cover liability of no less than one (1) million USD annually.
- ~~b)~~ b) ~~e)~~ Maintenance of a valid ISO accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189).
- ~~c)~~ c) ~~d)~~ Maintenance of laboratory independence and impartiality (see Article 4.1.4.2.5).
- ~~d)~~ d) ~~e)~~ Satisfactory performance, as determined by WADA, in a WADA EQAS or similar WADA-approved *Quality Assurance* program for the analysis of ABP blood *Markers* and during routine Analytical Testing of ABP blood *Samples*.
- ~~e)~~ e) ~~f)~~ Payment of fees related to the WADA EQAS or similar WADA-approved *Quality Assurance* program for the analysis of ABP blood *Markers*.
- ~~f)~~ f) ~~g)~~ Availability of the relevant analytical instrumentation and consumables (e.g., quality control samples, reagents), which is compliant with the requirements of the Hematological Module of the ABP, as determined by WADA.
- ~~g)~~ g) ~~h)~~ Implementation of the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) for the measurement of individual *Athlete* blood *Markers*, which are compliant with the TD BAR.
- ~~h)~~ h) ~~i)~~ Compliance with relevant WADA normative documents, including the ~~relevant articles of~~ ISL Section 5.0 and ~~TDs and TIs~~ applicable to the analysis of ABP blood *Samples* (e.g., TD BAR, TD LDOC, TD LCOC).
- ~~i)~~ i) ~~j)~~ Provision of Letter(s) of support from *Signatories*, if requested by WADA, as described in Article 4.2.1.3.
- ~~j)~~ j) ~~k)~~ Analysis of a minimum of 300 ABP blood *Samples* provided annually by *Signatories*.

~~l) Maintaining up-to-date prices in ADAMS for blood ABP analytical services to assist ADOs in developing TDPs. Upon request by an ADO, ABP Laboratories should cooperate with the ADO by providing other relevant information regarding Testing plans (e.g., ABP Laboratory analytical capabilities).~~

~~k) m) Participation in WADA / Accreditation Body AB assessments (see Article 4.1.4.2.11).~~

~~l) n) Cooperation in support of the administrative and legal processes instigated when anti-doping rule violations are issued and managed by Results Management activities of ADOs.~~

4.2.3.3 4.2.3.4 Issuing and Publishing of WADA ABP Approval Certificate

a) On an annual basis, if the ABP approval is maintained, the ABP Laboratory shall receive a renewed WADA ABP Approval Certificate ~~signed by a duly authorized representative of WADA (exclusive to Analytical Testing in support of the Hematological Module of the ABP), which is issued in recognition of such approval.~~

b) The WADA ABP Approval Certificate shall specify the name of the ABP Laboratory and the period of validity. WADA ABP Approval Certificates may be issued after the effective date of the WADA approval, with retroactive effect.

c) A list of ABP Laboratories, and their contact information, shall be maintained on WADA's website for stakeholder reference.

4.3 Laboratory Accreditation Requirements for Major Events

a) The accreditation requirements described herein apply to those Major Events, which would require either a significant increase of the existing Laboratory's resources and capacity or the establishment of a temporary "satellite facility" by an existing Laboratory to conduct appropriate Doping Control.

b) MEOs should give preference to the use of an existing Laboratory for the analysis of Samples. However, in some cases, the reporting time requirements for a Major Event may require that a Laboratory facility be in proximity to the Major Event such that Samples can be delivered ~~by Doping Control staff~~ to the Laboratory with minimal delay. This may require an existing Laboratory to establish a temporary "satellite facility" with appropriate capabilities for the Major Event.

c) In addition, an existing Laboratory's operational environment (e.g., facilities, capabilities, staff) may not be adequate for the analytical and Sample handling/processing capacity necessary for at the Major Event. This may require the expansion of a Laboratory's existing facilities, the re-location 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 for the

Major Event shall ensure that a proper Management System is implemented to maintain the performance, security and safety required.

- d) There shall be ~~an~~ written agreement, ~~sufficiently ahead~~ at least three (3) months before the start of the Major Event (for Olympic and Paralympic Games, it is recommended that agreements are finalized at least six (6) months before the scheduled start of the Analytical Testing), between the MEO and the Laboratory with respect to Analytical Testing requirements such as ~~test result turn-around time; the TDP (including~~ the expected number of urine, blood, ABP and urine DBS Samples to be analyzed, ~~and the number of specific analyses (i.e., not considered as part of the routine~~ the Analytical Testing menu) required for the Major Event. The menus to be applied, etc.) and test result turnaround times. The timing of the agreement shall consider the number of expected Samples and Analytical Testing Procedures, and how they would impact the Laboratory's operational capabilities. Upon WADA's request, the Laboratory shall be responsible for providing WADA with regular and timely progress reports regarding its ~~preparations~~ preparation for the Major Event.

4.3.1 Major Event Analytical Testing in the Laboratory Facilities

- a) When Analytical Testing services for a Major Event are provided in the existing facilities of a Laboratory, the WADA accreditation status of the Laboratory shall apply, and no additional WADA Accreditation Certificate for the Major Event is required. However, the Laboratory shall meet the requirements listed below in Articles 4.3.1.1 to 4.3.1.6.
- b) All new Test Methods required for the Major Event shall be validated at least ~~one~~ two (~~12~~) ~~month~~ months prior to the start of Analytical Testing for the Major Event, unless otherwise approved by WADA.
- c) In addition, any changes to Test Methods, equipment or other procedures in the Management System shall ~~also~~ be validated and included in the Laboratory's ~~scope~~ Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 ~~accreditation~~ Accreditation prior to the start of Analytical Testing for the Major Event.

4.3.1.1 Participation in WADA Assessment(s)

WADA may perform one or more assessment(s) (preferably on-site) of the Laboratory's existing facilities with the aim of evaluating the Laboratory operations and capability to provide Analytical Testing services for the Major Event.

- a) The number and type of assessments (on-site, remote ~~and/or~~ documentary audit) will be determined by WADA based on the scale of the Major Event's TDP and the Laboratory's progress in preparing for the Major Event. The assessment(s) may include the ~~analysis of a set~~ of EQAS samples.
- b) Costs related to the WADA assessments shall be at the Laboratory's expense.

- c) A first WADA assessment should be conducted ~~at least six~~no later than three (63) months before the scheduled start of the ~~Analytical Testing~~ for the Major Event (no later than six (6) months for Olympic and Paralympic Games). Emphasis will be placed on ~~the completed and planned implementation of~~ the following:
- i. The latest version of the ~~MEO's TDP shall be~~ provided by the MEO to assess the adequacy of the Laboratory's plans to meet the *Testing* requirements (e.g., facilities, staff, as well as Analytical Testing capabilities).
 - ii. The physical layout of the Laboratory ~~space~~facilities to ensure that there is adequate analytical and *Sample handling*processing capacity (based on the expected number of *Samples* and requested reporting deadlines), including the separation of analytical and administrative areas of the Laboratory.
 - iii. The Laboratory's external security including the entry and exit points which shall be restricted to authorized personnel only.
 - iv. The Laboratory's internal security including restricted and dedicated Laboratory controlled zones (in particular analytical area(s), the *Sample* reception/processing room and the *Sample* storage units).
[Comment to Article 4.3.1.1 iv: If requested by the MEO 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 point(s) to Sample storage room(s) (e.g., monitoring via CCTV cameras).]
 - v. The Laboratory's dedicated space and security measures for the "B" *Sample* opening procedure, including appropriate provisions to ensure ~~the confidentiality of~~ the *Athlete(s)* attendance is kept confidential and protected from unsolicited external attention.
 - vi. The Laboratory's IT security system, including restricted and secure central server(s), data management system (e.g., LIMS), internal network and controlled access to the internet, if applicable.
 - vii. The Laboratory's ~~organizational chart~~Organizational Chart for the Major Event, including the Laboratory staff and the planned expansion of staff, including external experts. Details shall include names, qualifications, area(s) of operation and responsibilities. In addition, the ~~organizational chart~~Organizational Chart shall identify the Certifying Scientists (internal and external experts) per Analytical Testing Procedure.

- viii. The recruitment, training and logistics plans for the external scientists, including the names, expertise, and area(s) of ~~responsibility~~contribution for the Major Event.
 - ix. The capacity of the Laboratory's existing instrumentation and equipment including the plan and timelines to order, install and ~~qualify~~verify additional instrumentation to meet the Analytical Testing requirements for the Major Event.
 - x. The capacity of the Laboratory's existing Analytical Testing Procedures, including plans and timelines for method development and/or validation ~~to meet~~of any additional required Analytical Testing requirements Procedures two (2) months prior to the start of the Testing period for the Major Event.
 - xi. The Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 ~~accreditation~~Accreditation including timelines for any planned additions to the ~~scope~~Scope of ~~accreditation~~Accreditation.
 - xii. The status of the Laboratory's stock of RMs, including the plans to order, qualify and validate any new RMs and/or RCs.
 - xiii. The Laboratory's ~~internal Quality Assessment Scheme (iQAS)~~ and ~~internal audit~~A program, including the expansion of these programs to include new Test Methods.
 - xiv. The Laboratory plans and timelines for conducting "stress test(s)" to assess ~~the~~its performance of the Major Event Analytical Testing process. At least one (1) stress test shall be completed by the time the Laboratory is in its final configuration for the Major Event. The stress test(s) shall be conducted no later than two (2) months before the start of the Testing period for the Major Event.
 - xv. Assessment of compliance with the ISL and its related TDs, TLs and applicable LGs.
- d) WADA, at its sole discretion and depending on the progress of the Laboratory in preparation for the Major Event, may conduct additional assessments of the Laboratory at the Laboratory's expense, before the scheduled start of Testing for the Major Event.
- e) ~~d)~~ A second ~~The final~~ WADA assessment, if necessary, should be conducted ~~at least two~~no later than one (1) month before the start of ~~Analytical~~ Testing for the Major Event. At this stage, the Laboratory shall be ready to begin Analytical Testing for the Major Event, including pre-Event Testing, if applicable. The focus of the assessment is to verify that:

- i. All ~~construction~~infrastructure requirements are completed, including any specific measures to ensure the adequacy of the physical layout and security of the Laboratory and the “B” Sample opening procedure.
 - ii. All measures have been implemented to ensure the adequacy of the Laboratory’s IT security system.
 - iii. All required Analytical Methods are validated and incorporated in the Laboratory’s ISO/IEC 17025 ~~scope~~Scope of ~~accreditation~~Accreditation, unless otherwise approved by WADA.
 - iv. All required equipment and supplies are received, including RMs and/or RCs.
 - v. All staff recruitment is completed, including agreements, logistics and schedules for external experts.
 - vi. All corrective actions from the prior WADA assessment(s) have been satisfactorily addressed.
 - vii. The Laboratory has successfully conducted at least one (1) “stress test” to evaluate its readiness for the Major Event.
- f) ~~e~~) Any remaining issue(s) shall be addressed by the Laboratory before Analytical Testing for the Major Event is scheduled to begin.
- ~~f~~) ~~WADA, at its sole discretion and depending on the progress of the Laboratory in preparation for the Major Event, may conduct additional assessments of the Laboratory before the scheduled start of the Analytical Testing for the Major Event.~~
- g) An Assessment Report will be issued to the Laboratory and the Lab EAG for each WADA assessment. The Laboratory shall address and satisfactorily correct all noncompliances identified during the WADA assessment(s) and/or resulting from its analysis of EQAS samples. The documentation of the corrective actions shall be submitted to WADA as instructed and evaluated by WADA as satisfactory prior to the start of ~~Analytical~~ Testing for the Major Event.
- h) WADA will inform the TA/MEO (and notify the Laboratory when doing so) of any identified Major Nonconformity (MNC) which represents a serious risk in the Laboratory’s ability to conduct the required Analytical Testing menu for the Major Event (e.g., if the Laboratory will not be ready to perform a specific Analytical Testing Procedure, or any other serious procedural or logistical deviations that cannot be resolved before the start of Testing for the Major Event), so that the TA/MEO can implement adequate

alternatives [for example, the subcontracting of the affected Analytical Testing Procedure(s) to another Laboratory(-ies)].

4.3.1.2 Participation in the WADA ~~EQAS~~ External Quality Assessment Scheme

- a) At its sole discretion, WADA may submit (blind and/or double-blind) EQAS samples to the Laboratory in preparation for a Major Event. The EQAS samples shall be analyzed using the same Analytical Testing Procedures that will be applied in the analysis of Samples for the Major Event.

The Laboratory shall implement, document, and provide satisfactory corrective action(s) for any noncompliance(s) identified in the EQAS to WADA. Unsatisfactory responses shall result in disqualification of the Laboratory from performing the Analytical Testing for the Major Event.

~~The EQAS should be conducted at a time which includes as many Major Event staff (Laboratory staff and temporary external experts) as possible. The EQAS samples shall be analyzed using the same Analytical Testing Procedures that will be applied in the analysis of Samples~~

- b) In addition, and only upon request by the MEO, WADA will submit double-blind EQAS samples for Laboratory analysis while performing Analytical Testing during the Major Event. The MEO's request to WADA for preparation of the double-blind EQAS samples shall be made no later than three (3) months before the start of Testing for the Major Event. The MEO shall be responsible for providing the necessary resources and covering the costs associated with the preparation, characterization, shipment and introduction of the double-blind EQAS samples into the TDP for the Major Event.

4.3.1.3 Pre-Event Report

At least two (2) months prior to the start of ~~Analytical~~ Testing for the Major Event, WADA may require that the Laboratory provide a ~~report~~ Pre-Event Report consisting of the following:

- a) A valid signed contract between the Laboratory and the responsible TA/MEO including a TDP detailing the Sample collection schedule, number of Samples (including urine, blood, blood ABP and blood DBS Samples, as applicable) and requests for specific analyses (e.g., EPO Erythropoietin Receptor Agonists (ERAs)).
- b) An ~~organizational chart~~ Organizational Chart including Laboratory staff and temporary scientists employed by the Laboratory for the Major Event. Supporting information such as job titles and responsibilities shall be included.

- c) A list of all senior personnel temporarily working in the Laboratory for the Major Event (including name, qualifications, and areas of ~~responsibility~~contribution).
- d) A training plan with timelines for new staff, including temporary staff and invited external experts. The Laboratory Director shall ensure that the external personnel are adequately trained in the methods, policies, and procedures of the Laboratory. ~~Emphasis~~In addition to Analytical Testing requirements, emphasis should be given to the ISL Code of Ethics (see Section 8.0) and the confidentiality of the *Results Management* process. Adequate documentation of training of these temporary employees shall be maintained by the Laboratory.
- e) A list of instrumental resources and equipment—~~including identification of ownership~~.
- f) A list of Analytical Testing Procedures within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation and other method details as requested by *WADA*.
- g) Summary Report(s) for any stress test conducted.

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

4.3.1.4 Additional Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Laboratories performing Analytical Testing during a Major Event shall verify whether their professional liability risk insurance coverage is adequate to cover the liability associated with the analysis of *Samples* and the hiring of additional temporary staff during the Major Event. If necessary, the Laboratory shall obtain complementary professional liability risk insurance coverage.

4.3.1.5 “B” Confirmations

The Laboratory shall implement a SOP for conducting “B” CPs, which ensures the maintenance of the *Athlete's* confidentiality in consideration of the increased media and public attention that might be expected during the Major Event. The SOP shall address the following topics:

- a) An entry and exit plan for *Athletes*, which ensures anonymity from external attention.
- b) In addition to the requirements of Article ~~5.3.4.2.2-3~~5.3.4.2.5 e), a representative from *WADA* or *WADA's* Independent Observers (IO) Team for the Major Events Event (if requested by *WADA* or the IO team, respectively) shall be authorized to attend the “B” Sample CP.

- c) The scheduling of the “B” *Sample CP* shall be made as soon as possible, in consultation with the *MEO*, and considering that a postponement could significantly increase the risk of *Sample* degradation and/or inadequately delay the decision-making process in the given circumstances.

4.3.1.6 Documentation and Reporting

The reporting time required for *Major Events* may be substantially less than twenty (20) days (see also Article 5.3.6.4). The agreement between the *Laboratory* and the *MEO* shall clarify the reporting timelines for *Negative Findings*, *AAFs*, *ATFs* and the reporting of specific test results (e.g., GC/C/IRMS, *EPOERAs*) as well as the TUE enquiry process [see Article 5.3.4.2.4 c)] and additional analysis requests (e.g., as indicated by APMUs).

4.3.2 Major Event Analytical Testing in “Satellite” *Laboratory* Facilities

In addition to the accreditation requirements for *Major Events* listed in Article 4.3.1, a *Laboratory* which is required to move or extend its operations temporarily to a new physical location (“satellite facility”), shall also meet the following requirements:

The “satellite facility” shall be established sufficiently in advance of the *Major Event* to allow for the timely transfer of *Laboratory* operations and validation of Test Methods.

4.3.2.1 Participating in WADA Assessment(s)

WADA may perform an initial assessment of the *Laboratory* “satellite facility” as soon as it is available to determine whether the new facility is adequate in relation to the expected security, analytical and *Sample* handling requirements for a *Major Event*. 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 with the ISL and ISO/IEC 17025. For further details about WADA assessments in preparation for a *Major Event* refer to Article 4.3.1.1.

4.3.2.2 Documenting ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation of the “Satellite Facility”

At least one (1) month prior to the start of the scheduled ~~Analytical Testing~~ period for the *Major Event*, the *Laboratory* must provide documentation that the relevant ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB has approved the continued accreditation or accepted the suitability of the “satellite facility”. An ISL trained assessor shall participate in the ~~Accreditation Body~~ AB assessment of the “satellite facility”.

4.3.2.3 Professional Liability Insurance Coverage

Before WADA grants accreditation to the “satellite” facility for Analytical Testing during the Major Event, the Laboratory shall provide documentation to WADA that their professional liability risk insurance covers their operations in the “satellite” facility for the analysis of Samples during the Major Event.

If necessary, the Laboratory shall obtain additional professional liability risk insurance to cover “satellite” facility operations during the Major Event.

4.3.2.4 Obtaining a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate

- a) The Laboratory’s “satellite facility” shall obtain a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate for the Major Event.
- b) All Test Methods or equipment unique to the “satellite facility” shall be validated or qualified at least one (1) month prior to the “satellite facility’s” final assessment for WADA accreditation. Any changes to Test Methods, equipment or other procedures in the Management System shall also be validated prior to the assessment.
- c) Based on the documentation provided, WADA reserves the right to decide regarding the accreditation of the Laboratory “satellite facility”.
- d) If the accreditation is awarded, WADA shall issue a Temporary and Limited WADA Accreditation Certificate for the period of the Major Event, which includes an appropriate time before and after the duration of the Major Event.
- e) If the accreditation is not awarded, it is the responsibility of the TA/MEO to activate a contingency plan to ensure that Analytical Testing of Samples is conducted in compliance with ISL requirements during the Major Event.

5.0 Application of ISO/IEC 17025 to the Analysis of Samples

5.1 Introduction and Scope

This 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 *TDs*, *TLs* or *LGs* shall be governed by ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories).

This section focuses on the specific parts of the Laboratory's Analytical Testing processes that are critical to the quality of the ~~laboratory~~Laboratory's performance as a Laboratory or ABP Laboratory and are therefore significant in the evaluation and accreditation process.

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 (3) main categories of processes:

- a) ~~Structural and~~ Resource Requirements_;
- b) Process Requirements_;
- c) Management Requirements.

5.2 ~~Structural and~~ Resource Requirements

5.2.1 General

General Laboratory structure and resources (personnel, facilities, equipment, metrological traceability and externally provided products and services) shall be provided and managed in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories) and shall be compliant with the ISL and its associated Laboratory mandatory normative documents (*TDs*, *TLs*, LGs).

5.2.2 Laboratory Personnel

As applicable, Laboratory personnel shall have knowledge of their responsibilities including the security of the Laboratory, the ISL Code of Ethics, confidentiality of Analytical Testing results, LCOC protocols, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) performed.

Specific criteria shall be met by the Laboratory Director, Laboratory Quality Manager and Laboratory Certifying Scientists, as outlined below.

5.2.2.1 Laboratory Director

- a) The Laboratory shall have a qualified *Person* appointed as the Laboratory Director, who is responsible for the Laboratory's professional, organizational, educational, operational, and administrative activities, and as such is recognized by WADA.
- b) The Laboratory Director plays an essential role in the Laboratory's operations and the WADA accreditation or ABP approval of the Laboratory is delivered based upon such qualification as well as on the Laboratory's operational performance.
- c) 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.
- d) The Laboratory Director is responsible for disseminating WADA correspondence (e.g., normative documents, instructions, EQAS or Laboratory Assessment Reports, guidance documentation) to the relevant Laboratory staff.
- e) The Laboratory Director should be appointed on a full-time appointment basis. If the Laboratory Director ~~holds~~has other ~~positions~~duties or does not work full-time in the Laboratory, ~~they~~these shall not adversely ~~impact~~affect the performance of the Laboratory Director's ~~Laboratory~~inherent activities and associated responsibilities.
- f) The Laboratory Director's qualifications shall include:
 - i. Doctoral degree (Ph.D. or equivalent) in one of the natural or life sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical analysis, preferably in the anti-doping area; or
 - ~~—~~ — In the absence of a Doctoral degree, a postgraduate degree (e.g., Master degree) in one of the natural or life sciences and appropriate laboratory experience and training (e.g., a senior laboratory position for a minimum of five (5) years); ~~including the documented ability to develop analytical methodology and oversee research projects~~; or
 - ~~—~~ — In the absence of a postgraduate degree, a Bachelor degree in one of the natural or life sciences ~~and extensive and appropriate laboratory~~with a minimum of ten (10) years experience ~~and training (e.g., in a senior laboratory position for a minimum of ten (10) years), including the documented ability to develop analytical methodology and oversee research projects.~~

- ii. Experience and competence in the analysis of chemical and biological material (preferably for the classes of substances and methods used in doping).
 - iii. Knowledge of drug metabolism and pharmacokinetics (preferably for the classes of substances and methods used in doping).
 - iv. Proficiency in English to an extent that allows adequate performance of functions as part of the international anti-doping community and in accordance with the *Code*, the ISL and its associated Laboratory normative documents. For non-native English speakers, proficiency should be at least at a level B2 of the European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), or similar.
- g) Any personnel changes to the position of Laboratory Director shall be communicated to *WADA* no later than one (1) month prior to the date scheduled for the Laboratory Director to vacate 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 or reject the candidate in accordance with the above qualifications.

5.2.2.2 Laboratory Quality Management Staff

- a) The Laboratory may have a single staff member appointed as the Laboratory Quality Manager or a defined Quality Management Team.
- b) The Quality Manager/Management Team shall have responsibility and authority to implement and ensure compliance with the Management System.
- c) The Quality Manager/Management Team's priority and functions shall be focused on *Quality Assurance* activities. The Quality Manager/Management Team should remain independent, as much as possible, from the routine Laboratory analytical activities.
- d) ~~e)~~ The Laboratory Quality Manager/Management Team members qualifications shall include:
 - i. ~~At least~~ A higher education degree (for example, a Bachelor degree (or similar) in one of the natural or life sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical sciences.
 - ii. Appropriate experience of two (2) years or more in laboratory ~~analytical~~ procedures.

- iii. Appropriate documented qualifications and training in laboratory ~~quality management~~Quality Management, including ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189, ~~(as applicable for ABP Laboratories).~~
- iv. Ability to ensure compliance with the Management System and *Quality Assurance* processes.

5.2.2.3 Laboratory Responsible(s) for R&D Activities

The Laboratory shall have a qualified *Person(s)* responsible for R&D activities. The qualifications should include:

- a) A doctoral degree (Ph.D. or equivalent) in one of the natural or life sciences, or a Master degree with a documented ability to oversee research projects and a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in R&D relevant to anti-doping.
- b) Ability to plan and execute research projects, with a demonstrated capability to write scientific articles, posters, perform oral communications and share knowledge.
- c) Knowledge of *Code* and ISL requirements to conduct anti-doping research (refer to *Code* Articles 6.3 and 19, and ISL Article 5.3.8.2) as well as national and international regulations for conducting research in humans.

5.2.2.4 ~~5.2.2.3~~ **Laboratory Certifying Scientists**

- a) The Laboratory shall have enough qualified personnel to serve as Certifying Scientists to review all pertinent Analytical Data, Analytical Method validation results, ~~quality control~~Quality Control (QC) results, LDOCs and CoAs, and to attest to the validity of the Laboratory's test results.
- b) Certifying Scientists shall have a thorough understanding of the Laboratory's Management System including the review, interpretation and reporting of test results, the maintenance of LCOC, and proper implementation of corrective actions in response to analytical problems.
- c) The qualifications of Certifying Scientists shall include:
 - i. ~~At least~~ A higher education degree (for example, a Bachelor degree (or similar) in one of the natural or life sciences with appropriate experience and/or training in chemical and/or biochemical analysis, preferably in the anti-doping area.
 - ii. Appropriate Laboratory training and experience (e.g., three (3) years or more) including

theoretical knowledge and technical competence in the analysis and interpretation of results for chemical or biological materials, including the classes of substances and/or methods used in doping.

- iii. Knowledge Advanced knowledge of relevant *TDs*, *TLs*, LGs, TNs and other technical standards and relevant scientific literature.
- iv. Experience in the use of relevant analytical techniques (e.g., chromatography, immunoassays, electrophoresis, flow cytometry, mass spectrometry) and the application/interpretation of statistical tools to the evaluation of Analytical Data.
- v. Adequate training in the Laboratory's Management System and thorough understanding of its application into Laboratory processes.

5.2.3 Laboratory Facilities and Environmental Conditions

5.2.3.1 Laboratory Facilities

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

- a) The Laboratory shall perform a risk assessment and 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.~~
- b) Two (2) main levels of access shall be defined in the Management System and evaluated in the ~~threat~~risk assessment plan:
 - i. Reception Zone: An initial point of controlled access into the Laboratory beyond which unauthorized individuals shall not be permitted.
 - ~~■~~ The Laboratory shall have a system to register visitors and authorized individuals into the Laboratory;
 - ~~■~~ Where necessary, the Laboratory shall require authorized external individuals to carry an identification badge while in the Laboratory facilities.
 - ii. Controlled Zones: Access to these areas shall be restricted (e.g., by using 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 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 continuously escorted by Laboratory staff member(s). Access to the Laboratory Controlled Zones shall be defined in the Laboratory's Management System⁴⁵.
- ☰
 - ☐ The Laboratory shall have a dedicated area within the Controlled Zone for *Sample* receipt and Aliquot preparation (where applicable). Access to the Laboratory's *Sample* receipt and Aliquot preparation area shall be restricted to authorized personnel, based on a risk assessment by the Laboratory⁴⁵.
- ☰
 - ☐ The Laboratory shall have a dedicated *Sample* storage area. Access to stored *Samples*⁴⁵ shall be restricted to authorized personnel, based on a risk assessment by the Laboratory.

5.2.3.2 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:

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

⁴⁵ This refers to "A" and "B" *Samples* and *ABP* blood *Samples* stored in *Sample* collection containers (e.g., urine collection bottles, blood collection tubes) and shall not be confused with access to Aliquots, which should be accessible to analysts for the performance of Analytical Testing Procedures.

5.2.3.3 Environmental Control

- a) The Laboratory environmental conditions shall be in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories). This includes records of use of controlled chemicals and reagents, waste disposal procedures, electrical services, environmental health and safety policies, etc.
- b) The Laboratory shall have a written risk assessment-based policy to ensure appropriate electrical service (for example, by provision of an alternative power supply such as an UPS system and/or power generators) and environmental conditions (space, temperature, humidity, as applicable) for all Laboratory instrumentation and equipment critical to Laboratory operations, such that service is not likely to be interrupted. This policy shall ensure the integrity of refrigerated and/or frozen stored *Samples* in the event of an electrical or ~~freezer/refrigerator~~ equipment failure.

5.2.3.4 Confidentiality of Data, Information and Operations

- a) The Laboratory shall implement a procedure(s) for maintaining the confidentiality of Laboratory information and operations, for the appropriate use and protection of access badges during and outside of working hours, and for addressing risks of unauthorized access by third parties.
- b) The Laboratory should implement a clean desk policy and shall securely file any confidential or sensitive information or properly dispose of it.
- c) To minimize any attempts of fraud or counterfeit, the Laboratory should implement a procedure to ensure that discarded urine and/or blood/DBS *Sample* containers, as well as the seals and rings, are not accessible to unauthorized *Persons* or recovered after disposal (for example, bottles should be destroyed, or trash containers should be properly secured).

5.2.3.5 Control and Security of Electronic Data and Information

- a) The Laboratory shall implement all reasonable measures, based on a thorough risk and vulnerability assessments (e.g., by a competent third party), to prevent and to detect unauthorized access and copying of Laboratory data and information from local and/or cloud-based computerized systems. Laboratories shall implement technical and organizational safeguards consistent with best practice and applicable governmental regulations.
- b) Access to Laboratory computer terminals, computers, servers, or other operating equipment shall be restricted to authorized

personnel ~~(e.g., by using access passwords)~~ adequate security measures.

- c) The Laboratory shall implement a software-based data and information management system, ~~a software-based solution that supports and maintains proper traceability of Laboratory operations (e.g., a Laboratory Information Management System, LIMS)~~ with secure and restricted access to stored electronic data by authorized personnel ~~as well as~~ only, which supports and maintains proper traceability of Laboratory operations and facilitates information and data exchange capabilities ~~including~~ between the Laboratory and ADAMS (e.g., a Laboratory Information Management System, LIMS).

[Comment to Article 5.2.3.5 c): The data and information management system may also feature process workflow management, ~~data tracking support~~, Sample and Aliquot LCOC, control of stocks of RMRMs, etc.]

- d) The Laboratory shall utilize a secure data storage system that prevents unauthorized access and data loss (e.g., failed hard drive, fire, flooding).
- e) The Laboratory shall ensure that regularly backed-up copies of all relevant analytical/LIMS/instrument software files are available (e.g., a mirrored server that guarantees the integrity of the server and the stored data).
- i. If the Laboratory is utilizing a non-cloud-based system, then at least one (1) backup copy shall be stored in a restricted and secure environment either in the Laboratory (e.g., fire and waterproof safe) or in a secure off-site location.
- ii. If the Laboratory is using a cloud-based system, the Laboratory data shall be, at a minimum, replicated in two (2) separate data centers (e.g., between two (2) different availability zones within the same region or between different regions) to minimize the possibility of data loss.
- f) The software utilized by the Laboratory shall prevent the changing of data and test results, unless there is a system to record the change with audit trail capabilities which is limited to users with authorized access. The audit trail shall record the *Person* performing the editing task, the date and time of the edit, the reason(s) for the change to the original data and allow the retention of the original data.
- g) If the Laboratory utilizes third-party computerized systems or software (e.g., a commercial LIMS), the Laboratory shall ensure the provider or operator complies with all applicable requirements

of the *Code* and the ISL and shall implement and maintain technical and organizational controls necessary to safeguard Laboratory data.

5.2.4 Laboratory Equipment

- a) The Laboratory shall operate and maintain the equipment required for the correct performance of its Analytical Testing Procedures in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements (or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories).
- b) The Laboratory shall maintain sufficient instrumental capacity to minimize the risk of operational delays in cases of malfunctions or breakdowns and meet the analytical and results reporting obligations of the ISL and its related normative documents.

5.2.5 Metrological Traceability – Use and Control of Chemicals, Reagents and Reference Materials ~~(RMs)~~

- a) Chemicals and reagents shall be Fit-for-Purpose, be of appropriate purity and maintained in sufficient supply such that the Laboratory's Analytical Testing and reporting are unlikely to be interrupted.
- b) Chemicals, reagents, and kits labelled "Research Only" or "Forensic Use Only", for example, may be utilized for the purposes of *Doping Control* provided they are demonstrated to be Fit-for-Purpose by the Laboratory and/or *WADA*.
- c) The Laboratory shall maintain a record of reference standards utilized in Analytical Testing (e.g., RMs, stock and working solutions, calibrators, ~~quality-control~~QC samples) including records of traceability to original material, evaluation, and approval prior to implementation in routine operations.

5.2.5.1 ~~RMs~~Reference Materials

- a) When available, RMs of substances traceable to a national standard or certified by a body of recognized status (e.g., USP, BP, Ph.Eur., WHO) or an RM producer accredited to ISO 17034 should be used.

When a RM is not a CRM, the Laboratory shall verify its identity and Fitness-for-Purpose by comparison with published or internal Laboratory data and/or by chemical characterization.

- b) Where justifiable (e.g., in cases of unavailable, rare, or difficult to obtain RMRMs or RCRCs), the Laboratory may consider using in-house prepared RMs (in accordance with ISO Guide 80) or extending the RM expiration date 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 RM, RC, or solution shall be described in the Laboratory's Management System documentation.

[Comment to Article 5.2.5.1 b): Such extension of the expiration date of RMs is not permitted for RMs used in ~~the confirmatory quantification~~ Quantitative Procedure applied for confirmation of Threshold Substances.]

5.2.5.2 RCs Reference Collections

Samples or isolates may be obtained from *in vitro* or *in vivo* sources for use as RCs, including:

- a) An external ~~quality control~~ QC sample.
- ~~b) A past Sample used for Quality Assurance in accordance with Article 5.3.8.2.~~

b) ~~c)~~ An ~~isolate~~ Aliquot or extract from a urine or blood sample obtained after a controlled administration conducted in accordance with the requirements established in Article 8.2.1.

[Comment to Article 5.2.5.2: Under exceptional circumstances (e.g., worldwide unavailability of RM) past Samples may be used as RCs, in accordance with Article 8.2.1, if the identity of the Analyte in the Sample has been unequivocally established by comparison to a RM or a well-characterized RC of known origin.]

c) ~~d)~~ An *in vitro* incubation with liver cells, microsomes or biological fluids.

RCs 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.

5.2.6 Externally Provided Analytical Services

- a) A Laboratory may request the provision of external analytical services (subcontracting of analysis) by another Laboratory, in consultation with the IA.

[Comment to Article 5.2.6 a): The subcontracting of ABP blood analyses to another Laboratory or ABP Laboratory is not a recommended practice due to the limited time requirements for such analysis – see also TD BAR.]

- b) The conditions that justify the request for external analysis include, for example:

i. ~~i)~~ A specific technology or Analyte(s) that is not within the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation.

ii. ~~ii)~~ An ATR imposed on the Laboratory.

iii. ~~iii)~~ Other justifications such as a need for higher Analytical Method sensitivity or specific equipment or expertise, temporary workload, or technical incapacity.

iv. ~~iv)~~ Other specific investigations, such as, without limitation, forensic examinations which need to be performed during the Analytical Testing process.

v. ~~v)~~ In exceptional circumstances, WADA may elect to grant specific authorization to subcontract analyses using specific Test Methods to an ISO/IEC 17025-accredited laboratory (for example, DNA analysis or genomic profiling).

In all such cases:

i. ~~vi)~~ Sample Aliquot(s), appropriately secured to ensure Sample integrity during transportation, may be transferred for "A" Sample analyses (HTP/ITPs and GPCPs, if needed). However, for ~~any~~ the "B" Sample analysis ~~to be performed on "B" Samples~~, the (re)sealed (with a Tampering-evident mechanism) "B" Sample container shall be transferred.

ii. ~~vii)~~ The Laboratory making the request for external analysis is responsible for the maintenance of the appropriate chain of custody up to Sample reception by the subcontracted Laboratory. Such arrangements shall be clearly recorded as part of the Sample's documentation.

iii. ~~viii)~~ The Laboratory making the request for external analysis shall be responsible for reporting the analytical results of the subcontracted analysis in ADAMS, as provided by the external provider of analytical services (subcontracted Laboratory), while specifying that the analysis was performed by the subcontracted Laboratory. However, the responsibility for the validity of the analytical results and any Results Management support requests lies with the subcontracted Laboratory that performed the relevant analysis.

iv. When the request for external analysis is due to a Laboratory's inability to apply a mandatory Analytical Testing Procedure (see TD ATP), without informing the TA in advance of this lack of analytical capacity (temporary or not; see for example point iii. above), the Laboratory making the request for external analysis shall bear the costs of Sample transportation to the subcontracted Laboratory(-ies) as well as any additional analytical costs.

c) ~~b)~~ On occasions, the TA or WADA may decide to instruct a Laboratory to transfer Sample(s) to other Laboratory(-ies) for analysis (e.g., for Test Methods not within the Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation of the Laboratory). In such cases, the Laboratory shall nevertheless ensure the Sample chain of custody in connection with the transfer of the Sample(s).

Recommendations to facilitate the implementation of externally provided analytical services are provided in the *WADA LGs* on “Conducting and Reporting Externally Provided Analytical Services and Further Analysis for Doping Control”.

5.3 Process Requirements

The Laboratory shall maintain paper or electronic LCOC in compliance with the *TD LCOC*.

5.3.1 Reception, Registration and Handling of *Samples*

- a) The Laboratory may receive *Samples*, which have been collected, sealed, and transported to the Laboratory in compliance with the *International Standard for Testing (IST)*.
- b) The transfer of the *Samples* from the courier or other *Person* to the Laboratory shall be recorded including, at a minimum:
 - i. The date.
 - ii. The time of receipt.
 - iii. The initials or (electronic) signature of the Laboratory representative receiving the *Samples* and the courier company tracking number, if available.
 - iv. This information shall be included in the LCOC record(s) of the *Sample(s)*.
- c) The *Sample* transport container shall be inspected, and identified irregularities recorded (see Article 5.3.2.1).
- d) Each individual *Sample* shall be inspected, and identified irregularities recorded (see Article 5.3.2.1). However, *Samples* transferred for long-term storage purposes are not subject to an individual inspection by the receiving Laboratory until a *Sample* has been selected for Further Analysis.
- e) The Laboratory shall have a system to uniquely identify the *Samples* and ~~associate each~~ with Laboratory internal *Sample* codes, which provide *Sample* with traceability to the collection document or other external chain of custody information.

5.3.2 Acceptance of *Samples* for Analysis

Except as provided in this Article 5.3.2, urine, blood or blood ABP *Samples* from a *Signatory* shall not be accepted by a Laboratory for the sole purpose of long-term storage or for later analysis without first being subject to an Analytical Testing Procedure.

The Laboratory shall analyze each *Sample* received from a *Signatory*, unless the *Sample* meets any of the following conditions:

- a) In cases where the Laboratory receives two (2) urine Samples, which are linked to a single ~~Sample Collection Session~~ SCS from the same Athlete according to the Doping Control Forms (DCF), the Laboratory shall analyze both Samples collected, unless otherwise instructed by the TA.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 a): 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). In such cases, the analytical result obtained for the combined Sample shall be reported independently for each Sample collected, while clarifying in the Test Reports that the result was obtained after the analysis of the combined Samples.]

- b) In cases where the Laboratory receives three (3) or more urine Samples, which are linked to a single ~~Sample Collection Session~~ SCS from the same Athlete according to the DCF(s), the Laboratory shall prioritize the analysis of the first and the subsequent collected Sample with the highest specific gravity (SG), as ~~measured by~~ recorded in the ~~Laboratory~~ DCF:

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 b): The Laboratory may conduct analyses on the additional Samples, if deemed necessary, with the agreement of the TA. The Laboratory may also combine Aliquots from multiple Samples, if necessary, to have sufficient volume to perform the required Analytical Testing Procedure(s). In such cases, the analytical result obtained for the combined Sample shall be reported independently for each Sample analyzed, while clarifying in the Test Reports that the result was obtained after the analysis of the combined Sample.]

With the agreement of the TA, the Laboratory may store the additional, non-analyzed Samples for Further Analysis.]

- c) If a Sample meets documented Sample rejection criteria, which have been accepted by the TA (see also Article 5.3.2.1).
- d) ~~DBS Samples collected with urine and/or venous blood Samples during the same Sample Collection Session SCS, provided that the TA has requested via ADAMS and in advance that the Laboratory ~~put~~ shall place the DBS Samples directly in storage (without an initial analysis, ~~and that the Athlete has consented to the collection of the~~). The TA shall be responsible for any costs associated with an extended DBS Sample for storage and possible future analysis without first being subject to an Analytical Testing Procedure beyond six (6) months (see also Table 1 in Article 5.3.7).~~

In those cases, the Laboratory shall report the DBS Sample as Not Analyzed in ADAMS (see Article 5.3.6.4.1) and store the Sample under appropriate conditions (preferably frozen) until such a time that the DBS Sample is analyzed and the ADAMS Sample record is updated accordingly.

- ~~e) Except as provided in this Article 5.3.2, urine and/or venous blood Samples from a Signatory shall not be accepted by a Laboratory for the sole purpose of long term storage or for later analysis without first being subject to an Analytical Testing Procedure.~~

[Comment to Article 5.3.2 d): The stored DBS Sample may not be used for any other purpose than Analytical Testing unless the TA has notified the Laboratory, in writing, that the Sample may be discarded or used for secondary purposes (in accordance with Article 5.3.8).]

5.3.2.1 Samples with Irregularities

a) The Laboratory shall observe and document as part of the Sample's records, 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 (with the exception of the situation when a large number of *Samples*, which have already been analyzed, are received for long-term storage only ([e.g., from a *MEO*] (see Article ~~5.3.7.1~~5.3.7.2)).

b) Only unusual conditions shall be recorded. Irregularities to be noted by the Laboratory may include, but are not limited to:

[Comment to Article 5.3.2.1 b). The irregularities marked with an asterisk (*) in this Article 5.3.2.1 b) may not impact the Sample's chain of custody/unique identification or the suitability of the Sample to be analyzed with the requested Testing menu.]

i. Inadequate *Sample* transportation conditions, which may impact the integrity of the *Sample*, for example:

~~▪ Long delivery time;~~

= ~~▪ Samples found to have been~~ exposed to high temperatures; ~~– (e.g., for Sample packages containing temperature data loggers) *.~~

~~▪ Blood Samples received frozen or clotted;~~

~~▪ Damaged transportation packages;~~

~~▪ Missing “A” or “B” Samples;~~

~~▪ “A” or “B” Sample broken, empty, damaged or leaking;~~

= ~~▪ Issues with temperature logger, e.g., not working, not started, has stopped, or is absent (when applicable) *.~~

~~– Damaged transportation packaging *.~~

~~– Missing “A” or “B” Samples.~~

~~– “A” or “B” Sample broken, empty, damaged or leaking.~~

ii. Issues with *Sample* collection documentation and labelling, for example:

= ~~▪ Mismatch between the seal on the Sample transportation package or the Sample identification number on the DCF and the Sample container's code;~~

= ~~▪ Sample cap and container codes do not match;~~

~~▪ Absence of barcodes on Sample container; (unless this difference is traceable to the DCF).~~

- ii. Considering the time constraints of blood ABP analyses, it is recommended that the Laboratory analyzes blood ABP Samples with irregularities, while reporting the noted irregularity(-ies) in the Test Report in ADAMS.
- iii. ~~e) The~~ For the irregularities of Samples (other than blood ABP Samples) that affect the Sample's chain of custody/unique identification or its analytical suitability (without an asterisk (*) in the list of examples above), the Laboratory shall ~~inform and~~ seek instructions from the TA, in writing, on the performance of Analytical Testing on ~~at~~ the Sample with irregularity(-ies) (unless there is a prior agreement between the Laboratory and the TA to analyze such Samples):
 - The TA shall inform the Laboratory, in writing within seven (7) days, whether a Sample with ~~the~~ noted irregularity(-ies) shall be analyzed or not, and/or of any further measures to be taken (e.g., splitting the Sample in accordance with Article 5.3.2.2, forensic analysis, DNA analysis), or that the Sample should be stored for Further Analysis. The communication between the Laboratory and the TA shall be recorded as part of the Sample's documentation.]
 - In the absence of a timely reply (within seven (7) days) by the TA, the Laboratory shall report the Sample as "Not Analyzed" in ADAMS.
 - In cases where the TA (or WADA) requests the Sample analysis after the Laboratory had reported it as Not Analyzed in ADAMS, this will be considered a Further Analysis (see Article 5.3.4.3).
- iv. ~~d) Whether a Sample with noted irregularities is analyzed or not (following or not the receipt of TA instructions), the Laboratory shall ~~record any~~ report in ADAMS:
 - Any noted irregularities ~~that impact the Sample's chain of custody or integrity in ADAMS, and~~
 - The TA instructions authorizing or not the Sample analysis, or
 - A comment clarifying that the TA did not reply to the Laboratory's request for instructions on the performance of Analytical Testing on a Sample with irregularity(-ies), and therefore the Sample was not analyzed (when applicable).~~

5.3.2.2 Sample Splitting Procedure

The Laboratory shall have a procedure to split a *Sample* as described below.

- a) In cases when either the “A” or “B” *Sample* is not suitable for the performance of the analyses, the Laboratory shall notify and seek authorization from the TA to split the other *Sample* container (“A” or “B”, as applicable), provided that it is properly sealed. Conditions that may require a *Sample* splitting procedure include, but are not limited to:
- i. Insufficient *Sample* volume.
 - ii. The *Sample* container has not been properly sealed or has been broken.
[Comment to Article 5.3.2.2 a) ii.: When the A” or “B” Sample container has not been properly sealed or has been broken, the Laboratory may decide, in consultation with the TA, to perform the ITPs on the affected Sample (“A” or “B”, as applicable) and, if the analysis produces a PAAF, proceed to the splitting (in accordance with the provisions of this Article 5.3.2.2) of the complementary, sealed Sample for the conduct of Analytical Testing, including the repeat of the ITP analyses and the performance of any relevant CP.]
 - iii. The *Sample*’s integrity has been compromised in any way.
 - iv. The *Sample* is heavily contaminated.
 - v. The “A” or “B” *Sample* is missing.
- b) The TA shall inform the Laboratory of its decision in writing within seven (7) days of notification by the Laboratory—:
- i. If the TA decides not to proceed with the *Sample* splitting procedure, then the Laboratory shall report the *Sample* as “Not Analyzed” in *ADAMS*, including the noted *Sample* irregularities and the documented reasons if provided by the TA.
 - ii. If the TA does not respond to the Laboratory’s request for a *Sample* splitting procedure in a timely manner (within seven (7) days), the Laboratory shall report the *Sample* as “Not Analyzed” in *ADAMS* and include a comment clarifying that the TA did not reply to the Laboratory’s request for authorization to perform the *Sample* splitting procedure.
 - iii. In cases where the TA (or WADA) requests the *Sample* splitting and analysis after the Laboratory had reported it as Not Analyzed in *ADAMS*, this will be considered a Further Analysis (see Article 5.3.4.3).
- c) The process of opening and splitting the *Sample* and resealing of the remaining second fraction shall be conducted in accordance with Article ~~5.3.4.2.2-3~~5.3.4.2.5 g) as conducted for a routine “B” *Sample* opening, including:

- i. 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 through a representative.

[Comment to Article 5.3.2.2. c) i.: If the Athlete chooses to witness the Sample splitting procedure, the Athlete takes responsibility for forfeiting their anonymity.]

- ii. If the *Athlete* cannot be located, does not respond or the *Athlete* and/or his/her representative does not attend the opening and splitting of the *Sample*, the procedure shall be done in the presence of an Independent Witness that is assigned by the Laboratory.

~~*[Comment to Article 5.3.2.2. c): If the Athlete chooses to witness the Sample splitting procedure, the Athlete takes responsibility for forfeiting their anonymity.]*~~

iii. Even if present during the splitting procedure, the Athlete and/or their representative(s) has no right to attend the Analytical Testing Procedures to be performed on the first split fraction, which is considered as the "A" Sample.

d) The first fraction of the split Sample shall be considered as the "A" Sample and shall be used for the ITPs, unless the ITPs have already been performed (for example, on an "A" Sample with insufficient volume), and/or the "A" CPs, if necessary. The second fraction, considered as the "B" Sample, shall be resealed, and stored frozen for "B" CPs, if necessary.

e) ~~d)~~ 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 "B") Sample shall be centrifuged as soon as practical after Laboratory reception to obtain the serum or plasma fraction.

- i. The centrifuged *Sample* shall be stored frozen in the sealed *Sample* collection tube according to established protocols until the *Sample* opening/splitting procedure can be conducted.
- ii. 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.

~~e) The first fraction of the split Sample shall be considered as the "A" Sample and shall be used for the ITPs, unless the ITPs have already been performed, and/or the "A" CPs, if necessary. The second fraction, considered as the "B" Sample, shall be resealed, and stored frozen for "B" CPs, if necessary.~~

5.3.3 Initial Storage and *Sample* Aliquoting for Analysis

- a) It is recommended that the Laboratory assign specific staff member(s) to *Sample* aliquoting, and that the process of aliquoting is performed in a specifically designated area (see Article 5.2.3.1).
- b) The Aliquot preparation area and procedure for the ITP or CP shall minimize the risk of contamination of the *Sample* or Aliquot.
- c) The Laboratory shall use new material(s) (e.g., new test tubes) to take Aliquots for CPs.

5.3.3.1 Urine *Samples*

- a) To maintain the stability and integrity of the urine *Samples*, the Laboratory shall implement *Sample* storage procedures that minimize exposure to room and refrigerated temperatures as well as *Sample* freeze/thaw cycles.
- b) The Laboratory shall obtain, following proper homogenization of the *Sample*, an initial Aliquot containing enough *Sample* volume to perform all analytical procedures (all ITPs or all intended CPs, as applicable), by decanting the Aliquot from the urine *Sample* container into a secondary container (e.g., a Falcon tube). The procedure-specific Aliquot(s) shall then be taken from the secondary container.
- c) The Laboratory shall measure the pH and SG of urine *Samples* once, using one Aliquot, during the ITP and the CPs (“A” and “B” *Samples*). Other tests that may assist in the evaluation of adulteration or manipulation may be performed if deemed necessary by the Laboratory (e.g., refer to the *TD* EAAS).
- d) Urine “A” *Samples* should be frozen after Aliquots are taken for the ITPs to minimize the risk of *Sample* microbial degradation⁶.
- e) Urine “B” *Samples* shall be stored frozen, as soon as possible, after reception until analysis, ~~if applicable~~⁶.

5.3.3.2 ~~(Venous)~~ Blood *Samples*

- a) The Laboratory shall follow the ~~applicable~~ mandatory requirements of relevant *TDs*, and *TLs* or ~~LGs~~ for handling/processing and storing blood *Samples*. Recommendations of best practice provided in *LGs* should also be considered.

⁶ Unless otherwise established in a *TD* or *TL*.

- b) ~~For blood Samples, the~~The Laboratory shall obtain Aliquot(s) from the blood Sample container by using single-use disposable pipettes or pipettes with disposable, non-reusable tips ⁷.
- i. Samples for which Analytical Testing will be performed on blood liquid (serum/plasma) fraction only (not on cellular components) ⁸.
- ~~▪~~ Blood Samples (“A” and “B” Samples), for which Analytical Testing will be performed on the plasma/serum fraction only shall be centrifuged, as soon as practical, after Laboratory reception to obtain the serum or plasma fraction ^{5,9}.
 - ~~▪~~ The “A” Sample serum or plasma fraction (contained in the “A” Sample collection tube) and/or the “A” Sample serum or plasma Aliquots taken from the Sample into separate vials may be stored refrigerated for a maximum of 24 hours (but not surpassing the maximum allowed time from Sample collection established in the applicable TD, TL or LGs) or frozen until analysis;^{7,9}
 - ~~▪~~ “A” Sample serum or plasma Aliquots used for “A” CPs shall~~shall~~should be analyzed as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after thawing;⁹
 - ~~▪~~ Following centrifugation, the “B” Sample serum or plasma fractions shall be stored frozen in the Sample collection tube according to established protocols (which minimize the contamination of the serum or plasma fractions with red blood cells lysed upon thawing) until analysis, if applicable ^{5,9}.
 - ~~▪~~ Following the conclusion by the Laboratory of a PAAF in the “A” Sample, the Laboratory shall transfer the corresponding “B” Sample tube to freezing storage at -70 °C or less;^{7,9}
 - ~~▪~~ “B” Sample plasma or serum Aliquots shall be analyzed within twenty-four (24) hours after thawing. The remaining “B” Sample shall be returned to storage at -70°C or less.

⁷ Except for the analysis of the hematological Markers of the ABP.

⁸ Whether serum or plasma is obtained depends on the tube used for the blood Sample collection, i.e., either serum separation tubes (containing a gel separator and clotting factor) or tubes containing an anti-coagulant (EDTA), respectively. Analyses in plasma include but are not limited to tests for ERAs, steroid esters, insulins and Hemoglobin-based Oxygen Carriers (HBOCs). Analyses in serum include but are not limited to tests for human Growth Hormone (hGH), the Endocrine Module of the ABP, the Steroids (blood) Module of the ABP, steroid esters, insulins, ERAs and HBOCs.

⁵⁻⁹ Unless otherwise specified in a ~~TD, TL~~ or LGs.

- ii. Samples for which Analytical Testing will be performed on the whole blood or on its cellular fraction ~~of whole blood~~¹⁰.
- 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. Whole blood Samples shall not be frozen_;
 - If additional analyses (e.g., EPO) are to be performed on the plasma fraction of the whole blood Sample, then:
 - For ABP blood Samples, the ~~Sample centrifugation and additional ABP~~ analysis shall ~~await the completion of~~ be completed before any other analysis is performed on the Sample.
 - For blood Samples other than ABP blood Samples, the Laboratory may complete the analyses ~~{(including the ITPs, and any applicable “A” and/or “B” CPs)}~~ on the cellular components of whole blood. ~~Then, the plasma fraction of~~ before centrifuging the Sample shall be obtained and processed as described above, to obtain the plasma fraction for the additional analyses (e.g., ERAs), or
The whole blood Sample may be split into two (2) or more Aliquots to be used for the performance of analyses in whole blood (e.g., HBT) and for analyses in the plasma fraction following centrifugation (e.g., ERAs).

5.3.3.3 Dried Blood Spot (DBS) Samples ¹¹

DBS Sample storage and aliquoting shall follow the directives from the TD DBS^[2], or other applicable TD, ~~TL~~ or LGs TL. Recommendations of best practice provided in LGs should also be considered.

¹⁰ Whole blood is collected in tubes containing an anti-coagulant (e.g., EDTA). Analysis in whole blood means that the collected venous blood is used for analysis as such, without its separation (by centrifugation or other means) into the blood cellular and liquid fractions. However, the analysis may target specifically either the blood cells [e.g., red blood cells for the hematological module of the ABP and homologous blood transfusions (HBT)] or the whole blood fraction (e.g., gene doping, DNA analysis).

¹¹ To obtain DBS Samples, blood is collected from capillary blood vessels through puncture/incision of the skin onto an absorbent Sample support (e.g., untreated cellulose or polymeric material) and allowed to dry. The collection of a venous blood Sample and its spotting onto an absorbent Sample support (e.g., cellulose paper), where the Sample is allowed to dry, is not considered a DBS Sample.

5.3.4 Analysis of Samples

5.3.4.1 Selection and Validation of Analytical Testing Procedures

- a) The Laboratory shall use Analytical Testing Procedures that are Fit-for-Purpose, as demonstrated through method validation, for the analysis of representative target Analytes of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.
- b) Validation results for Analytical Testing Procedures shall be summarized in a Validation Report and supported by the necessary documentation and Analytical Data.

For more details on Analytical Testing Procedure validation requirements, refer to the TD VAL.

5.3.4.2 Sample Analysis

- a) The Laboratories shall employ only validated, Fit-for-Purpose Analytical Testing Procedures documented in the Laboratory's Management System (e.g., SOPs) ~~te~~for the analysis of *Samples*.
- b) The Laboratory shall analyze *Samples* collected by ADOs or DTPs using IC or OOC Analytical Testing menus, as applicable, to detect the presence of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* only (as defined in the *Prohibited List*).

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2 b): An ADO, at its discretion, may apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete and may elect to request that Samples collected from these Athletes are analyzed for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. The ~~Anti-Doping Organization~~ ADO is responsible for providing the Laboratory with the appropriate written justification for a reduced Testing menu.]

- c) In addition, the Laboratory may analyze *Samples* for the following, in which case the results of the analysis shall not be reported as an ATF or an AAF:

- i. Non-prohibited substances or methods that are included in the WADA Monitoring Program (see Code Article 4.5).
- ii. Non-prohibited substances for results interpretation purposes (e.g., confounding factors of the “steroid profile”, non-prohibited substances that share *Metabolite(s)* or degradation products with *Prohibited Substances*), if applicable.
- iii. Non-prohibited substances or methods (including substances prohibited *IC* only and analyzed in *Samples* collected *OOC*) if requested as part of a *Results Management* process by the RMA, a hearing body or *WADA*.
- iv. Non-prohibited substances or methods requested by the TA as part of its safety code, code of conduct or other regulations (see comments to Code Articles 5.1 and 23.2.2), or
- v. Additional analyses for research or *Quality Assurance* in accordance with the requirements indicated in Article 5.3.8.2.

[Results from these analyses shall not be reported in ADAMS, unless specifically required by WADA \(for example, see Code Article 4.5 for reporting results of the Monitoring Program, or the TD EAAS for reporting confounding factors of the urinary “steroid profile”\).](#)

- d) At minimum, the Laboratory is required to implement all mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures, as determined by *WADA* in specific *TDs*, *TLs* or LGs (see also TD ATP). The Laboratory may implement additional methods for the analysis of particular *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

*[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2 d): Mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures are those Analytical Methods for which the Laboratory shall have available analytical capacity, in compliance with relevant *TDs*, or *TLs* ~~or~~ LGs, and therefore should have the Analytical Method included in their Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation. However, based on an *IC* or *OOC* Analytical Testing menu, a mandatory Analytical Testing Procedure is not necessarily applied to all *Samples*. For some *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, the TA may decide to request their analysis in specific *Samples* only. These requests shall be detailed in the *Sample chain of custody*. *WADA* will maintain the list of mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures ~~for reference by~~ in the Laboratories and ADOs TD ATP.]*

- e) Analytical Testing Procedure(s) included in the *Laboratory's* Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation (or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories) shall be considered as Fit-for-Purpose and therefore the *Laboratory* shall not be required to provide method validation documentation or EQAS performance data in support of a *Test Result*.

However, if the Analytical Testing Procedure has not been

included yet in the Laboratory's Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation, the Laboratory shall validate the procedure in compliance with the ISL and the applicable TDs, and TLs ~~or LGs~~ prior to its application to the analysis of Samples. In such cases, the Laboratory may be required to provide method validation documentation or EQAS performance data in support of an AAF (see Article 4.1.4.2.4).

- f) Laboratories may, on their own initiative and prior to reporting a test result, apply additional Analytical Testing Procedures to analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included in the requested IC or OOCTesting menu, as applicable, provided that the additional work is conducted at the Laboratory's expense and does not significantly affect the possibility to submit the Sample, as identified by the TA or WADA, to Further Analysis. Results from any such analysis shall be reported in ADAMS and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.

5.3.4.2.1 Application of Initial Testing Procedures ~~(ITPs)~~

- a) The objective of the ITP is to obtain information about the potential presence of Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), or of Marker(s) of the Use of a Prohibited Method.
- b) Results from ITPs that are Quantitative Procedures can be included as part of longitudinal studies (*e.g.*, endogenous steroid, endocrine or hematological profiles), provided that the method is Fit-for-Purpose.
- c) The ITPs shall fulfil the following requirements:
 - i. Performed on Aliquot(s) taken from the container identified as the "A" Sample.

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2.1 c): In cases when the "A" Sample cannot be used for the ITPs, the ITPs 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 Article 5.3.2.2).]

- ii. Be recorded, as part of the Sample (or Sample batch) record, each time it is conducted.
- iii. Include appropriate negative and positive quality controls ~~(QCs)~~ QC samples prepared in the matrix of analysis, in accordance with its

method validation results (see *TD VAL*)⁶¹².

- iv. The Laboratory shall establish criteria, based on its method validation results, to evaluate results from an ITP as a PAAF, which would trigger confirmation analyses.
- v. Results from ITPs are not required to consider the associated MU⁶¹³.
- vi. Irregularities in the ITPs shall not invalidate an AAF, which is adequately established by a CP.

5.3.4.2.2 Application of Confirmation Procedures ~~(CP)~~

- a) The objective of the CP is to obtain a result, which supports or does not support the reporting of an AAF or ATF.
- b) A CP for a Non-Threshold Substance with an MRL may also be performed if the result estimated from the ITP is lower than the applicable MRL, as determined by the Laboratory in accordance with the method's validation results.
- c) A CP for a Threshold Substance may also be performed if the result estimated from the ITP is lower than the applicable DL, as determined by the Laboratory in accordance with the method's validation results or as specifically required by the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA⁷¹³.
- d) The CP(s) shall fulfil the following requirements:
 - i. Be recorded, as part of the *Sample* (or *Sample batch*) record, each time it is conducted.
 - ii. Have equivalent or greater Selectivity than the ITP ~~and, when applicable,~~²
 - iii. CPs that are Quantitative Procedures shall provide accurate quantification results, including ~~the estimation of the associated MU~~ an acceptable MU as established in relevant TDs or TLs.

⁶ ~~12~~ Unless otherwise specified in a TD, ~~TL~~, or LGs TL.

¹³ Unless otherwise specified in a TD or TL.

⁷ ~~Unless otherwise specified in a TD, TL, or LGs.~~

iv. ~~iii.~~—Incorporate, when possible and adequate, a different *Sample* extraction protocol and/or a different analytical methodology ⁷¹³.

v. ~~iv.~~—Include appropriate negative and positive QCs prepared in the matrix of analysis, in accordance with its method validation results (see *TD VAL*) and applicable *TDs*, or ~~*TLs*~~ ~~or~~ ~~*LGs*~~.

5.3.4.2.3 ~~5.3.4.2.2.1~~ CP Confirmation Procedure Methods

- a) Mass spectrometry—~~(MS)~~ coupled to chromatographic separation (e.g., gas or liquid chromatography) is the main analytical technique of choice in anti-doping analysis. These are suitable methods for both the ITP and the CP.
- b) Affinity-binding assays (e.g., Immunoassays), electrophoretic and flow cytometric methods and other Analytical Methods are ~~also~~ routinely used for detection of macromolecules in *Samples*.
 - i. Affinity-binding assays applied for the ITPs and CPs shall use affinity reagents (e.g., antibodies) recognizing different epitopes of the macromolecule analyzed, unless a Fit-for-Purpose purification (e.g., immunopurification) or separation method (e.g. electrophoresis, chromatography) is used prior to the application of the affinity-binding assay to eliminate the potential of cross-reactivity.
 - ii. In affinity-binding assays which include multiple affinity reagents (such as sandwich immunoassays), at least one (1) of the affinity reagents (either applied for capture or detection of the target Analyte) used in the affinity-binding assays applied for the ITPs and CPs must differ. The other affinity reagent may be used in both affinity-binding assays.
 - iii. For Analytes that are too small to have two (2) independent antigenic epitopes, two (2) different purification methods or two (2) different Analytical Methods shall be applied. Multiplexed affinity-binding assays, protein chips, and similar simultaneous multi-Analyte analytical approaches may be used.
 - iv. Antibodies may also be used for specific labelling of cell components and other cellular characteristics.

[Comment to Article ~~5.3.4.2.2.1~~ 5.3.4.2.3 b): 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 AAF replaces the requirement for two (2) antibodies recognizing different antigenic epitopes. 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 AAF may be used as an alternative to multiple antibodies to the same Marker.]

5.3.4.2.4 5.3.4.2.2.2 “A” CP “A” Confirmation Procedure

a) Aliquots

- i. The “A” CP shall be performed using new Aliquot(s) taken from the container identified as the “A” *Sample*.
- ii. 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.

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2.2.2 5.3.4.2.4 a): In cases when the “A” Sample cannot be used, the “A” CP may be performed on an Aliquot of the split “B” Sample (see Article 5.3.2.2).]

b) Target Analyte(s)

- i. If the presence of more than one (1) *Prohibited Substance, ~~Metabolite(s)~~ or Marker(s) of a Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s) of the Use of Prohibited Method* is detected by the ITPs, the Laboratory shall confirm as many of the PAAFs as reasonably possible.
- ii. Such decision ~~shall~~should be made in consultation with the TA (or RMA, if different) and documented, and should consider the following:

- ~~=~~ ~~■~~ Existence or not of an approved *TUE*, as confirmed by the TA in writing (see point c. below);
- ~~=~~ ~~■~~ Prioritization of the identification and/or quantification of the *Prohibited Substance(s)* or *Prohibited Method(s)* that carry the longest potential period of *Ineligibility* (non-specified substances and methods);
- ~~=~~ ~~■~~ Volumes available in the “A” and “B” *Samples*;

- Amfetamine.
- Beta-blockers.
- Beta-2 Agonists.
- Clomifene (for female Athletes).
- Diuretics.
- Glucocorticoids.
- = ~~▪~~ hCG; (for male Athletes).
- = ~~▪~~ hGH (Biomarkers Test);
 - ~~▪~~ Beta-2 Agonists;
 - ~~▪~~ Diuretics;
- ~~▪~~ Amfetamine;
- = ~~▪~~ Methylphenidate;
 - ~~▪~~ Glucocorticoids; or
 - ~~▪~~ Beta-blockers.
- Narcotics.
- Tamoxifen (for female Athletes) and
- Any other Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for which the Athlete declared Use in the DCF.

[Comment 1 to Article [5.3.4.2.2-25.3.4.2.4](#) c): The selection of substances for TUE enquiries above is based on criteria such as prevalence of medical use (upon TUE approval) or the non-mandatory status of the CP for Laboratories.

Unless there is a prior agreement between the TA (or RMA, if different) and the Laboratory, contacting the TA (or RMA, if different) in such cases is not a requirement for the Laboratory. The Laboratory may proceed, at its discretion, to confirm the PAAF for any of these substances and report an AAF in ADAMS according to the confirmation results obtained. However, the Laboratory shall consult the TA (or RMA, if different) about the existence of an approved TUE if the Laboratory does not have a validated CP included in its Scope of ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation and has to subcontract the confirmation analysis to another Laboratory, in which case the TA would have to assume the additional costs for the shipment of the Sample to the subcontracted Laboratory.]

[Comment 2 to Article [5.3.4.2.2-25.3.4.2.4](#) c): In principle, the enquiry by Laboratories regarding the existence of an approved TUE for a Beta-2 Agonists may be applied not only to those Beta-2 Agonists which are prohibited under any condition, but also to

those which are permitted up to a maximum dose by inhalation only, as specified in the Prohibited List. 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.]

- ii. When possible, the Laboratory should provide an estimated concentration of the Analyte(s) from the ITP.
 - iii. The instruction by the TA (or RMA, if different) on whether the Laboratory shall proceed or not with the CP, based on an approved TUE, shall be provided to the Laboratory in writing (for further guidance, refer to the Laboratory Guidelines LGs on TUE enquiries).
 - iv. The Laboratory shall follow the written instructions from the TA (or RMA, if different) on whether to proceed with the confirmation analysis.
 - v. If not proceeding with the CP upon confirmation, ~~then~~ of the existence of an approved TUE by the TA (or RMA, if different):
 - The Laboratory shall report the finding as a Negative Finding in ADAMS and include a comment in the Test Report that the PAAF was not confirmed upon verification by the TA (or RMA, if different) of the existence of an approved TUE.
 - The TA (or RMA, if different) shall provide WADA with a copy of the approved TUE or the associated TUE number if the TUE has been submitted into ADAMS.
- d) Repetition of the “A” CP
- i. The Laboratory may repeat the CP for an “A” Sample, if appropriate, (e.g., QC failure, chromatographic peak interferences, inconclusive results). The reasons that may lead to a repeat CP shall be described in the Laboratory’s Management System documentation and included in the LDOC.
 - ii. In that case, the previous test result(s) shall be nullified.

iii. Each repeat “A” CP shall be recorded ~~and shall be performed using (a) new Aliquot(s) taken from the container of the Sample designated as “A” Sample, unless the Laboratory can justify and document valid reasons for using the remains of a previously prepared “A” Aliquot.~~

iv. The Laboratory may repeat the “A” CP using the remaining volume of the same Aliquot initially taken from the “A” Sample container.

However, if there is not enough volume left of the initial Aliquot, then the Laboratory shall use a new Aliquot(s) taken from the “A” Sample container.

[Comment to Article ~~5.3.4.2.2~~5.3.4.2.4 d): As explained in Article 5.3.2.2, the “A” CP may be performed on Aliquot(s) taken from a split “B” Sample if there is not enough volume left in the original “A” Sample container.]

e) “A” CP for Non-Threshold Substances

i. Non-Threshold Substances without MRL

~~i. For Non-Threshold Substances without MRL, AAF or ATF decisions for the “A” Sample shall be based on the confirmed identification of Analyte(s) of the Non-Threshold Substance or its characteristic Metabolite(s) or Marker(s), as applicable, through the application of a Qualitative Procedure (in compliance with the TD IDCR and/or other relevant TD or TL or LGS).~~

ii. Non-Threshold Substances with MRL

~~ii. For Non-Threshold Substances with MRL (as specified in the TD MRPL), the Laboratory shall report an “A” Sample as an AAF #based on the confirmed identification (in compliance with the TD IDCR and/or other relevant TD or TL) of relevant Analyte(s) of the Non-Threshold Substance is identified in compliance with (as established in the TD IDCR, MRPL or other relevant TD or TL) at an estimated concentration greater than the MRL and (as established in compliance~~

with the requirements of the TD MRPL through the application of a Qualitative Procedure.

~~The~~ Under certain circumstances, the Laboratory may report a Sample containing the presence of a Non-Threshold Substance with MRL in a Sample at an estimated concentration below the MRL as an AAF ~~if the Non-Threshold Substance is identified in compliance with the TD IDCR and the TD MRPL~~ and, in addition, there are other reasons for the reporting, for example, including:

- ~~▪ Indications of the Use of the Prohibited Substance (e.g., the Athlete declared it in the DCF);~~
- ~~▪ A justification to do so as provided~~ Upon written request by the ADO (TA (or RMA, if different), or WADA (e.g., if the analysis is) as part of an ongoing Results Management investigation). The ADO instructions for analysis and reporting shall be kept as part of the Sample records.
- ~~▪ If there are indications of Use of a Non-Threshold Substance with MRL that is prohibited at all times (e.g., as established by the Laboratory through the Athlete's declaration in the DCF) and for which there is no evidence of TUE approval (see also Article 5.3.4.2.4 c).~~
- ~~▪ For certain Non-Threshold Substances with MRL, as established in a relevant TD or TL (e.g., TL23, TL24), the Laboratory shall report the confirmed presence of the Non-Threshold Substance in a Sample at an estimated concentration below the MRL as an ATF.~~

f) "A" CP for Threshold Substances

- i. For Threshold Substances, ~~AAF or ATF~~ decisions for the "A" Sample shall be based on the application of the following CPs:

~~▪ The confirmed~~
A chromatographic-mass spectrometric Qualitative Procedure (where applicable) for the identification (in accordance compliance with the TD IDCR, applicable to CPs based on chromatography-mass spectrometry) of relevant Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) (as established in the TD DL or other relevant TD or Marker(s) TL); and

~~▪ A~~
quantitative determination Quantitative Procedure determining that a property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical variable, as defined by WADA) of relevant Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance (as established in the TD DL or other relevant TD or TL) in the "A" Sample at a level exceeding exceeds the value of the applicable Decision Limit (DL), which is specified in the TD DL or other applicable TDs TD (e.g., TD GH, TD CG/LH) or LGS TL.

By determining that the test result exceeds the DL, the quantitative CP establishes that the Analyte(s) of 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).

Quantitative CPs for Threshold Substances shall be based on the determination of the mean of measured property values in three (3) "A" Sample Aliquots¹⁴. If there is not enough Sample volume to analyze three (3) Aliquots, the maximum number of Aliquots that can be prepared should be analyzed.

ii. For some exogenous Threshold Substances, which are identified as such in the *Prohibited*

¹⁴ Unless otherwise specified in a TD or TL.

~~List and the TD DL, AAF decisions for the “A” Sample do not require a **quantification procedure** if **detected in the presence of Sample also contains** any *Prohibited Substance* classified under S5. “Diuretics and Masking Agents” of the *Prohibited List*. In such cases, the **application of a Qualitative Procedure for the identification (in accordance with the TD IDCR) of Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) in the Sample (in compliance with the TD IDCR)** is sufficient to conclude an AAF.~~

~~iii. For endogenous Threshold Substances, Markers of the “steroid profile”, or any other *Prohibited Substance* that may be produced endogenously, AAF or ATF decisions for the “A” *Sample* may also be based on the application of any Fit-for-Purpose CP that establishes the exogenous or non-conclusive origin, respectively, of Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Threshold Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in accordance with a relevant TD (e.g., GC/CI/TD IRMS).~~

~~ATFs may result from non-conclusive determinations of the origin (endogenous vs. exogenous) of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)*, TD NA or TL.~~

~~ii. Quantitative CPs for Threshold Substances shall be based on:~~

- ~~▪ The determination of the mean of measured analytical values (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA) of three (3) "A" Sample Aliquots⁸. If there is not enough Sample volume to analyze three (3) Aliquots, the maximum number of Aliquots that can be prepared should be analyzed.~~

~~5.3.4.2.2.3 "B" CP~~

5.3.4.2.5 "B" Confirmation Procedure

a) ~~Testing~~ Laboratory

The "B" CP shall be performed in the same Laboratory as the "A" CP, unless there are exceptional circumstances, as determined by WADA and with WADA's prior written approval, which prevent the "B" CP from being performed in the same Laboratory.

⁸ ~~Unless otherwise specified in a TD, TL, or LGs.~~

- b) Notification of “B” CP
 - i. The Laboratory shall only perform the “B” CP upon written request from the relevant RMA/ADO with Results Management responsibilities, i.e., the TA or RMA (if different) or WADA.
 - ii. The RMA/responsible ADO should inform the Laboratory, in writing, within fifteen (15) days following the reporting of an “A” Sample AAF by the Laboratory, whether the “B” CP shall be conducted (based on the Athlete’s request or when the Athlete does not request the “B” Sample analysis or expressly or implicitly waives his/her/their right to the analysis of the “B” Sample, but the RMA/ADO decides that the “B” CP shall still be performed).
- c) Timing of “B” CP
 - i. It is recommended that, if requested ~~by the RMA~~, the “B” CP is performed within one (1) month of reporting the AAF for the “A” Sample.
 - ii. The timing of the “B” CP may be strictly fixed within a very short period and without any possible postponement if circumstances justify it. This can notably and without limitation be the case when a postponement of the “B” Sample analysis could significantly increase the risk of Sample degradation and/or inadequately delay the decision-making process in the given circumstances (e.g., and without limitation, during or in view of a Major Event requiring rapid completion of the Sample analysis).

The ~~RMA or WADA, as applicable~~ responsible ADO, shall instruct the Laboratory to proceed if:

- ~~—~~ — The Athlete declines to be present in person and/or through a representative, or does not indicate whether they request the “B” Sample analysis; or

and the Laboratory's routine operations-of, including respecting the Laboratory's operational hours as well as the Laboratory's safety ~~or~~and security requirements. Any questions on the analytical process shall be directed exclusively to the Laboratory Director (or designated Person).

The observation by the Athlete and/or their representative of the "B" CP shall not involve the interpretation of the Analytical Data, which is a sole responsibility of the Laboratory. The Athlete will receive all necessary Analytical Data, and their interpretation and conclusions made by the Laboratory, in the LDOC (upon request through the TA, RMA or WADA).

- ii. An Independent Witness ~~(in the absence of the Athlete and/or representative(s)).~~
- iii. A translator (if applicable).
- iv. A representative of the ~~RMA~~responsible ADO (if requested by the ~~RMA~~ADO).

~~v. A representative of the NOC 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 of the Laboratory Director.~~

~~vi.~~ The Laboratory Director may limit the number of individuals in Controlled Zones of the Laboratory based on safety or security considerations.

- f) Non-Laboratory Person conduct during the "B" CP:
 - i. Persons attending shall not interfere with the "B" Sample opening or the "B" CP process in any way at any time and shall strictly follow the instructions of the Laboratory.
 - ii. The Laboratory may have any Person removed, including the Athlete or

Athlete's representative(s), if they are not following the Laboratory instructions, disturbing, or interfering with the "B" *Sample* opening or the Analytical Testing process.

- iii. Any behavior resulting in removal shall be reported to the RMA responsible ADO.
 - iv. Interference may further be constitutive of an anti-doping rule violation in accordance with Code Article 2.5, "*Tampering, or Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control* by an *Athlete* or other *Person*".
- g) Opening, Aliquoting and Resealing of "B" *Sample*

- i. The "B" CP shall be performed using Aliquot(s) taken from the container defined as the "B" *Sample*.

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2.2.3 5.3.4.2.5 g): In cases when the "B" Sample cannot be used for Analytical Testing, the unopened, sealed "A" Sample may be split (see Article 5.3.2.2). The "B" CPs, if needed, may be performed on an Aliquot taken from the split, resealed "A" Sample fraction that had been designated as the "B" Sample.]

- ii. The *Athlete* and/or his/her/their representative(s) or the Independent Witness shall verify that the "B" *Sample* container:

- ≡ ~~Is~~ properly sealed; ~~±~~ and
- ≡ ~~Shows~~ no signs of *Tampering*; ~~±~~
- and
- ≡ ~~The~~ "B" *Sample* container code matches the relevant *Sample* collection documentation.

- iii. At a minimum, the Laboratory Director or representative and the *Athlete* or their representative(s) and/or the Independent Witness shall sign the Laboratory documentation attesting that the "B" *Sample* container was properly sealed and showed no signs of *Tampering*, and that the identifying code matches the *Sample* ~~collection~~ documentation.

- If the *Athlete*, and/or their representative(s), or the Independent Witness refuses to sign the Laboratory documentation because they consider that the “B” *Sample* container was not properly sealed and/or showed signs of *Tampering*, or if the identifying numbers did not match those on the *Sample* collection documentation, the Laboratory shall not proceed with the “B” CP and shall inform the RMA responsible ADO immediately to obtain instructions. In such cases, the “B” CP may have to be re-scheduled.
- If the *Athlete* and/or their representative(s), or the Independent Witness refuses to sign the Laboratory documentation for any other reason, the Laboratory shall proceed with the “B” CP. In addition, the Laboratory shall inform the RMA responsible ADO immediately. The reason(s) for the refusal shall be documented and included as a comment in the Test Report in *ADAMS*.
- iv. The Laboratory shall ensure that the “B” *Sample* container is opened and Aliquots for the “B” CP are taken in the presence of the *Athlete* or his/her/their representative(s) or the Independent Witness.
- v. The Laboratory shall also ensure that, after opening and taking Aliquots for the “B” CP, the “B” *Sample* is properly resealed in the presence of the *Athlete* and/or his/her/their representative(s) or the Independent Witness, who should be offered the opportunity to select the resealing equipment for the “B” *Sample* container from several identical/sealed items, if available.
- vi. At a minimum, the Laboratory Director or representative and the *Athlete* and/or their representative(s) and/or the Independent Witness shall also sign ~~another part~~ of the Laboratory documentation attesting that they have witnessed the “B” *Sample* opening and aliquoting procedures

and that the “B” *Sample* was properly resealed.

vii. If the *Athlete* and/or their representative or the Independent Witness refuse to sign this part of the Laboratory documentation, the ~~reasons~~reason(s) for the refusal shall be documented and included as a comment in the Test Report in *ADAMS*. In either case, the Laboratory shall continue with the “B” CP.

h) Target Analyte(s)

If more than one (1) *Prohibited Substance, Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance, or Marker(s)* of the *Use of a Prohibited Method* has been confirmed in the “A” CP, the Laboratory shall confirm as many of the *AAFs* as possible given the “B” *Sample* volume available.

i. The ~~decision—on—the~~order of priority of the confirmation(s) shall be ~~made~~determined to prioritize the analysis of the *Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s)* ~~that~~carry with the longest potential period of *Ineligibility*.

ii. The decision should be made in consultation with the ~~RMA~~responsible ADO and documented in writing.

i) Repetition of the “B” CP

i. The Laboratory may repeat the “B” CP, if appropriate (e.g., ~~quality control~~QC failure, chromatographic peak interferences, inconclusive “B” confirmation results). ~~The~~When the CP is repeated, the reasons that ~~may lead~~led to ~~a~~the repeat CP shall be described in the Laboratory’s Management System documentation and included in the LDOC.

In that case, the previous test result shall be nullified.

ii. The Laboratory may repeat the “B” CP using the remaining volume of the

same Aliquot initially taken from the “B” *Sample* container.

However, if there is not enough volume left of the initial Aliquot, then the Laboratory shall use a new Aliquot(s) taken from the re-sealed “B” *Sample* container. In such cases, the re-opening, aliquoting and re-sealing of the B” *Sample* container shall be performed in the presence of the *Athlete* and/or *Athlete’s* representative(s) and/or Independent Witness, as per the procedure described above.

iii. Each Aliquot used shall be documented.

j) “B” CP with Negative Results

i. If the final “B” confirmation results are negative, the Analytical Testing result shall be considered a Negative Finding.

ii. The Laboratory shall notify the TA (or RMA, if different) and WADA immediately.

iii. The Laboratory shall conduct an internal investigation of the causes/cause(s) of the discrepancy between the “A” and “B” *Sample* results and should report its outcomes to the TA (or RMA, if different) and WADA within seven (7) days.

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.2.2-35.3.4.2.5 j): 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 “A” and “B” CPs. 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.

A failure of a “B” CP to confirm the “A” Sample AAF does not necessarily mean that the “A” Sample result is incorrect. This discrepancy between the “A” and “B” Sample results may occur, for example, in cases of substance degradation during “B” Sample storage.]

k) “B” CP for Non-Threshold Substances and Exogenous Threshold Substances

i. For Non-Threshold Substances (including those Non-Threshold Substances with MRL as specified in the TD MRPL) and exogenous Threshold Substances, the “B” Sample results CP includes a Qualitative Procedure, which shall only confirm the presence of the Prohibited Substance(s) or its Metabolite(s) (in compliance with the TD IDCR or other applicable TD or TL) of the Prohibited Substance(s) [or Marker(s) identified of Use of the Prohibited Method(s)] reported in the “A” Sample (in compliance with the TD IDCR or other applicable TD, TL or LGS). for the AAF to be valid.

ii. Quantification or estimation of concentrations of such Prohibited Substance; or its Metabolite(s) or Marker (Markers of Use of Prohibited Method(s)) in the “B” Sample is not necessary.

l) “B” CP for Endogenous Threshold Substances

i. For endogenous Threshold Substances, AAF decisions for the “B” Sample results shall be based on:

= ~~The confirmed~~ A chromatographic-mass spectrometric Qualitative Procedure (if applicable) for the identification (in accordance compliance with the TD IDCR, applicable to CPs based on chromatography-mass spectrometry) of relevant Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance or its Metabolite(s) (as established in relevant TD or Marker(s TL)); and

= ~~A~~ quantitative determination Quantitative Procedure determining that a property value (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical

variable, as defined by WADA) of relevant Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance (as established in relevant TD or TL) in the “B” Sample ~~at a level exceeding~~exceeds the value of the relevant applicable DL^{9 15} ~~as, which is specified in the a relevant TD DL or other applicable TDs (e.g., TD GH, TD CG/LH) or LGS TL.~~

- Comparison of the measured value of the “B” Sample to the measured value of the “A” Sample is not necessary to establish the “B” Sample confirmation.
- ~~For endogenous Threshold Substances, Markers of the “steroid profile”, or any other Prohibited Substance that may be produced endogenously, AAF 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). ATFs may result from non-conclusive determinations of the origin (endogenous vs. exogenous) of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s).~~
- ii. Quantitative “B” CPs for endogenous Threshold Substances shall be based on:
 - The determination of the mean of measured analytical property values (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by

^{9 15} Thresholds for endogenous Threshold Substances have been established based on reference population statistics and already incorporate a guard band that reflects the uncertainty of the measurements. Therefore, the Threshold constitutes the DL. The assay MU shall not be added to the test result for reporting an AAF or an ATF.

WADA) of three (3) “B” *Sample Aliquots* ⁴⁰¹⁶.

- If there is not enough *Sample* volume to analyze three (3) *Aliquots*, the maximum number of *Aliquots* that can be prepared should be analyzed.

5.3.4.3 Further Analysis

ii. For endogenous Threshold Substances, Markers of the “steroid profile”, or any other Prohibited Substance that may be produced endogenously, AAF or ATF decisions for the “B” Sample may also be based on the application of any Fit-for-Purpose CP that establishes the exogenous or non-conclusive origin, respectively, of Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance in accordance with a relevant TD (e.g., TD IRMS, TD NA) or TL.

5.3.4.3 Further Analysis

Further Analysis of a stored ~~*Samples*~~ *Sample* shall, as a matter of principle, be aimed at detecting ~~all the Prohibited Substance(s) or Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) of Prohibited Substance(s), or Marker(s) of the Use of a Substances or Prohibited Method~~ *Methods* included in the *Prohibited List* in force at the time of the collection of the *Sample(s)*.

a) Requests for Further Analysis

i. ~~a) Selection of Samples and Laboratories~~ Requests for Further Analysis

~~i. Stored Samples may be selected for Further Analysis at the discretion~~ shall be made by the TA or RMA (if different) in writing and shall be recorded as part of the TA Sample’s documentation.

ii. WADA may also direct the Further Analysis of *Samples* at its own expense (see *Code* Articles 6.5 and 6.6). In cases where WADA takes physical possession of a *Sample(s)*, it shall notify the TA (see *Code* Article 6.8).

⁴⁰¹⁶ Unless otherwise specified in a *TD*, ~~*TL*~~, or *LGs* *TL*.

~~iii. The choice of which Laboratory will conduct the Further Analysis will be made by on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the TA or WADA, as applicable. Requests to the Laboratory for Further Analysis shall be made in writing and be recorded as part of the Sample's documentation, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management.~~

b) Selection of Samples for Further Analysis

i. Further Analysis on a Sample before the reporting of analytical result(s)

There is no limitation on a Laboratory's authority to conduct repeat or confirmation analysis, or to analyze a Sample with additional Analytical Methods, or to perform any other type of additional analysis on an "A" Sample or "B" Sample prior to reporting an analytical result on that Sample. That is not considered Further Analysis.

However, if a Laboratory is to conduct additional analysis on an "A" Sample or "B" Sample after a final report (see Article 5.3.6.4 for partial submission of results) for that Sample has been issued (for example: additional Sample analysis to detect ERAs, or GC/C/IRMS analysis, or analysis in connection with the ABP or additional analysis on a stored Sample), this will be considered as Further Analysis. Therefore, the Laboratory will need approval from the TA or RMA (if different) or WADA, as applicable.

ii. Further Analysis on a Sample Reported as a Negative Finding

~~iii. There is no limitation on for the TA or WADA (or others authorized by either of them) to conduct of Further Analysis on a Sample that has been reported as a Negative Finding or ATF.~~

iii. Further Analysis on a Sample Reported as AAF

~~iv. The Laboratory may perform Further Analysis may be performed on a stored Sample reported as an AAF if the report did not result in an anti-doping rule violation charge under Code Article 2.1. Any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method detected during the Further Analysis, which was prohibited at the time of Sample collection, shall be reported.~~

~~[Comment to Article 5.3.4.3 a): Pursuant to Code Article 6.5, Further Analysis may not be~~

applied on a Sample reported as an AAF after the responsible ADO has charged the *Athlete* with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation, and before the case is finally resolved, without the consent of the *Athlete* or approval from a hearing body.

However, in connection with its monitoring of Laboratory performance, WADA may direct Further Analysis of a Sample which has resulted in a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge before the case has been finally resolved and without consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body as established in Code Article 6.5, provided that the analytical result from that Further Analysis cannot be used against the Athlete (for example, reanalysis of Samples which a Laboratory has reported as AAFs when the Laboratory has been determined to have reported False AAF(s) using the same Analytical Method) – see also Article 6.1.3.

iv. Further Analysis on a Sample Reported as ATF

Further Analysis may be performed on a Sample reported as an ATF except if, following additional investigations, the finding has been progressed into an AAF and the Athlete has been charged with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation (for example, for clenbuterol findings at or below (\leq) 5 ng/mL initially reported as ATF and later progressed as AAF after further investigations establish that the result cannot be explained by the consumption of contaminated meat - see TL24).

v. Previously acquired ITP data may also be re-evaluated for the presence of *Prohibited Substances or their Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods*, at the initiative of the TA, the RMA, WADA or the Laboratory at its own discretion. The results of such re-evaluation, if suspicious, shall be communicated to the TA, the RMA or WADA, as applicable, and may lead to Further Analysis.

c) Selection of Laboratory for Further Analysis

Further Analysis may be performed by the same Laboratory that performed the original Analytical Testing, or by a different Laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory, at the direction of the TA or RMA (if different) or WADA.

d) ~~b) Analytical Testing Procedures for Further Analysis of Stored Samples~~

- i. Further Analysis of stored *Samples* shall be performed in compliance with the ISL, *TDs*, *TLs* and *LGs/TLs* in effect at the time the Further Analysis is performed.
- ii. Further Analysis of stored *Samples* includes, notably, but without limitation, the application of newly developed or improved 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 included in the initial Analytical Testing of the *Sample*.
- iii. Depending on the circumstances, and 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, but without limitation, to analyses based on new or improved Analytical Testing Procedures).

e) ~~e)~~ Further Analysis of Stored Samples Process

i. Use of the “A” *Sample*

≡ ~~▪~~ The TA or RMA (if different) or WADA may instruct the Laboratory to use the “A” *Sample* for:

- ~~—~~ Both the ITPs and the “A” CPs; or
- ~~—~~ Only ~~for~~ the ITPs; or
- ~~—~~ Not to use the “A” *Sample* for Further Analysis at all.

≡ ~~▪~~ If the Laboratory has been instructed to perform only ITPs on the “A” *Sample*, any suspicious analytical result obtained from the “A” *Sample* shall be considered as a PAAF, irrespective of the Analytical Testing Procedure applied, and shall be confirmed using the split “B” *Sample* (see below).

~~▪ When a CP is performed on the “A” *Sample* and an AAF is reported on this basis, the “B” CP shall be applicable (as per Article 5.3.4.2.2.3).~~

ii. Use of the split “B” *Sample*

≡ ~~▪~~ When the “A” *Sample* is used only for the ITPs or is not used at all during Further Analysis, the “B” *Sample* shall be split and used for ~~analysis~~ Further Analysis.

- =
 - The “B” *Sample* shall be split into two fractions, in accordance with Article 5.3.2.2.
- =
 - The *Athlete* and/or a representative of the *Athlete* ~~should~~shall be invited to witness the splitting procedure. At a minimum, the splitting process shall be conducted in the presence of an appointed Independent Witness.
- =
 - Even if present during the splitting procedure, the *Athlete* and/or ~~his/her~~their representative has no right to attend the Analytical Testing Procedures to be performed on the first split fraction of the “B” *Sample*, which shall be deemed as the “A” *Sample*.
- =
 - In the event an AAF is notified based on the results of a CP of the first fraction of 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 Article ~~5.3.4.2.2.3~~5.3.4.2.5.

[Comment to Article 5.3.4.3: 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 ITPs and “A” CPs or “A” CPs only (if the ITPs was/were already performed using the “A” Sample).]

5.3.4.4 Alternative Biological Matrices

- a) Any negative Analytical Testing results obtained from hair, nails, oral fluid, or other biological material shall not be used to counter AAFs or ATFs from urine or blood (including whole blood, plasma, serum or DBS).
- b) If an analysis is to be conducted on a hair Sample as part of a Results Management process, such an analysis shall be conducted in a Laboratory at the expense of the requestor and after approval by the responsible RMA or WADA.

5.3.5 Assuring the Validity of Analytical Results

- a) The Laboratory shall monitor its analytical performance and the validity of test results by operating ~~quality control~~Quality Assurance schemes, which are appropriate to the type and frequency of Analytical Testing performed by the Laboratory.
 - i. The ~~QC~~Quality Assurance schemes shall be recorded in such a way that trends are detectable and, where practicable, statistical techniques shall be applied to review the results.

- ii. All ~~quality—control~~Quality Assurance procedures shall be documented in the Laboratory Management System.
- b) The range of ~~quality—control~~Quality Assurance activities include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Use and monitoring of appropriate QC samples.
 - Appropriate positive (PQC) and negative QCs(NQC) samples, prepared in the matrix of analysis, shall be included, and analyzed in ~~every~~all ITPs and CPs ⁴⁴¹⁷.
 - Appropriate internal standard(s) shall be used for chromatographic methods.
 - QC-charts with appropriate warning and action limits shall be ~~regularly~~ used to monitor method performance and inter-batch variability (~~when~~where applicable) ~~for quantitative determinations (e.g., CPs for Threshold Substances, steroid profile and ABP Endocrine Module Marker measurements, GC/C/IRMS analyses).~~
 - ii. Implementation of an Internal Quality ~~Assurance~~Assessment Scheme (iQAS)
 - The Laboratory shall establish a functional and robust risk assessment-based iQAS program, which challenges the entire scope of the Analytical Testing process (*i.e.*, from *Sample* accessioning through results evaluation).
 - The Laboratory shall implement a procedure that prevents the submission of iQAS results into *ADAMS*.
 - The iQAS plan shall include and evaluate as many Laboratory procedures as possible, including:
 - The submission of a sufficient number of iQAS test samples on a regular basis (*e.g.*, monthly); and
 - Shall incorporate as many categories of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* as possible.
 - The Laboratory shall have a dedicated Management System document for the iQAS program, which incorporates detailed descriptions for:

⁴⁴¹⁷ Unless otherwise specified in a ~~TD, TL~~ or LGs TL.

test result is reported. Evidence of the review and approval of the analytical run/batch shall be recorded.

c) Requests for Second Opinions

The Laboratory may request a second opinion from other Laboratory Experts (for example, Experts from WADA Technical Working Groups) before reporting an AAF or ATF.

- i. Such requests for second opinions may be required by specific TDs, or TLs ~~or~~ LGs, required by WADA from certain Laboratory(-ies) for all or for specific Analytical Testing Procedures under certain conditions (e.g., following the recent obtaining of WADA accreditation or after a period of Suspension or ATR), or requested at the discretion of the Laboratory (e.g., for first detection of novel Analytes or for findings which are difficult to interpret).
- ii. Requests for second opinions are not permitted for analytical results associated with the blind or educational EQAS, unless approved or instructed by WADA.
- iii. ~~When the second provider is~~ not a member of the relevant WADA Technical Working Group, ~~they~~the second opinion provider shall be at least a Certifying Scientist for the Analytical Testing Procedure and shall be approved to provide second opinions by ~~the~~their Laboratory Director.
- iv. The request for second opinions shall be made in writing and the second opinion(s) received shall be recorded as part of the Sample's documentation.
- v. 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.
- vi. The Laboratory that performed the analysis is responsible for the result and for issuing the final Test Report ⁴²¹⁸.

⁴²¹⁸ Unless otherwise specified in a TD, TL or LGs.

d) Laboratory Review of AAFs and ATFs

At a minimum, the review of AAFs and ATFs shall include:

- i. Documentation linking the Sample external code (as specified in the DCF) to the Laboratory internal Sample code.
- ii. LCOC documentation.
- iii. ITPs and CPs Analytical Data and calculations.
- iv. QC data.
- v. Completeness of technical and analytical documentation supporting the reported findings.
- vi. Compliance of test data with the Analytical Testing Procedure's validation results (e.g., MU).
- vii. Assessment of the existence of significant data or information that would cast doubt on or refute the Laboratory findings.

[Comment to Article 5.3.6.1 d): 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.]
- viii. When the CP result(s) are rejected as AAF or ATF based on the results review, the reason(s) for the rejection shall be recorded.

5.3.6.2 Traceability of Results and Documentation

The Laboratory shall have documented procedures to ensure that it maintains a record related to each Sample analyzed.

- a) Each step of the Analytical Testing shall be traceable to the staff member who performed that step.
- b) Critical consumables (e.g., reagents, RMs) used in the relevant steps of the Analytical Testing shall be recorded for traceability.
- c) Significant deviation from a written Management System procedure shall be recorded.

- d) Where instrumental analyses are conducted, the operating parameters for each run shall be included as part of the record.
- e) Requests for information by the TA, (or RMA, if different) or WADA to a Laboratory shall be made in writing.
- f) LDOCs and CoAs shall be in compliance with the TD LDOC.
 - i. In the case of an AAF or ATF, the record shall include the data necessary to support the conclusions reported as set forth in and limited by the TD LDOC.
 - ii. Laboratories are not required to produce an LDOC for a Negative Finding, unless requested by a hearing body or disciplinary panel as part of a Results Management process or Laboratory disciplinary proceedings.

5.3.6.3 Confidentiality of the Analytical Data and *Athlete's* Identity

- a) Confidentiality of the Analytical Data and *Athlete's* identity shall be observed by all parties (e.g., Laboratory, TA, RMA, WADA, other parties informed including, where different, National Federations, International Federations, NOCs).
- b) The Laboratory shall not make any attempt to identify an *Athlete* that has provided a Sample.
- c) Information sent by a facsimile is acceptable provided that the correct facsimile number is verified prior to transmission and the receipt is verified after the facsimile has been transmitted.
- d) Encrypted emails or documents shall be used for reporting or discussion of AAFs or ATFs if the *Athlete* can be identified or if any information regarding the identity of the *Athlete* is included.
- e) Whenever the Laboratory handles Analytical Data or information where an *Athlete* is identified or identifiable, the Laboratory shall treat such data in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard for Data Protection (ISDP of Privacy and Personal Information (ISPPPI)).

5.3.6.4 Reporting Test Results

- a) A Laboratory shall not conduct any additional Analytical Testing on a Sample for which the *Athlete* has been charged with a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation unless the case has been finally resolved (as communicated to the Laboratory by the responsible RMA) or consent from the *Athlete*

or approval from a hearing body is obtained by the TA (or RMA, if different) – see also Article 5.3.4.3.

b) Unless specifically requested (or previously agreed with the TA, RMA, or WADA) to make a partial submission of test results ~~by the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA¹⁹~~, a Laboratory shall~~should~~ not report analytical results for any *Sample* until all analyses detailed in the Analytical Testing menu of the relevant DCF have been completed. Therefore:

i. If a Laboratory is requested to report an *AAF(s)* for a *Sample(s)* before all analyses on that *Sample* have been completed, then the Laboratory shall advise the TA (or RMA, if different) that the *Sample* analysis has not been completed and, in addition, that if the *Athlete* is charged with a *Code* Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation before the additional analyses on the *Sample* have been completed, then the additional analyses on the Sample would constitute a Further Analysis, which cannot be conducted until the case has been finally resolved or consent from the *Athlete* or approval from a hearing body is obtained.

ii. If the Laboratory receives a request to conduct additional analyses (e.g., CPs for an atypical or suspicious steroid profile, EPOERA analysis for a suspicious haematological profile), which are triggered by *ADAMS* notifications or APMU requests after the “A” *Sample* has already been reported as an *AAF*, then the Laboratory shall advise the TA (or RMA, if different) that if the *Athlete* has been charged with a *Code* Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation, the additional analyses on the Sample would constitute a Further Analysis, which cannot be performed until the case is finally resolved or consent from the *Athlete* or approval from a hearing body is obtained.

c) Reporting Timelines

i. Reporting of “A” *Sample* results by Laboratories should occur in *ADAMS* within twenty (20) days of receipt of the *Sample*, unless one of the following conditions apply:

– The Laboratory has a prior agreement with the TA(s) regarding extended reporting times beyond twenty (20) days or has informed the TA in

¹⁹ A partial submission of Test Results may occur for Results Management purposes, for example, when the availability of analytical results is time-sensitive (e.g., during Major Events) and other ongoing analyses may take longer to complete (for example, due to limited analytical capacity, longer times of Sample processing and analysis, ongoing relevant investigations, or the need to obtain second opinions pursuant to ISL Article 5.3.6.1.c before the result is reported).

writing of any delay in the reporting of “A” Sample results, including the applicable reason(s), and the TA has agreed to an extension of the reporting deadline.

To the extent possible, any agreed extension to the “A” Sample reporting deadline should not surpass forty-five (45) days from the date of reception of the Sample by the Laboratory.

[Comment to Article 5.3.6.4 c). Valid reasons for an extension of the results reporting timelines include, but are not limited to, the need to obtain second opinion(s) before the result can be reported (e.g., for ERA results – see TD EPO); a pending additional analysis that requires more time to complete (for example, if it depends on the collection of a follow-up Sample); a temporary Laboratory analytical incapacity (e.g., instrument breakdown or need for method revalidation), a failure by the TA to answer to Laboratory’s enquiries in a timely manner, or national statutory holidays. If an extension to the reporting timelines is not approved by the TA, then the Laboratory, in consultation with the TA, shall subcontract the analysis to another Laboratory.]

iii. ~~▪~~—The reporting time required for specific occasions (e.g., in preparation for or during Major Events) may be substantially less than twenty (20) days, and this should be accorded with the responsible TA(-ies)/MEO. In such cases, Laboratories ~~an agreement~~ may ~~have~~ be made with the Laboratory to prioritize the analysis of the Major Event Samples over other Samples.

If a Sample is collected from an Athlete within twenty (20) days prior to the Athlete’s first competition at an Olympic or Paralympic Games for which an Athlete has qualified or is likely to participate, upon request of the TA and pursuant to the agreement with the Laboratory, the relevant Sample(s) should be prioritized by the Laboratory for expedited analysis and, where possible, results shall be reported, at the latest, seventy-two (72) hours prior to the Athlete’s first Competition (see also IST Article 4.8.3).

When the analysis of Major Event Samples ~~over other Samples.~~

~~▪~~—~~The~~ is prioritized, the Laboratory shall inform the TA in writing of any delay in the reporting of “A” Sample results, their other customers, so that they can agree to a delayed analysis or decide to send the Samples to another Laboratory(-ies).

ii. Reporting of ABP blood results by Laboratories should occur in ADAMS within three (3) days of receipt of the Sample (see TD BAR).



iii. Delays in reporting shall not invalidate a test result (including ~~the applicable reasons~~ AAFs or ATFs).

iv. ~~ii.~~—The LDOCs and/or CoAs should be provided by the Laboratory, only to the relevant TA or RMA (if different) or WADA, upon request and should be provided within fifteen (15) days of the request, unless a different deadline is agreed upon with the ~~RMA or WADA,~~ respectively requesting ADO.

v. WADA shall monitor Laboratory reporting times on a regular basis (e.g., quarterly). If a Laboratory's reporting delays are considered extensive (e.g., more than 30% of Samples are not reported within recommended period without a valid reason, as determined by WADA - see also Comment to Article 5.3.6.4 c), the Laboratory will be requested to provide a Corrective Action Report (CAR) to remedy the situation, which will be evaluated by the Lab EAG. If the delays in reporting are not resolved to the satisfaction of the Lab EAG, then the Laboratory will be assigned penalty points as per the Points Scale Table (see TD PERF).

5.3.6.4.1 Reporting Requirements

a) The Laboratory shall record the test result for each individual *Sample* from *Signatories* or *WADA* in *ADAMS*.

[Comment to Article 5.3.6.4.1 a): Test results for samples from non-Signatories, except WADA, shall not be reported in ADAMS].

b) When reporting test results in *ADAMS*, the Laboratory shall include, in addition to the mandatory information stipulated in *ADAMS*, in the relevant *TDs*, *TLs* or LGs, and in the *ISO/IEC 17025* standard, the following:

i. The ~~specific gravity (SG)~~ of the urine Sample (ITP and “A” and “B” CPs).

ii. The name of the RMA, if provided.

iii. Relevant comments, if necessary, for proper interpretation of the test result or recommendations to the TA (for example, for *Target Testing* of the *Athlete*).

[Comment to Article 5.3.6.4.1 b): 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. 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 Analysis and whether an observed result is consistent with a set of reported conditions.]

- iv. Specific tests performed, in addition to the Laboratory routine Analytical Testing menu (e.g., ERAs, GC/C/IRMS, hGH, ~~blood—transfusions~~HBT, DNA, genomic profiling, etc.).
 - v. Any irregularities noted on Samples.
 - vi. Any refusal by the Athlete and/or ~~his/her~~their representative(s) or the Independent Witness, as applicable, to sign the Laboratory documentation for the “B” Sample opening, aliquoting or re-sealing procedures (see Article ~~5.3.4.2.2.3~~5.3.4.2.5).
- c) The Laboratory is not required to provide any additional Test Report, either in hard- copy or digital format, other than the submission of test results in ADAMS. All ADOs shall access the Test Reports of their Samples in ADAMS.
- ~~d) Upon~~However, upon request by ~~WADA~~the ADO, the Laboratory ~~shall~~may report a ~~summary of the results of analyses performed~~additional information directly to the ADO after reporting the test results in ADAMS (for example, estimated concentrations of Non-Threshold Substances).
- d) WADA may also request the Laboratory to report additional analytical data (e.g., reference population data) in a format specified by WADA. In addition, the Laboratory shall also provide

any information requested by WADA in relation to the Monitoring Program (Code Article 4.5).

- e) The Laboratory shall qualify the result(s) of the analysis in the ADAMS Test Report as:
 - i. AAF_± or
 - ii. ATF_± or
 - iii. Negative Finding_± or

[Comment 1 to Article 5.3.6.4.1 e): In cases when the TA confirms to the Laboratory the existence of an approved TUE for the Prohibited Substance, which is consistent with the PAAF results obtained in the ITP (see Art 5.3.4.2.2.2 c), the Laboratory shall report the result as a Negative Finding as instructed by the TA.]

- iv. Not Analyzed

[Comment 2 to Article 5.3.6.4.1 e): Any Sample received at the Laboratory and not subject to Analytical Testing for a valid, documented reason (as instructed by or agreed with the TA) such as Sample irregularities, intermediate Samples of a ~~Sample Collection Session~~ SCS, etc. (see Article 5.3.2).]

5.3.6.4.2 ~~5.3.6.4.1.1~~ Test Report for Non-Threshold Substances

- a) “A” Sample Test Report

- i. Non-Threshold Substances not subject to an MRL

≡ ~~•~~—The Laboratory shall report the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method present (i.e., identified) in the “A” Sample (in accordance with the identification and reporting requirements established in the TD IDCR, ~~TD MRPL~~, or other applicable ~~TDs~~, ~~TLs~~ TD or LGs/TL)_±.

[Comment 1 to Article ~~5.3.6.4.1~~ 5.3.6.4.2 a): When applicable, the Laboratory shall record in the ADAMS Test Report the specific ~~Metabolite(s)~~ or ~~Marker~~ Analyte(s) of the Non-Threshold Substance that were identified in the Sample.]

≡ ~~•~~—The Laboratory is not required to report concentrations for Non-Threshold Substances that are not subject to an MRL. However, the Laboratory should provide estimated concentrations, when possible and upon request by the TA, (or

RMA, if different) or WADA if the detected level of the Analyte(s) of the Non-Threshold Substance(s), ~~its Metabolite(s), or Marker(s)~~ may be relevant to the *Results Management* of an anti-doping case. In such instances, the Laboratory should indicate the estimated concentration while specifying that the concentration was estimated by ~~an Analytical Testing~~ Qualitative Procedure that has not been validated for quantitative purposes.

ii. Non-Threshold Substances subject to an MRL

= ~~•~~ The Laboratory shall report the *Prohibited Substance* when the relevant target Analyte(s) ⁴³²⁰ identified in the “A” *Sample* (in accordance with the TD IDCR or other applicable TD or TL) are present at an estimated concentration which is higher than the corresponding MRL (see TD MRPL);

= ~~•~~ The Laboratory shall report the estimated concentrations for Non-Threshold Substances subject to an MRL upon request by the TA, (or RMA, if different) or WADA. However, the Laboratory shall specify that the concentration was estimated by ~~an Analytical Testing~~ Qualitative Procedure that has not been validated for quantitative purposes.

Comment 2 to Article 5.3.6.4.2 a): If the reporting of the estimated concentration of a Non-Threshold Substance subject to an MRL, which is reported as AAF or ATF, has been previously agreed with the TA, RMA (if different) or WADA, then the Laboratory shall report the estimated concentration in the Comments section of the Test Report in ADAMS (and in the LDOC, if requested). Otherwise, if the request for reporting the estimated concentration is made by the TA, RMA (if different) or WADA after the reporting of the AAF or ATF in ADAMS, the Laboratory shall report

⁴³²⁰ The relevant target Analytes of a Non-Threshold Substance subject to an MRL are those Analyte(s) to which the MRL is applied (i.e., the *Prohibited Substance* and/or its *Metabolite(s)* and/or its *Marker(s)*, as defined in the TD MRPL).

[the estimated concentration in writing, and in the LDOC \(if requested\).](#)

b) "B" Sample Test Report

For Non-Threshold Substances, irrespective of whether they are subject to an *MRL*, the Laboratory Test Report for the "B" Sample shall only specify the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* present (*i.e.*, identified), at any level, in the "B" Sample (in accordance with the identification requirements established in the *TD IDCR*, ~~*TD MRPL*~~, or other applicable ~~*TDs*~~, ~~*TLs*~~ *TD* or ~~*LGS*~~ *TL*). The Laboratory is not required to estimate nor report the concentration of the Non-Threshold Substance in the "B" Sample.

[\[Comment to Article 5.3.6.4.2 b\): Where applicable, the Laboratory shall record in the ADAMS Test Report the specific Analyte\(s\) of the Non-Threshold Substance that were identified in the "B" Sample.\]](#)

5.3.6.4.3 ~~5.3.6.4.1.2~~-Test Report for Threshold Substances

a) "A" Sample Test Report

- i. For Threshold Substances, the Laboratory Test Report for the "A" Sample shall establish that the identified Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance ~~or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)~~ is present at a level of measured ~~analytical~~ property values (e.g., concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA) greater than the *DL* ~~(see *TD-DL*)~~, and/or that the Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance ~~or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)~~ is of exogenous origin.
- ii. In the event that the Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance, identified as such in the *Prohibited List* and the *TD DL*, is detected in the presence of a diuretic or masking agent, the Laboratory shall establish the presence (*i.e.*, the identity) of the ~~*Prohibited*~~ Analyte(s) of the Threshold Substance ~~and/or its Metabolite(s) and/or its Marker(s)~~ (in accordance with the *TD IDCR* or other applicable ~~*TDs*~~, ~~*TLs*~~ *TD* or ~~*LGS*~~ *TL*) and report it as an *AAF*, in addition

to the reporting of the diuretic(s) or masking agent(s). In such cases, the Laboratory is not required to report the estimated concentration of the Threshold Substance.

b) “B” *Sample* Test Report

i. Exogenous Threshold
Substances

The Laboratory Test Report for the “B” *Sample* shall only establish the presence (*i.e.*, the identity) of the Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance ~~or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)~~ (in accordance with the *TD* IDCR or other applicable ~~*TDs*, *TLs*~~*TD* or *LGS**TL*). The Laboratory is not required to estimate/quantify nor report the concentration(s) of the Threshold Substance.

ii. Endogenous Threshold
Substances

≡ ~~▪~~—The Laboratory Test Report for the “B” *Sample* shall establish that:

▪ ~~—~~The identified (in accordance with the *TD* IDCR or other applicable ~~*TDs*, *TLs*~~*TD* or *LGS**TL*) Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance ~~or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)~~ is present at a level of measured analytical property values (*e.g.*, concentration, ratio, score, or any other measurable analytical parameter, as defined by WADA), which is greater than the *DL*⁴⁴²¹, or

▪ ~~—~~The Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance ~~or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s)~~ is of exogenous origin.

≡ ~~▪~~—In the event that the Threshold Substance, identified as such in the *Prohibited List* and the *TD DL*, is detected in the presence of a diuretic or

⁴⁴²¹ The Thresholds for endogenous Threshold Substances have been established based on reference population statistics and already incorporate a guard band that reflects the uncertainty of the measurements. Therefore, the Threshold constitutes the *DL*. The assay MU shall not be added to the test result for reporting an *AAF* or an *ATF*.

masking agent, the Laboratory shall establish the presence (*i.e.*, the identity) of the Analyte(s) of the Prohibited Substance and/or its Metabolite(s) and/or or its Marker(s) (in accordance with the TD IDCR or other applicable TDs, TLs or TDs or TLs) and report it as an AAF, in addition to the reporting of the diuretic(s) or masking agent(s). In such cases, the Laboratory is not required to estimate nor report the concentration of the Threshold Substance in the B” Sample.

5.3.7 Storage of Samples ⁴⁵²²

5.3.7.1 Minimum Storage of Samples

- a) The Laboratory shall store Samples in a restricted and secure location under appropriate storage conditions and continuous chain of custody.
- b) The Laboratory shall maintain all chain of custody and other records (either as hard- copy or in digital format) pertaining to stored Samples.
- c) Samples shall be stored, at minimum, for the applicable ~~minimum~~ storage periods defined in Table 1 below after reporting all Sample results (“A” and “B”, if as applicable) in ADAMS and may be stored for a maximum of ten (10) years after the Sample collection date, unless Sample direct identifiers are removed for secondary use of the Sample(s) (see Article 5.3.8.2).
 - i. If the “B” Sample CP is not performed, the Laboratory may dispose of both the “A” and “B” Samples after the corresponding minimum storage time (see Table 1) following the reporting of the “A” Sample analytical result.
 - ii. However, if the “B” Sample CP is performed, then the Laboratory shall retain both the “A” and “B” Samples for the corresponding minimum storage time after reporting the “B” Sample analytical result.
- d) The Laboratory shall contact and inform the relevant TA and RMA (if different) when reaching the applicable minimum storage period before disposing of any Samples reported as an

⁴⁵²² This refers to “A” and “B” Samples and ABP Bloodblood Samples stored in Sample collection containers (urine collection bottles, blood collection tubes, DBS devices) and should not be confused with access to Aliquots, which should be accessible to analysts for the performance of Analytical Testing Procedures. However, minimum and maximum retention times apply to any Aliquot(s) of a Sample that remains after completion of the Analytical Testing.

AAF or an ATF.

- e) ~~e)~~ Samples shall be stored for longer than the minimum storage periods defined in Table 1 below if requested by the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA.
- f) ~~e)~~ If the Laboratory has been informed by the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA (in writing and within the applicable minimum storage period as defined in Table 1) that the analysis of a Sample is challenged, disputed or under investigation, the Laboratory shall retain both the “A” and “B” Samples until further notice by the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA, as applicable.

Table 1. Minimum Sample Storage Periods

Sample Matrix		Storage conditions ¹	Minimum Storage times ²		
			Negative Finding	Not Analyzed	AAF / ATF ³
Urine		Frozen • ≤ (-15°C or less)	6 3 months	3 months	6 months
Venous Blood	Whole Blood	Refrigerated	1 month	1 month	3 months
	Plasma ⁵⁴	Frozen • ≤ • -15°C or less up to 3 months	3 months	3 months	6 months
	Serum ⁵⁴	• -70°C or less for more than 3 months			
Capillary Blood	DBS ⁴⁵	Frozen • ≤ • -15°C or less	<u>6 months</u>	<u>6 months</u> ⁶	

¹ Or as otherwise established in a TD or TL.

² The Laboratory may charge storage costs to the TA (or RMA, if different) or WADA, as applicable, for the storage of Samples for periods longer than the stated minimum storage times. However, the Laboratory may store Samples beyond the applicable minimum storage times at their own discretion and expense. In such cases, the Laboratory shall inform the responsible TA. Any Further Analysis on these Samples will require the approval of the TA or WADA.

²³ If the “B” Sample CP is not performed, the Laboratory may dispose of both the “A” and “B” Samples after the corresponding minimum storage time following the reporting of the “A” Sample analytical result. However, if the “B” Sample CP is performed, then the Laboratory shall retain both the “A” and “B” Sample(s)/Samples for the corresponding minimum storage time after reporting the “B” Sample analytical result.

² Nevertheless, the Laboratory shall contact and inform the relevant TA and WADARMA (if different) before disposing of any Samples with reported as an AAF for which the TA (or RMA, if different) has not provided instructions regarding whether to perform the “B” CP (see Article 5.3.4.2.2.3) or ATF.

⁴ If the Analytical Testing has been performed on the cellular fraction of a DBS Sample, then the minimum storage periods established for whole (venous) blood Samples shall be followed.

⁶

⁴ Following the conclusion by the Laboratory of a PAAF in a plasma or serum “A” Sample, the Laboratory shall transfer the corresponding “B” Sample tube to freezing storage at -70 °C or less. After the “B” Samples is opened for CP aliquoting, the re-sealed “B” Sample shall be returned to storage at -70°C or less.

⁵ If the Analytical Testing has been performed on the cellular fraction of a DBS Sample, then the minimum storage periods established for whole blood Samples shall be followed.

⁶ Not Analyzed DBS Samples shall be stored, at a minimum, for the storage period requested by the TA. The TA shall be responsible for any costs associated with an extended DBS Sample storage beyond three (3) months.

5.3.7.2 ~~5.3.7.1~~ Long-term Storage of Samples

At the direction of the TA (or RMA, if different) or *WADA*, or at the Laboratory's own decision and expense (in which case the Laboratory shall inform the TA) any urine or serum/plasma/DBS *Sample* may be stored in long-term storage (*i.e.*, beyond the minimum storage periods established in Article 5.3.7) for up to ten (10) years after the *Sample* collection date for the purpose of Further Analysis (see Article 5.3.4.3).

Sample(s) may be stored in long-term storage under the custody of a Laboratory or transferred to another Fit-for-Purpose facility. The TA shall retain the *Sample* collection records pertaining to all stored *Samples* for the duration of *Sample* storage.

a) Laboratories as *Sample* Custodians

- i. The Laboratory shall ensure that *Samples* are stored according to established protocols in a secure location in the Laboratory's permanent controlled zone and under continuous chain of custody.
- ii. The written request from the TA (or RMA, if different) or *WADA* for long-term storage of *Samples* shall be properly documented.
- iii. *Samples* may also be transported for long-term storage to a specialized, secure *Sample* storage facility, which is located outside the Laboratory's permanent controlled zone and is under the responsibility of the Laboratory or may be transported to another Laboratory.

~~• If the external *Sample* storage facility is not covered by the Laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation ~~(or ISO 15189, as applicable for ABP Laboratories)~~, then the subcontracted external storage facility shall be Fit-for-Purpose and have its own ISO accreditation or certification (*e.g.*, 17025, 20387, 9001);~~

~~• The transfer of the *Samples* to the external long-term storage facility or Laboratory shall be recorded;~~

~~• If *Sample(s)* are to be transported for storage at a location outside the secured area of the Laboratory that first analyzed the *Sample(s)* (which is not part of the Laboratory's accredited area), and if the *Sample(s)* are not within the immediate supervision of a Laboratory staff member throughout the transfer, the Laboratory shall secure the "A" *Sample(s)* to be shipped either by re-sealing the individual "A" *Sample* container(s) with a tamper-evident sealing system, which has similar capabilities for security and integrity as the original sealing system, or by sealing the box~~

in which the *Sample(s)* are shipped in a manner that maintains *Sample* integrity and chain of custody. Neither the *Athlete* nor ~~his or her~~their representative nor an Independent Witness is required to be present for this procedure.

[Comment to Article 5.3.7.15.3.7.2 a): For example, Sample(s) may be resealed with new resealing systems (e.g., new bottlecaps) produced by the manufacturer of an appropriate Sample collection equipment that replicates the security and tamper-evident functionality of the original seal. The resealing system of shipped "A" Sample(s) shall be tamper evident.]

- ii. ~~▪~~ "B" *Sample(s)* to be shipped shall be individually sealed, either in the original, sealed "B" *Sample* container(s) or, if previously opened, by re-sealing the individual "B" *Sample* container(s) with a tamper-evident sealing system, which has similar capabilities for security and integrity as the original sealing system. The resealing of the "B" *Sample(s)*, if necessary, shall be witnessed by either the *Athlete* or ~~his/her~~their representative or by an appointed Independent Witness.
- iii. ~~▪~~ During transport and long-term storage, *Sample(s)* shall be stored at a temperature appropriate to maintain the integrity of the *Sample(s)*. In any anti-doping rule violation case, the issue of the *Sample's* transportation or storage temperature shall be considered where failure to maintain an appropriate temperature could have caused the *AAF* or other result upon which the anti-doping rule violation is based.
- iv. The Laboratory shall retain all LCOC 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)~~Analytes of *Prohibited Substance(s)* or ~~Marker(s)~~Markers of ~~Prohibited Substance(s) or Use of Prohibited Method(s)~~ (e.g., full-scan mass spectrometry data) as detailed in Article 5.3.4.3.
- v. If *Sample(s)* are transported to another Laboratory for long-term storage, the *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 TA, either as originals or copies.

b) IAADO as *Sample* Custodian

Sample(s) may also be transported for long-term storage to a Fit-for-Purpose, secure *Sample* storage facility, which is under the responsibility of the IAADO that has ownership over the *Samples*, or under the responsibility of a DTP designated by the ADO for the storage of the Samples (while the ADO retains ownership of the Samples).

i. The external storage facility shall have its own ISO accreditation or certification (e.g., 17025, 20387, 9001) and shall maintain security requirements comparable to those applicable to a Laboratory.

= ~~•~~ The IAADO/DTP shall ensure that *Samples* are stored according to established protocols in a secure location under continuous chain of custody_{7.2}.

= ~~•~~ The IAADO's written request to the Laboratory for the transfer of the *Sample(s)* to long-term storage shall be properly documented_{7.2}.

= ~~•~~ The transfer of the *Samples* to the external long-term storage facility shall also be recorded_{7.2}.

= ~~•~~ The Laboratory shall secure the *Sample(s)* for transportation to the long-term storage facility as described above.

ii. The Laboratory shall retain all LCOC and technical records (as per ISO/IEC 17025) pertaining to all *Samples* transferred for long-term storage 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.

iii. The Laboratory shall transfer the *Sample*'s external chain of custody and other non-analytical records to the IAADO, either as originals or copies, immediately or upon request.

5.3.8 Secondary Use or Disposal of *Samples* and Aliquots

The Laboratory shall maintain Management System procedure(s) pertaining to the secondary use of *Samples* or Aliquots for research or *Quality Assurance*, as well as for the disposal of *Samples* and Aliquots.

The requirements of this Article 5.3.8 apply *mutatis mutandis* to an ADO that takes custody of *Samples* for long-term storage.

When the minimum applicable *Sample* storage period has expired (see Table 1 in Article 5.3.7), and neither the TA (or RMA, if different) 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, or if the Laboratory has not made its own decision to keep the Samples for long-term storage, the Laboratory shall do one of the following with the Sample(s) and Aliquots as soon as practicable:

5.3.8.1 Disposal of the Sample(s) and Aliquots

The disposal of Samples and Aliquots shall be recorded under the LCOC.

5.3.8.2 Secondary use of Samples and Aliquots for Research and Quality Assurance Purposes

- a) Before analyzing Samples and/or assessing Analytical Data for research or Quality Assurance, direct identifiers shall be removed or irreversibly altered as to prevent Samples and Analytical Data from being traced back to a particular Person (see Code Article 6.3).
- b) Only after the removal or irreversible change of identifiers, may a Sample or Aliquot be used for:
 - i. Research, only if the Athlete's has consented to the use of their Sample for research; or

[Comment to Article 5.3.8.2 b): Athlete consent for research, as declared in the DCF or as obtained by other means, shall be recorded in the Laboratory's documentation for reference.]

- ii. Quality Assurance, for which Athlete's consent is not required (see also Comment to Code Article 6.3).
- c) The use of Samples and Aliquots for the purposes of this Article 5.3.8.2 is subject to the following conditions:
 - i. The Laboratory shall respect Code Articles 6.3 and 19, and the ISL Code of Ethics requirements related to research, types of permitted research, and respect of ethical standards for research or Quality Assurance studies involving human subjects.
 - ii. The Laboratory shall not make any attempt to re-identify an Athlete from Samples or Aliquots used for the purposes of this Article 5.3.8.2 or data arising from any research or Quality Assurance analysis.
 - iii. The Laboratory shall consult the applicable WADA guidelines, national regulations, guidance, or authorities to determine whether a study should be considered as falling under research or Quality Assurance.

[Comment to Article 5.3.8.2 c): If the Laboratory is unsure whether a study can proceed without Athlete consent after consulting the foregoing sources, the Laboratory shall consult ~~with~~ WADA].

- d) In the event the Laboratory wishes to transfer Sample(s) or Aliquots to be used for the purposes of this Article 5.3.8.2 to another Laboratory or a third-party research institution or group, or wishes to partner with another Laboratory or research institution or group for the purpose of an Article 5.3.8.2 study, the Laboratory shall subject the receiving party to the conditions described in this Article 5.3.8.2 by way of a written agreement and shall prohibit the receiving party from further transferring any Sample(s) or Aliquots or related data to another party.

5.3.9 Complaints ²³

The Laboratory shall handle complaints in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025.

5.3.10 ~~5.3.9~~ **Control of Nonconformities in Analytical Testing** ²³

The Laboratory shall have policies and procedures that shall be implemented when any aspect of its Analytical Testing does not comply with set requirements.

- a) Any nonconformities in Analytical Testing shall be recorded and kept as part of the documentation of the Sample(s) involved.
- b) Risk Minimization:
- i. Laboratories shall take corrective actions in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025.
 - ii. When conducting a corrective action investigation, the Laboratory shall perform and record a thorough RCA of the nonconformity.
- c) Improvement: The Laboratory shall maintain, and when appropriate improve, the effectiveness of its Management System in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025-

~~5.3.10~~ **Complaints**

~~Complaints shall be handled in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025.~~

5.4 Management Requirements ²³

5.4.1 Organization

Within the framework of ISO/IEC 17025, the Laboratory shall be considered as a testing laboratory.

²³ While Articles 5.3.9, 5.3.10 and 5.4.1 – 5.4.5 are described for application by Laboratories in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 (for testing laboratories), they are also relevant, where applicable, for ABP Laboratories within the framework of ISO 15189 (for medical laboratories).

5.4.2 Management Reviews

~~Management~~The Laboratory shall conduct management reviews ~~shall be conducted~~ to meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.

5.4.3 Document Control

The control of documents that make up the Laboratory's Management System shall meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025.

- a) The Laboratory Director (or designee) shall approve the Management System documentation and all other documents used by Laboratory staff members involved in Analytical Testing.
- b) The Laboratory shall implement a procedure in its Management System to ensure that the contents of ISL, ~~TDs, TLs~~ and LGs/TLs are incorporated into the Laboratory's SOPs by the applicable effective date and that implementation is completed, recorded, and assessed for compliance.
 - i. If this is not possible, the Laboratory shall send a written request for an extension beyond the applicable effective date for consideration by WADA.
 - ii. Any failure by the Laboratory to implement mandatory requirements by the established effective date, without a prior approval by WADA, shall be considered a noncompliance and may affect the Laboratory's accreditation ~~or approval~~ status.

c) The Laboratory should also consider implementing the guidance of best practice provided in LGs and TNs in its Management System and SOPs.

5.4.4 Control of Data and ~~Storage of Technical Records~~Information Management

- a) The Laboratory shall keep a copy of all *Sample* records to the extent needed to produce LDOCs or CoAs, in accordance with the *TD LDOC*, in a secure storage until *Sample* disposal or anonymization (see Article 5.3.8).
- b) In addition, this information shall be stored for ten (10) years from collection date for all *Sample* data and chain-of-custody information related to the *ABP* (e.g., hematological, ~~and~~ steroid profile *Markers*).

5.4.5 Cooperation with Customers and with WADA

~~Cooperation~~The Laboratory shall cooperate with customers ~~shall be handled~~ in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 ~~(or ISO 15189, for ABP Laboratories)~~.

- a) Ensuring Responsiveness to WADA

The Laboratory Director or ~~his/her~~their designee shall:

- i. Ensure adequate communication with WADA in a timely manner.

- ii. Provide complete, appropriate, and timely explanatory information as requested by WADA.
- iii. Report to WADA any unusual circumstances or information regarding Analytical Testing, patterns of irregularities in Samples, or potential Use of new substances.
- iv. Report to WADA any disruption in the application of mandatory Analytical Testing Procedures (see TD ATP) that may significantly affect the timely reporting of Test results. This includes providing the reason(s) for the temporary unavailability of the Test Method, actions necessary to resolve the situation, and if applicable, which Laboratory(-ies) have been subcontracted to perform the analysis.
- v. ~~iv.~~ Provide documentation to WADA (~~{~~e.g., Management System documentation, SOPs, contracts (not including commercial or financial information) with Signatories, or with SCAs or DTPs working on behalf of Signatories~~}~~) 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.

b) Ensuring Responsiveness to TA and/or RMA

- i. The Laboratory Director shall be familiar with the TA rules and the Prohibited List.
- ii. The Laboratory Director shall interact with the TA and/or RMA regarding 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 TA and/or RMA 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 TA and/or RMA when requested or when there is a potential for misunderstanding of any aspect of the Analytical Testing process, Laboratory Test Report, CoA or LDOC;~~;~~

~~=~~ ~~▪~~ If requested by the TA and/or RMA, the Laboratory shall provide advice and/or opinion to the TA and/or RMA regarding the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods included in the Analytical Testing Procedures.

c) Laboratory Expert Opinions

- i. ~~c)~~ ~~Provide~~The Laboratory shall provide evidence and/or expert testimony on ~~any~~ test ~~result~~results or ~~report~~reports produced by the Laboratory as required in administrative, arbitration, or legal proceedings.

- ii. ~~i.~~—The requests ~~from such~~for expert ~~testimonies shall originate, in writing, testimony~~ from the TA, RMA (if different), WADA or hearing bodies as part of the *Results Management* process shall be made in writing.
 - iii. ~~ii.~~—The Laboratory shall not provide expert testimony directly to *Athletes* or *Athletes'* representatives, including their legal counsels.
 - iv. The Laboratory may refuse to provide the requested expertise, if it falls outside its competence, knowledge or experience.
 - v. Any expert opinion provided by the Laboratory shall be in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements.
- d) Responding to any complaint submitted by a TA or RMA concerning the Laboratory and its operation.
- i. As required by ISO/IEC 17025, the Laboratory shall actively monitor the quality of the services provided to the relevant *ADOs*, including the introduction of an annual questionnaire to ~~clients~~customers to assess their satisfaction (or otherwise) with the performance of the Laboratory.
 - ii. There should be documentation that the TA or RMA concerns have been incorporated into the Laboratory's Management System where appropriate.

6.0 WADA ~~Laboratory and ABP~~ Laboratory Monitoring and Performance Evaluation Activities

WADA shall monitor Laboratory accreditation or ABP Laboratory approval status by reviewing their compliance with the applicable requirements listed in the ISL and related ~~TDs, TLs~~ and LGs/TLs, as well as by monitoring their performance in the EQAS and during routine Analytical Testing.

6.1 WADA ~~Laboratory and ABP~~ Laboratory Monitoring

WADA shall monitor the compliance and performance of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories through a series of monitoring and assessment activities, which include but are not limited to:

- a) The WADA EQAS Program.
- b) ~~Laboratory and ABP~~ Laboratory Assessments, and
- c) Removal of ~~Samples~~ for analysis, Further Analysis or Quality Assessment Assurance purposes.

6.1.1 WADA EQAS External Quality Assessment Scheme

~~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 normative standards (e.g., ISL, TDs, TLs and LGs), 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 Laboratory Analytical Testing Procedures. WADA is committed to conduct its EQAS to the highest standard and to ensure that it meets the goals and needs of its stakeholders, including the EQAS Participants, in accordance with the requirements of the ISO/IEC 17043 standard (Conformity Assessment – General Requirements for the Competence of Proficiency Testing Providers).~~

~~WADA regularly distributes through its subcontracted EQAS sample provider(s) urine or blood EQAS samples (including blind, double-blind and educational EQAS samples) to Laboratories and, when applicable, to probationary laboratories to continually monitor their capabilities, to evaluate their proficiency, and to improve test result uniformity between Laboratories. In addition, WADA distributes EQAS samples to Candidate Laboratories and Probationary laboratories as part of Pre-Probationary Tests (PPT) and Final Accreditation Tests (FAT), respectively (see Articles 4.1.2.6 and 4.1.3.10).~~

~~As part of its Laboratory monitoring activities, and with the main purpose of assisting Laboratories in their continuous improvement of performance, WADA~~

may distribute additional EQAS Samples to Laboratories according, but not limited to, the following criteria (or other valid reasons, as determined by *WADA*):

- a) ~~To monitor the effectiveness of corrective action implementation after questionable or unsatisfactory performance in *WADA EQAS* or in routine *Analytical Testing*.~~
- b) ~~As part of *WADA Laboratory* assessments (see Article 6.1.2).~~
- c) ~~During *Major Events* (see Article 4.3.1.2).~~
- d) ~~When substantiated intelligence information is received by *WADA* indicating questionable or unsatisfactory *Laboratory* performance.~~
- e) ~~To assess *Laboratory* competence in applying a specific *Analytical Testing Procedure*, which is not part of the *Laboratory's* routine *Analytical Testing* menu, when there are an insufficient number of *Samples* received for analysis.~~

~~*Laboratories* and *ABP Laboratories* also participate in the *EQAS* for the *ABP* blood analysis on a regular basis (e.g., monthly). *WADA* subcontracts this *ABP EQAS* program to an ISO/IEC 17043-accredited~~

Laboratories are required to participate in proficiency testing or other inter-laboratory comparisons to monitor their performance by comparison of their results with the results of other Laboratories. In this regard, the EQAS is a valuable proficiency testing program for Laboratories to achieve this external Proficiency Test Provider quality control surveillance.

For full details on the *WADA EQAS*, including types, number, and composition of EQAS samples, as well as *Laboratory* requirements for the analysis of EQAS samples and reporting of EQAS results, refer to the *TD EQAS*.

6.1.2 Laboratory and *ABP* Laboratory Assessments

WADA reserves the right to inspect and assess ~~*Laboratories* or *ABP*~~ *Laboratories* by conducting document audits and/or on-site and/or remote (on-line) assessments at any time. In addition, *WADA* performs assessments of Candidate *Laboratories* laboratories and Probationary laboratories as part of PPT and FAT, respectively (see Articles ~~4.1.2.6~~ 4.1.2.7 and ~~4.1.3.10~~ 4.1.3.8).

As part of an announced or unannounced *Laboratory* ~~or *ABP Laboratory*~~ assessment Assessment, *WADA* retains the right to request copies of *Laboratory* documentation, request the analysis of EQAS samples and/or request Further Analysis of selected "A" and/or "B" *Samples* either on-site or in a Laboratory(-ies) selected by *WADA*.

6.1.2.1 Types of *Laboratory* Assessments

WADA ~~*Laboratory* and *ABP*~~ *Laboratory* Assessments fall into one of the following two (2) categories:

- a) Assessments Related to Laboratory Accreditation or ~~*ABP*~~ Approval Procedures

This type of assessment is conducted in relation (but not limited) to the following Laboratory accreditation or ABP Laboratory approval procedures:

- i. PPT of Candidate Laboratories (see Article ~~4.1.2.6~~4.1.2.7).
 - ii. FAT of Probationary Laboratories (see Article ~~4.1.3.10~~4.1.3.8).
 - iii. Laboratory preparation for Analytical Testing during Major Events (see Article 4.3.1.1).
 - iv. ~~Imposition of an (provisional)~~(Provisional) ATR or (Provisional) Suspension of a Laboratory ~~or~~ (see ~~Articles 7.1.1.3 and 7.2~~Article 7.1.1).
 - v. Suspension of an ABP Laboratory (see Article 7.6).
- b) Assessments Related to WADA's Regular ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory Monitoring Activities

As part of WADA's mandate to monitor ~~Laboratory and ABP~~ Laboratory performance, WADA has implemented a program of regular assessments of ~~accredited and ABP approved laboratories~~Laboratories. The assessments are aimed at evaluating Laboratory operations and, when needed, provide guidance to strengthen laboratory performance and ensure compliance with the ISL and related TDs, and TLs ~~and~~ LGs.

Scheduling of Laboratory ~~and ABP Laboratory assessments~~Assessments is done in consultation with the WADA Lab EAG and shall be guided by the following principles:

- i. Prioritization of assessments shall be based on ~~laboratory~~Laboratory performance and compliance with WADA standards, including (but not limited to):
 - ~~▪~~ EQAS and routine Analytical Testing performance;₂
 - ~~▪~~ Failure to implement mandatory analytical procedures, or issues with Laboratory operational environment (e.g., lack of independence, ~~clients~~customers, low number of Samples analyzed, insufficient R&D activities)₂;
 - ~~▪~~ Intelligence information received by WADA may also trigger a Laboratory ~~assessment~~Assessment.
- ii. WADA's objective is to perform an assessment of each ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory within a reasonable time frame. However, a Laboratory ~~or ABP Laboratory~~ may be assessed more or less frequently in consideration of point i. above and as determined by WADA.



WADA shall inform the Laboratories about which Laboratories were assessed, ~~and the reasons for the assessment,~~ on an annual basis.

6.1.2.2 Assessment Requirements

a) Assessment Team

WADA shall appoint an Assessment Team consisting of a Lead Assessor (Team Leader, who shall be a WADA staff member) and, where required, a suitable number of Technical Experts for the scope of the assessment.

i. In addition to WADA representative(s), the Assessment Team will include members of the Lab EAG and, where appropriate, external Technical Experts (for example, members of ~~WADA technical working groups~~ Technical Working Groups).

ii. The Assessment Team members may include Laboratory Directors or scientists from other Laboratories.

iii. In addition, ~~within the framework of the WADA ILAC cooperation~~, WADA may invite representative(s) of the ~~Accreditation Body, AB~~ responsible for the Laboratory's ~~or ABP Laboratory's~~ ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189, as applicable to ABP Laboratories) accreditation, as observers during part(s) or the entire duration of the assessment.

For announced assessments, WADA shall inform the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory, in advance, of the WADA Assessment Team composition, as well as the invited ~~Accreditation Body AB~~ observers (if applicable). Thereby, the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory will be provided the opportunity to lodge objection(s), if any, to the appointment of any (non-WADA staff) Assessment Team member(s) or ~~Accreditation Body AB~~ observer(s) with reasonable justification (e.g., perceived conflicts of interest). WADA shall consider the objection(s) raised and reserves the right to reject the objection if determined to be unfounded.

b) Assessment Agenda

For an announced assessment, WADA shall also provide the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory, in advance, a draft Assessment Agenda, as well as requests to provide Laboratory ~~or ABP~~ ~~Laboratory~~ documentation (e.g., Laboratory ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation certificate and ~~scope~~ Scope of ~~accreditation~~ Accreditation, most recent ISO/IEC 17025 ~~assessment report~~ Assessment Report, Laboratory staff list and organizational chart, list of RMs/RCs, Analytical Method Validation Reports and Management System documentation, etc.).

c) Assessment Report

Following the conduct of an assessment, WADA shall provide an Assessment Report with the outcomes of the assessment, including any identified nonconformities for the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory to implement the necessary improvements. Identified nonconformities shall be addressed by the Laboratory ~~or ABP~~ ~~Laboratory~~ and corrective measures reported to WADA within thirty (30) days, or as otherwise indicated by WADA. For further evaluation of Laboratory nonconformities, refer to the TD PERF.

6.1.3 Removal of Samples by WADA

a) Removal of Samples for Analysis or Further Analysis

- i. Within the context of an investigation or Laboratory performance monitoring activity (for example, during an on-site WADA Laboratory assessment), WADA, initially at its expense, may remove Sample(s) from a Laboratory (see Code Article 6.8) to conduct ~~Further Analysis, or analysis of the Sample (if the analytical results for that Sample have not yet been reported~~ or Further Analysis (see also Article 5.3.4.3) for the purpose described in Code Article 6.2. In such cases, unless there are exceptional circumstances (as determined by WADA), WADA shall notify the TA, which shall retain ownership of the Sample(s) as per Article 10.2.1 of the IST.

[Comment to Article 6.1.3a): If Laboratory nonconformities are revealed with respect to the Analytical Testing of any Sample, WADA retains the right to recover the expenses incurred in connection with the removal, shipping and analysis or Further Analysis of the Samples from the Laboratory.]

- ii. WADA, at its discretion, may delegate an observer to monitor the removal 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 Laboratory(-ies) selected by WADA.
- iii. 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).
- ~~iv. In connection with its monitoring of Laboratory performance, WADA may direct Further Analysis of a Sample which has resulted in a Code Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge before the case has been finally resolved and without consent of the Athlete or approval from a hearing body as established in Code Article 6.5, provided that the analytical result from that Further Analysis cannot be used against the Athlete (for example, re-analysis of Samples which a Laboratory has reported as AAFs when the Laboratory has been determined to have reported False AAF(s) using the same Analytical Method).~~

b) Removal of *Samples* for Laboratory Quality Assessment

WADA may also direct the re-analysis of de-identified *Samples*, which have met the conditions described in Article 5.3.8.2, for purposes of Laboratory Quality ~~Assurance~~Assessment and education, including the implementation of a system of transfer of *Samples* between Laboratories. In this regard, the number of *Samples* directed by WADA for re-analysis may vary.

[Comment to Article 6.1.3b): A transfer of Samples between Laboratories shall apply only to Samples collected by Signatories.]

6.1.4 WADA Laboratory Monitoring and Assessment during a Major Event

WADA may choose, at its sole discretion, to have one (1) or more observer(s) in the Laboratory during the Major Event. The Laboratory Director and staff shall provide full cooperation and access to the WADA observer(s).

WADA, in conjunction with the MEO or relevant International Federation, may submit double-blind EQAS samples to the Laboratory. The satisfactory analysis of the double-blind EQAS samples is a mandatory requirement for the performance of Analytical Testing during a Major Event (see Article 4.3.1.2).

6.2 Evaluation of Laboratory Nonconformities

The WADA system of ~~Laboratory and ABP~~ Laboratory EQAS and routine Analytical Testing performance evaluation has been developed with the objective of setting a transparent and balanced evaluation of Laboratory, Probationary ~~Laboratory~~laboratory and ABP Laboratory operations. It is based on the principle of proportionality and is focused on improving Analytical Testing capabilities and, in the case of Probationary ~~Laboratories~~laboratories, their readiness for obtaining WADA accreditation. It is ultimately aimed at strengthening, and maintaining confidence in, the anti-doping Laboratory system for the benefit of clean *Athletes*.

Laboratories shall implement remedial actions when any aspect in the conduct of Laboratory activities does not conform with the established procedures and requirements of the ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO/IEC 15189, if applicable, for an ABP Laboratory), the ISL, or its associated ~~TDs, TIs~~ and TIs. Where applicable, Laboratories should also consider implementing remedial actions to address deviations from recommendations of best practice incorporated in LGs or TNs.

For full details on the WADA Laboratory Performance Evaluation Procedures, including the classification of nonconformities, the process of review of Laboratory corrective action(s) to remedy nonconformities, the evaluation of False AAFs and False Negative Findings, and the WADA ~~Penalty~~ Point Scale System, refer to the *TD PERF*.

7.0 Laboratory and ABP Laboratory Disciplinary Procedures

WADA shall regularly review the compliance of Laboratories with the mandatory requirements listed in the ISL and related *TDs* and *TLs*. In addition, WADA shall also conduct an annual review of EQAS results and of relevant routine Analytical Testing issues reported to WADA by stakeholders to assess the overall performance of each Laboratory and to decide its accreditation or ABP approval status.

Compliance with all the requirements established in ~~Article~~Articles 4.1.4.2 and 4.2.3.2, including satisfactory performance by a Laboratory in the EQAS and in routine Analytical Testing, as determined by WADA, is a critical requirement for the maintenance of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or ABP approval, respectively.

7.1 Withdrawal of WADA Accreditation

A Laboratory's WADA accreditation may be suspended or revoked, or subject to an ATR, whenever the Laboratory fails to comply with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs*, or where the Suspension, Revocation or ATR is otherwise required in order to protect the World Anti-Doping Program (e.g., integrity of the *Samples*, the Analytical Testing process or the interests of the Anti-Doping Community) – see also TD PERF.

7.1.1 ATR Analytical Testing Restriction or Suspension of WADA Accreditation

7.1.1.1 Laboratory Noncompliances ~~Leading to ATR~~that May Lead to Analytical Testing Restriction or Suspension of WADA Accreditation

~~Noncompliances with the ISL that may lead to~~The Lab EAG shall recommend an ATR or the Suspension include of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation based on, but ~~are~~ not limited to, the following noncompliance(s):

- a) Noncompliance(s) with the ISL Code of Ethics.
- b) Suspension, or withdrawal of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.
- c) Accumulation of the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or Analytical Testing, as determined by the application of the Points Scale Table described in the ~~TD on Laboratory Performance Evaluation~~, TD PERF.
- d) Reporting of a False AAF with *Consequences* for an *Athlete*.
- e) Failure to establish and/or maintain administrative and operational independence as described in Article 4.1.4.2.5.

- f) Repeated reporting of False Adverse Analytical Findings (AAFs) and/or False Negative Findings:

[Comment 1 to Article 7.1.1.1 f): Lab EAG recommendations for imposition of an ATR or Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation are made in consideration of the number of false analytical findings reported by the Laboratory, irrespective of the total number of penalty points accumulated during this period (i.e., after consideration of any applicable penalty point deductions) or whether the Laboratory has satisfactorily corrected the noncompliances.]

- i. The reporting of two (2) or more independent False AAFs in the EQAS per twelve (12)-month period, or
- ii. The reporting of three (3) or more independent *False AAFs*, including EQAS and routine Analytical Testing, per twelve (12)-month period, or
- iii. The reporting of three (3) or more independent False Negative Findings in the EQAS per twelve (12)-month period, or
- iv. The reporting of four (4) or more independent False Negative Findings, including EQAS and routine Analytical Testing, per twelve (12)-month period, or
- v. Any combination of four (4) or more independent False AAFs and False Negative Findings, including EQAS and routine Analytical Testing, per twelve (12)-month period.

[Comment 2 to Article 7.1.1.1 f): Noncompliant analytical findings, as detailed above, are determined to be independent, if produced by different and unrelated root causes (based on a satisfactory RCA investigation), as determined by the Lab EAG.]

- g) Failure to implement a TD or TL by the effective date without prior approval by WADA.
- h) Failure to comply with any of the requirements or standards listed in the ISL and/or TDs and/or TLs.
- i) Serious and repeated noncompliances with results reporting timelines (e.g., frequent significant delays in meeting the recommended twenty (20) days reporting deadline without informing the responsible TAs or based on invalid reasons such as noncompliances with the implementation of mandatory requirements of the ISL, TDs or TLs) (see also Article 5.3.6.4c).
- j) Failure to take appropriate corrective action after an unsatisfactory performance during routine Analytical Testing or in a blind EQAS or double-blind EQAS round.
- k) Failure to take appropriate corrective ~~action~~ actions, within a reasonable timeframe (as determined by WADA), for ISL and/or TD and/or TL noncompliance(s) identified from WADA Laboratory assessment(s).

- l) Failure to analyze the minimum number of *Samples* indicated in Article 4.1.4.2.8.
- m) Failure to cooperate with *WADA* or the relevant TA or RMA in providing documentation.
- n) Laboratory staff and/or management issues, including but not limited to:
 - i. Major changes in senior Laboratory management positions (e.g., Laboratory Director, Certifying Scientist(s), Quality Manager) without proper and timely notification to *WADA*.
 - ii. Failure to appoint a Laboratory Director or other senior management positions (e.g., Quality Manager) within a reasonable timeline.
 - iii. Failure to guarantee the competence and/or proper training of scientific staff including, for example, the qualification of analysts as Certifying Scientists (see Article ~~5.2.2.3~~5.2.2.4).
 - iv. 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.
- o) Failure to implement and document adequate R&D and Sharing of Knowledge activities.
- p) Loss of sufficient Laboratory support and resources that affects the quality and/or viability of the Laboratory, as determined by *WADA*.
- q) A high number of major noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs* identified during *WADA* Laboratory assessments~~Assessments~~ which demonstrates an unacceptable risk in the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of test results by the Laboratory.
- r) Failure to cooperate in a *WADA* enquiry in relation to the activities of the Laboratory.

7.1.1.2 Suspension of Accreditation and ~~ATR~~Analytical Testing Restriction

Upon recommendation by the Lab EAG, the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee may suspend a Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation or impose an ATR against a Laboratory in cases of major noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs* based on the Laboratory's performance during the EQAS and/or during routine Analytical Testing (see Article 7.1.1.1).

Unless otherwise determined by WADA, a Laboratory's WADA accreditation shall be subject to a Suspension, and not to an ATR, when the sanction imposed on the Laboratory impacts Analytical Methods or target Analytes that are included in the Laboratory's standard IC or OOC Analytical Testing menus, because it would affect the analysis of all respective urine and/or blood Samples received by the Laboratory.

[Comment 1 to Article 7.1.1.2: If WADA determines that the noncompliance(s) leading to a Suspension or ATR does not affect the Laboratory's ability to analyze blood ABP ~~Samples for the ABP~~ or to operate as an APMU, then the Laboratory may, at WADA's discretion, continue operating in such a capacity. In such cases, WADA will inform the Laboratory accordingly.]

7.1.1.3 ~~Immediate Provisional Suspension or Immediate Provisional ATR~~ Cessation of Analytical Testing

~~The Lab EAG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that a Laboratory be subject to an immediate Provisional Suspension or immediate provisional ATR if~~

If a Laboratory has reported a False AAF with Consequences for an Athlete.

~~In such cases,~~ the Laboratory shall immediately cease all affected analytical activities and inform its ~~clients that it has been provisionally suspended or subjected to a provisional ATR~~ customers. The Laboratory shall implement satisfactory corrective action(s) to resolve the nonconformity within a reasonable period (~~i.e., within ten (10) days during routine Analytical Testing, or during Major Events, within forty eight (48) hours of~~ after notification of the False AAF (see Article 7.7) TD PERF).

- a) If the nonconformity is satisfactorily resolved within the established timeframe, WADA nevertheless reserves the right to send extra EQAS samples (at the Laboratory's expense) and/or perform an assessment of the Laboratory ~~before lifting the Provisional Suspension or provisional ATR~~ (also at the Laboratory's expense) before resuming Analytical Testing, at WADA's discretion, and will use best efforts to notify the Laboratory of such decision in an expedited manner.
- b) If the nonconformity is not satisfactorily resolved within the established timeframe, as determined by the Lab EAG, then the Lab EAG shall recommend the Suspension or ATR of the Laboratory, as applicable. The Laboratory cessation of Analytical Testing shall remain ~~subject to a Provisional Suspension or provisional ATR~~ effective until the later of:
 - i. The date of the final decision by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee, or

- ii. The date of the final decision rendered by CAS should the Laboratory appeal the sanction.

In this instance:

- a) No right of challenge to the Disciplinary Committee (DC)

The Laboratory has no right to challenge to the DC the Lab EAG's recommendation ~~to the DC~~ to impose an ATR or a Suspension against the Laboratory pursuant to this Article 7.1.1.3.

- b) Right of appeal to CAS

The Laboratory may appeal to CAS (in accordance with Article 7.1.5) the decision by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to impose an ATR or a Suspension pursuant to this Article 7.1.1.3.

This right of appeal to CAS shall not apply if the final decision rendered by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee is based on the Laboratory's acceptance of the recommendation for an ATR or a Suspension.

7.1.1.4 ATR Analytical Testing Restriction and Suspension of Accreditation – No Disciplinary Proceedings

If a Laboratory has accumulated the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or Analytical Testing (as per the Points Scale Table described in the TD PERF), the Lab EAG shall make a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that the Laboratory be subject to an ATR or Suspension, as applicable and as determined by the Lab EAG. ~~In this instance,~~

- a) No right of challenge to the ~~DC~~ Disciplinary Committee

The Laboratory has no right to challenge the Lab EAG's recommendation to the DC to impose an ATR or a Suspension against the Laboratory pursuant to this Article 7.1.1.4.

- b) Right of appeal to CAS

The Laboratory may appeal to CAS (in accordance with Article 7.1.5) the decision by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to impose an ATR or a Suspension pursuant to this Article 7.1.1.4.

This right of appeal to CAS shall not apply if the final decision rendered by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee is based on the Laboratory's acceptance of the recommendation for an ATR or a Suspension.

7.1.1.5 ATR Analytical Testing Restriction and Suspension of Accreditation – Disciplinary Proceedings

The Lab EAG may also recommend to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee that a Laboratory be subject to an ATR or a Suspension of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation even if the Laboratory has not attained the maximum number of penalty points detailed in the Points Scale Table in the *TD PERF*, but where the Laboratory's other Analytical Testing failure(s) and/or other identified ~~nonconformities~~nonconformity(-ies) (as described in Article 7.1.1.1) otherwise justifies that such action be taken to ensure the full reliability and accuracy of Analytical Testing and the accurate reporting of test results.

- a) Prior to recommending a Laboratory Suspension or an ATR to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee, *WADA* shall notify the Laboratory of the Lab EAG's proposed recommendation. The *WADA* notice letter shall ⁴⁶²⁴:
 - i. Offer the Laboratory the opportunity to hold a session with the Lab EAG (upon request by the Laboratory) to discuss the Laboratory's noncompliances on which the sanction recommendation is based.
 - ii. If the Laboratory does not request a session, the Laboratory shall have the opportunity to either accept the Lab EAG's recommendation ~~and/or terms~~ for the Suspension or ATR, or to accept the initiation of disciplinary proceedings in accordance with Article 7.1.3.
- b) If the Laboratory does request a session with the Lab EAG, the Laboratory may provide further clarifications or evidence of successfully implemented corrective actions addressing the nonconformities to prevent their ~~reoccurrence~~recurrence in the future.
 - i. At the end of the discussion session, the Lab EAG shall determine if the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory are sufficient to rescind the proposed recommendation for Suspension of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation or for imposition of an ATR.

⁴⁶²⁴ These provisions do not apply in cases of ~~immediate Provisional~~ Suspension or ~~immediate provisional~~ ATR pursuant due to a reported False AAF with Consequences for an Athlete (see Article 7.1.1.3) or when the Laboratory has accumulated the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or Analytical Testing (see Article 7.1.1.4).

ii. The Lab EAG shall not recommend a Suspension or ATR if it determines that the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory during the discussion session demonstrate that satisfactory corrective actions have been implemented to address the nonconformities.

iii. If following the discussion session, the Lab EAG determines that the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory are not sufficient to rescind the proposed recommendation for Suspension or for imposition of an ATR, and the Laboratory does not accept the recommendation ~~and/or terms~~ for the Suspension or ATR, disciplinary proceedings will be initiated and conducted in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

~~e) If the Laboratory does not accept the recommendation~~ in such cases, the Lab EAG, ~~based on the seriousness of the Laboratory's Analytical Testing failures and/or other identified nonconformities~~, may issue a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that the Laboratory:

= ~~i. —~~ Continue its Analytical Testing activities pending the outcome of the Laboratory's challenge to the DC disciplinary proceedings, or

= ~~ii. Be To~~ immediately subject to a Provisional Suspension or be subject to an immediate provisional ATR ~~cease affected Analytical Testing activities~~ pending the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings. In such cases, a decision by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to impose a Provisional Suspension or a ~~provisional~~ Provisional ATR, as applicable, shall not be subject to appeal by the Laboratory.

However, should the Laboratory be immediately subject to a Provisional Suspension or a ~~provisional~~ Provisional ATR, the disciplinary proceedings before the DC should be conducted within forty-five (45) days of the date when the Provisional Suspension or ~~provisional~~ Provisional ATR was imposed.

c) ~~d)~~ Right of appeal to CAS:

~~In such circumstances~~ If the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings leads to an ATR or a Suspension, the Laboratory may appeal ~~to CAS (in accordance with Article 7.1.5)~~ the decision ~~by~~of the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to ~~impose an ATR or a Suspension pursuant to this~~ CAS (in accordance with Article 7.1.4.5/7.1.5).

This right of appeal to CAS shall not apply if the final decision rendered by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee is based on the Laboratory's acceptance of the recommendation for an ATR or a Suspension.

d) ~~e)~~ The imposition of an ATR or the Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation should not imply the automatic withdrawal of its ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. The status of the Laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation is to be independently assessed by the relevant Accreditation Body (AB).

7.1.2 Revocation of WADA Accreditation

The WADA Executive Committee shall revoke a Laboratory's WADA accreditation 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.

7.1.2.1 Laboratory Noncompliances Leading to Revocation of WADA Accreditation

The Lab EAG shall recommend the Revocation of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation based on, but not limited to, the following noncompliance(s):

- a) A serious or repeated violation(s) of the ISL Code of Ethics.
- b) Conviction of any key personnel for any criminal offence that is determined by WADA to impact the operations of the Laboratory.
- c) Repeated suspensions of ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation or Suspensions of WADA accreditation or repeated impositions of ATRs against the Laboratory.
- d) Repeated reporting of False AAFs with *Consequences for Athletes*.

[Comment 1 to Article 7.1.2.1 d): The repeated reporting of False AAFs with Consequences for an Athlete(s) shall lead to the Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation, irrespective of whether those findings were independent as described in the Comment 2 to Article 7.1.1.1 f).]

- e) Repeated accumulation of the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or Analytical Testing as determined by the application of the Points Scale Table described in the *TD PERF*.
- f) Repeated reporting of False *AAFs* or repeated failure to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) after the reporting of a False *AAF*.
- g) Repeated reporting of False Negative Findings or repeated failure to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) after the reporting of False Negative Finding(s).

[Comment to Articles 7.1.2.1 f) and g): Lab EAG recommendations for Revocation of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation are made in consideration of the number of false AAFs and/or False Negative Findings reported by the Laboratory, irrespective of the total number of penalty points accumulated during this period (i.e., after consideration of any applicable penalty point deductions), as well as to whether the Laboratory has satisfactorily corrected the noncompliances.]

- h) Failure to correct a noncompliance with any of the requirements or standards listed in the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs* by the end of the initial or extended Suspension period in accordance with Article 7.3.
- i) Repeated failure to comply with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs*, or repeated failure to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) within a reasonable timeframe, as determined by WADA, following ISL and/or TD and/or TL noncompliance(s) identified from WADA Laboratory Assessment(s).
- j) Serious Laboratory noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs* identified, for example, during *WADA Laboratory assessments* Assessments, by documented client customer complaints or through other enquiries or investigations conducted by *WADA*.
- k) Repeated failure to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) following unsatisfactory performance either in routine Analytical Testing or in a blind EQAS or double-blind EQAS round.
- ~~l) Repeated failure to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) following ISL and/or TD and/or TL noncompliance(s) identified from WADA Laboratory assessment(s).~~
- ~~l) m) Repeated failure to analyze the minimum number of *Samples* indicated in Article 4.1.4.2.8.~~
- ~~m) n) Continuous and 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).

- n) ~~e)~~ Failure to cooperate with *WADA* or any relevant TA or RMA during a Suspension or ATR period.
- o) ~~p)~~ Analysis of *Samples* from *Signatories* in violation of a Suspension or ATR decision.
- p) ~~q)~~ Repeated and/or continuous failure to cooperate in any *WADA* inquiry in relation to the activities of the Laboratory.
- q) ~~r)~~ Repeated failure to implement and document adequate R&D and Sharing of Knowledge activities.
- r) ~~s)~~ Continuous failure to establish/maintain administrative and operational independence (see Article 4.1.4.2.5), as determined by *WADA*.
- s) ~~t)~~ Loss of support which significantly affects the quality and/or viability of the Laboratory, and/or
- t) ~~u)~~ 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.

7.1.2.2 Revocation Procedures - Laboratory Not Under ATR Analytical Testing Restriction or Suspension

- a) Prior to recommending the Revocation of a Laboratory's *WADA* Accreditation to the *WADA* Executive Committee, *WADA* shall notify the Laboratory of the Lab EAG's proposed recommendation.
- b) Upon request by the Laboratory, *WADA* shall offer the Laboratory the opportunity to hold a session with the Lab EAG to discuss the Laboratory's ~~noncompliances~~ noncompliance(s) on which the Revocation recommendation would be based.

During this session, the Laboratory may provide further ~~clarifications~~ clarification(s) or evidence of successfully implemented corrective actions addressing the nonconformities to prevent their ~~reoccurrence~~ recurrence in the future.

If the Laboratory does not request a session, the Lab EAG shall offer the Laboratory the opportunity to ~~either~~ accept the Lab EAG's recommendation ~~and/or terms~~ for the Revocation or to initiate disciplinary proceedings in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

c) At the end of the discussion session, the Lab EAG shall determine if the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory are sufficient to rescind the recommendation for Revocation of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation.

i. The Lab EAG shall withdraw the recommendation for Revocation, or any other Laboratory sanction, if it determines that the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory during the discussion session demonstrate that adequate and satisfactory corrective actions have been implemented to address the nonconformities and avoid their recurrence in the future.

WADA nevertheless reserves the right to send extra EQAS samples (at the Laboratory's expense) and/or perform an assessment of the Laboratory (also at the Laboratory's expense) before resuming Analytical Testing, at WADA's discretion, and will use best efforts to notify the Laboratory of such decision in an expedited manner.

ii. If, following the discussion session, the Lab EAG determines that the explanations and/or additional evidence provided by the Laboratory are not sufficient to rescind the recommendation for Revocation, the Lab EAG shall maintain the recommendation for Revocation to the WADA Executive Committee and, additionally, recommend to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that the Laboratory's WADA accreditation be immediately subject to a Provisional Suspension pending the outcome of the disciplinary proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7.1.3. In such cases, a decision by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee to impose a Provisional Suspension against the Laboratory shall not be subject to appeal by the Laboratory. However, should the Laboratory be immediately subject to a Provisional Suspension, the disciplinary proceedings before the DC should be conducted within forty-five (45) days of the date when the Provisional Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation was imposed.

d) Right of challenge to the ~~DC~~: Disciplinary Committee

If the Laboratory does not accept the Lab EAG's recommendation for Revocation, the Laboratory may challenge the Lab EAG's recommendation to the DC and disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

e) Right to appeal to CAS:

A Laboratory may appeal a decision by the *WADA* Executive Committee to revoke its *WADA* accreditation to *CAS* in accordance with Article 7.1.5.

This right of appeal shall not apply if the final decision rendered by the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee is based on the Laboratory's acceptance of the recommendation for Revocation.

7.1.2.3 Revocation Procedures – Laboratory Under ATR Analytical Testing Restriction or Suspension

a) If the Laboratory is already subject to an ATR or Suspension at the commencement of Revocation procedures, *WADA* will notify the Laboratory of the Lab EAG's recommendation for Revocation with an option for the Laboratory to either accept or challenge the terms of the recommendation to the DC, without an opportunity for the Laboratory to hold a discussion session with the Lab EAG.

~~b)~~ *WADA* will notify the Executive Committee of the Lab EAG's recommendation for Revocation.

b) Right of challenge to the Disciplinary Committee

~~e)~~ If the Laboratory does not accept the Lab EAG's recommendation for Revocation, disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

c) Right to appeal to CAS:

~~d)~~ A Laboratory may appeal a decision by the *WADA* Executive Committee to revoke its *WADA* accreditation to *CAS* in accordance with Article 7.1.5. This right of appeal to *CAS* shall not apply if the final decision rendered by the *WADA* Executive Committee is based on the Laboratory's acceptance of the Lab EAG's recommendation for Revocation.

7.1.3 Disciplinary Proceedings

In the event that a Laboratory challenges the Lab EAG's recommendation for an ATR or Suspension, in accordance with Article 7.1.1.5, or recommendation for Revocation, in accordance with Articles 7.1.2.2 or 7.1.2.3, *WADA* shall constitute an impartial DC in accordance with Article 1 of the Procedural Rules (see ISL Annex-A). The DC shall be responsible for conducting disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the Procedural Rules.

In such circumstances, *WADA* shall provide the DC with a case file, which shall include the relevant documentation related to the Lab EAG's ATR, Suspension or Revocation recommendation. The Laboratory shall be permitted to make written submissions and provide any supporting documents or evidence in accordance with Article A-3 of the Procedural Rules (ISL Annex-A).

The DC shall issue a recommendation to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee or, where applicable (e.g., in the case of a Revocation), to the WADA Executive Committee, regarding the action(s) to be taken regarding the Laboratory's WADA accreditation in accordance with the requirements and procedure described in Article A-7 of the Procedural Rules (ISL Annex-A).

[Comment 1 to Article 7.1.3: For the avoidance of doubt, and as indicated in 7.1.1.3 and 7.1.1.4, disciplinary proceedings will not be conducted pursuant to this Article 7.1.3 in situations where the Lab EAG recommends the imposition of an ATR or the Suspension of a Laboratory's WADA accreditation due to the Laboratory's failure to satisfactorily resolve a nonconformity(-ies) that led to the reporting of a False AAF with Consequence(s) for an Athlete within the established timeframe, or if a Laboratory accumulated the maximum allowed number of penalty points for the EQAS and/or Analytical Testing (as determined by the application of the Points Scale Table described in the TD REF). Instead, and only in the aforementioned circumstances, the Laboratory may appeal any decision of the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee to impose an ATR or to suspend the Laboratory's WADA accreditation directly to CAS in accordance with Article 7.1.5.]

7.1.4 Notification of Decision

Upon completion of the procedures indicated in Article 7.1.3, or the exceptions described in Articles 7.1.1.3 and 7.1.1.4, as applicable, and in accordance with the timelines indicated in Article A-7 of the Procedural Rules (ISL Annex-A), WADA shall provide the Laboratory with written notice of its decision regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation. This notice shall state the following:

- a) That the Laboratory's WADA accreditation has been maintained (including warnings and/or conditions, if applicable), or
- b) That the Laboratory's WADA accreditation has been suspended or revoked or that an ATR has been imposed against the Laboratory.

Such notice shall include:

- a) The reason(s) for Suspension or Revocation or the imposition of an ATR.
- b) The terms of the Suspension, Revocation, or ATR, and
- c) The period of the Suspension or ATR, if applicable.

For proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7.1.3, WADA shall also provide the Laboratory with a copy of the DC's recommendation.

7.1.5 Effective Date and Appeals

- a) A Suspension or ATR is effective immediately upon receipt of notification of the decision.
- b) A Revocation takes effect one (1) month after notification. The Laboratory shall remain under Provisional Suspension or 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.
- c) A Laboratory may appeal a decision by *WADA* to revoke or suspend its *WADA* accreditation, or to impose an ATR, to *CAS* in accordance with *Code Article 13.7*. The Laboratory shall have twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision from *WADA* to file an appeal to *CAS*.

7.1.6 Public Notice

- a) *WADA* shall publicly announce a change in a Laboratory's accreditation status on its website as soon as the Laboratory is notified by *WADA* of its decision. In cases of Laboratory Revocation, the public notice shall specify that the Laboratory shall remain under Provisional Suspension or Suspension until the date when the Revocation becomes effective, as determined in Article 7.1.5.
- b) *WADA* shall also indicate the terms and length of the Suspension or the ATR. In the case of an ATR, the relevant impacted Test Method or Prohibited Substance/Prohibited Method class shall be detailed.
- c) *WADA*'s website shall be updated regarding a Laboratory's accreditation status when the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation is reinstated following a Suspension or when an ATR is lifted.

7.2 Consequences of Suspended or Revoked Accreditation or ATR Analytical Testing Restriction

During a Suspension or ATR period, the Laboratory shall continue to participate in the *WADA EQAS* program. *WADA* may require the Laboratory to analyze additional blind EQAS samples and/or perform a Laboratory assessmentAssessment, at any time and at the expense of the Laboratory, to evaluate the Laboratory's status.

7.2.1 ATR Analytical Testing Restriction

If *WADA* determines that the noncompliance(s) are limited to a class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods or to a specific Analytical Testing Procedure, which are not included in the standard Analytical Testing menu for IC or OOB Samples, *WADA* may impose an ATR for that class of Prohibited Substance(s) or Prohibited Method(s) or for the specific Analytical Testing Procedure in which the noncompliance(s) occurred.

Following the ATR notification by *WADA*, the Laboratory shall:

- a) Inform its clientscustomers of the imposed ATR.

- b) Immediately cease all analyses employing the affected Analytical Testing Procedure(s).
- c) Subcontract the affected analyses to another Laboratory(-ies), in consultation with the relevant TA, during the period of the ATR, as provided in Article 5.2.6.
- d) Transfer ⁴⁷²⁵ the following Samples (“A” and “B” Samples) in the Laboratory’s custody, which may be affected by the ATR conditions (*i.e.*, involving the analysis of the same class of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods and/or the application of the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) subjected to the ATR) to a subcontracted Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the “A” and, if needed, the “B” CPs (unless otherwise instructed by WADA). The Laboratory shall inform WADA of the relevant TA(-ies) and the subcontracted Laboratory(-ies).
 - i. Samples which had been previously reported as an AAF.
 - ii. Samples with confirmed but not reported AAF or ATF.
 - iii. Samples with non-confirmed PAAFs; PAAF(s).
 - iv. Samples with ongoing ITP or CP analysis.
- e) If the ATR was caused by the reporting of False Negative Finding(s), and further investigation reveals that other Samples reported as Negative Finding(s) and still stored in the Laboratory may have been impacted, the Laboratory shall inform the TA and WADA.

In such cases, both the “A” and “B” containers of the relevant Samples shall be transferred⁴⁷ to a subcontracted Laboratory(-ies) for Further Analysis, as determined by WADA. The Further Analysis may 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.

7.2.2 Suspension of WADA Accreditation

A Laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been suspended is ineligible to perform Analytical Testing of Samples for any Signatory. This provision does not apply when the noncompliance(s) that led to the Suspension does not impact the ABP blood analyses ~~for the ABP~~, as determined by WADA.

The Laboratory shall take the relevant steps following the notification of a WADA Suspension decision:

⁴⁷²⁵ The Laboratory under ATR shall contact the relevant TA(-ies) to arrange for the transfer of the relevant Samples to subcontracted Laboratory(-ies), chosen by the TA, within thirty (30) days of being notified of the ATR decision. All costs associated ~~costs~~ with the transfer of Samples shall be borne by the Laboratory under ATR.

- a) Cease all Analytical Testing immediately.
- b) Inform *WADA* of the *Sample* codes and relevant TA(-ies) for all *Samples* in the Laboratory's custody.
- c) Maintain all *Samples* in the Laboratory's custody under proper Laboratory LCOC and appropriate storage conditions.

The Laboratory shall not dispose of any *Sample* without the written approval of *WADA*. The Laboratory shall provide *WADA* with the *Sample* codes and relevant TA(-ies) for all *Samples* in storage.

- d) Irrespective of the cause that led to the Suspension, the Laboratory shall transfer the following *Samples* ("A" and "B") to a subcontracted Laboratory(-ies) for the performance of the "A" (ITP and CP, if needed) and "B" analysis (if requested), unless otherwise instructed by *WADA* ⁴⁸²⁶:
 - i. *Samples* with confirmed but not yet reported AAF or ATF;
 - ii. *Samples* with non-confirmed PAAFs;
 - iii. *Samples* which ongoing ITP or CP analysis;
 - iv. *Samples* which had been received at the Laboratory but had not been opened.
- e) Suspension for Violation of the ISL Code of Ethics
The Laboratory shall transfer⁻⁴⁸ all *Samples* (both the "A" and "B" *Samples*) in the Laboratory's custody to another Laboratory(-ies) chosen by the relevant TA(-ies).
- f) Suspension for Reporting of False AAF(s)
The Laboratory shall transfer⁻⁴⁸ *Samples* previously reported as an AAF, which may have been affected by the False AAF condition (*i.e.*, involving the same class of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* analyzed with the same CP).
- g) Suspension for Reporting False Negative Finding(s)

⁴⁸²⁶ The suspended~~-or-revoked~~ Laboratory shall contact the relevant TA(-ies) to arrange for the transfer of *Samples* to another Laboratory(-ies), chosen by the TA, within thirty (30) days of being notified of the Suspension or Revocation decision. All costs associated with the transfer of Samples shall be borne by the Laboratory under Suspension.

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 the case of ISL Code of Ethics violation(s), the suspended~~-or-revoked~~ Laboratory shall also reimburse the TA for the costs of re-analyses in another Laboratory. The suspended~~-or-revoked~~ Laboratory shall inform *WADA* of such actions including providing the *Sample* code(s) and the identity of the relevant TA(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies). ~~TAs should consider differences in analytical capacity between the suspended-or-revoked Laboratory and the receiving Laboratory(-ies) (e.g., LOI for Non-Threshold Substances, capacity to perform specific analyses). In such cases, the TA may consult the Laboratories implicated and/or WADA for guidance.~~

- i. If *Samples* were undergoing ITP analysis, or if the ITPs had been completed with negative results, but the results had not been reported, both the “A” and “B” *Samples* shall be transferred⁻¹⁸ to another Laboratory(-ies) to reconduct the ITPs and, if needed, to perform the CPs. 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*.
 - ii. If the Laboratory’s investigation reveals that other *Samples* already reported as Negative Finding(s) may have been impacted (including *Samples* that have been placed in long-term storage upon request by the TA, RMA or *WADA*), the Laboratory shall inform the TA, RMA (if different) and *WADA*. In such cases, both the “A” and “B” containers of the relevant *Samples* shall be transferred¹⁸ to a subcontracted Laboratory(-ies) for Further Analysis. The Further Analysis may be applied for all the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the requested 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*.
- h) Suspension for Other Reasons
- A Laboratory that has had its *WADA* accreditation suspended for reasons other than a violation of the ISL Code of Ethics or the reporting of False *AAF(s)* or False Negative Finding(s) shall take the following steps with the *Samples* in the Laboratory’s custody, unless otherwise instructed by *WADA*:
- i. *Samples* for which ITPs had been completed with negative results, but results had not been reported:

The *Sample(s)* result shall be reported in *ADAMS* as Negative Finding(s). The Laboratory shall inform *WADA*, including the provision of the *Sample* codes and the identity of the relevant TA(-ies).
 - ii. *Samples*, which had been reported as an *AAF* based on the “A” CP only:

Should a “B” CP be requested during the Suspension, both “A” and “B” *Samples* shall be transferred⁻¹⁸ to another Laboratory(-ies) for the “A” CP to be repeated and to perform the “B” CP, if applicable.
- i) Suspension Related to Blood *ABP* Analysis
- If the Suspension concerns the analysis of *ABP* blood *Samples*, *Samples* collected prior to the Suspension date may be analyzed by the Laboratory. The reporting of results for the relevant *Sample(s)* in *ADAMS* shall include a comment regarding the Suspension at the time of analysis so that the TA

(or RMA, if different) / APMU can take this information into account during the *Results Management* process.

[Comment to Article 7.2.2 i): Due to the negative impact of time on the integrity of blood ABP Samples ~~for the ABP analysis~~, it is not normally feasible to send the ~~ABP~~ blood ABP Samples to other Laboratory(-ies) for analysis within an acceptable timeframe.]

7.2.3 **Revocation of WADA Accreditation**

- a) A laboratory whose *WADA* accreditation has been revoked is ineligible to perform Analytical Testing of *Samples* for any *Signatory*.
- b) The LCOC maintained by a revoked laboratory for stored *Samples* is valid until such time that arrangements can be made, in consultation with *WADA* and the associated TA(-ies), for the transfer⁻¹⁸ of the relevant *Samples* to a Laboratory(-ies).
- c) A revoked laboratory shall arrange the transfer⁻¹⁸ of *Samples* in the laboratory's custody to a Laboratory(-ies) chosen by the TA(-ies) or *WADA* within thirty (30) days of being notified of the decision to revoke its *WADA* accreditation ²⁷.
 - i. In such circumstances, the *Samples* to be transferred shall be selected by the TA or *WADA*. The laboratory transferring the *Samples* shall inform *WADA* and provide the relevant *Sample* codes and the identity of the relevant TA(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies).
 - ii. In addition, the revoked laboratory shall assist the relevant TA(-ies) with the transfer of the relevant *Sample* data and records to the Laboratory(-ies) that have been selected to receive the *Samples* (see Article 5.4.4).
- d) The revoked laboratory shall transfer all *Samples* in its custody for which the Analytical Testing has not been completed at the time of the Revocation. In addition, the laboratory shall consult TA(-ies) on whether additional *Samples* already analyzed and retained in the laboratory, for which the TA is the owner pursuant to Article 10.1 of the International Standard for Testing (IST), shall also be transferred or disposed. Furthermore, *WADA* may also identify and request that *Samples* be transferred to another Laboratory(-ies).

²⁷ The revoked laboratory shall contact the relevant TA(-ies) to arrange for the transfer of Samples to a Laboratory(-ies), chosen by the TA, within thirty (30) days of being notified of the Revocation decision. All costs associated with the transfer of Samples shall be borne by the laboratory under Revocation.

Any additional costs of analysis to those previously agreed or already paid to the revoked laboratory shall be borne by the laboratory under Revocation. In the case of ISL Code of Ethics violation(s), the revoked laboratory shall also reimburse the TA for the costs of reanalyses in a Laboratory. The revoked laboratory shall inform WADA of such actions including providing the Sample code(s) and the identity of the relevant TA(-ies) and the chosen Laboratory(-ies).

e) All costs associated with the transfer of *Samples* shall be covered by the revoked laboratory.

7.3 Extension of Suspension or Analytical Testing Restriction ATR

- a) If a Laboratory has not satisfactorily corrected the noncompliance(s) that resulted in their Suspension or ATR or if *WADA* identifies any additional *ISL* and/or *TD* and/or *TL* noncompliance(s) during the initial Suspension or ATR period of six (6) months (for example, during a *WADA* Laboratory assessment):
- i. The Laboratory's Suspension or ATR may be extended, or
 - ii. Suspension proceedings may be initiated (if the Laboratory was subject only to an ATR), or
 - iii. Revocation proceedings may be initiated, as determined by *WADA*.
- b) The Suspension or ATR period may be extended up to an additional six (6) months, if the Laboratory provides justifiable explanation(s), as determined by the *WADA*, in addressing the conditions to lift the Suspension or ATR (including the submission of satisfactory corrective actions). The Suspension or ATR, including any extensions, shall not exceed twelve (12) months, unless the Laboratory is subject to Revocation proceedings in accordance with Article 7.1.2 or as otherwise determined by *WADA*.

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

- c) The decision to extend the Suspension or the ATR period shall be rendered by the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee based on a recommendation from the Lab EAG. *WADA* will provide the Laboratory with the decision of the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee.
- d) The Laboratory may appeal *WADA*'s decision not to extend the Suspension or the ATR period to *CAS* in accordance with Article 7.1.5.
- e) If, in accordance with the terms of the extension of the Suspension or the ATR, the Laboratory provides evidence determined to be satisfactory by *WADA* that all the identified noncompliance(s) have been corrected, the Suspension or ATR shall be lifted by decision of the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee.
- f) If the Laboratory has not provided evidence determined to be satisfactory by *WADA* at the end of the extended Suspension period, the Lab EAG shall recommend the Revocation of the Laboratory's accreditation. The decision to revoke a Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation shall be rendered by the *WADA* Executive Committee.

- g) If the Laboratory has not provided evidence determined to be satisfactory by *WADA* at the end of the extended ATR period, the Lab EAG shall recommend the Suspension or Revocation of the Laboratory's accreditation, as determined by the Lab EAG. The decision to suspend a Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation shall be rendered by the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee, whereas a *WADA* accreditation Revocation decision shall be rendered by the *WADA* Executive Committee.
- h) If the Laboratory is subject to Suspension proceedings either at the end of a six (6) month ATR or any extension thereafter, the Laboratory's accreditation shall remain subject to the ATR or a Provisional Suspension (if applicable) until the completion of the Suspension proceedings.
- i) If the Laboratory is subject to Revocation proceedings either at the end of a six (6) month Suspension or ATR or any extension thereafter, the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation shall remain subject to the Suspension or ATR, as applicable, until the completion of the Revocation proceedings and pending the Revocation decision by the *WADA* Executive Committee. If the *WADA* Executive Committee confirms the Revocation of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation, then the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation shall remain subject to the Suspension or ATR, as applicable, until the Revocation comes into effect according to Article 7.1.5.
- j) *WADA* shall not be required to take any other formal action to extend the Laboratory's Suspension or ATR beyond either the initial six (6)-month Suspension or ATR or beyond the end of the Suspension or ATR that has been extended to twelve (12) months, apart from formally instituting Suspension or Revocation proceedings against the Laboratory, as applicable. Further, if Revocation proceedings are instituted against a Laboratory in such circumstances, the Laboratory may not appeal the extension of its ATR or Suspension beyond the initial six (6)-month Suspension or ATR period or beyond the twelve (12) months of the extended Suspension or ATR.

7.4 Voluntary Cessation of Laboratory Operations

A Laboratory may decide to voluntarily cease its anti-doping Analytical Testing operations on either a temporary or permanent basis despite not having been found to have committed any analytical failures or other ISL noncompliance(s) and not having been subject to an ATR or Suspension or Revocation of its *WADA* accreditation.

In such circumstances, the Laboratory shall inform *WADA* and provide, in writing, the reason(s) for the cessation of its anti-doping Analytical Testing operations as soon as the decision is taken to cease its operations and no later than three (3) months prior to the date on which its decision shall take effect. The Laboratory shall also take all necessary measures to notify all its clientscustomers of the decision to cease its operations and to arrange, in consultation with its clientscustomers, the transfer of Samples to another Laboratory(-ies).

a) Temporary Closure of Laboratory Operations

i. If a Laboratory voluntarily ceases its anti-doping Analytical Testing operations on a temporary basis, the Laboratory shall:

≡ ~~▪~~ Transfer Samples to another Laboratory(-ies) in accordance with Article 7.2.2.;

≡ ~~▪~~ Maintain its participation in the WADA EQAS with satisfactory performance during the period of inactivity.

ii. The period of temporary cessation of Analytical Testing activities shall not exceed six (6) months, unless reasons are provided by the Laboratory justifying the possible extension of up to six (6) additional months (as determined by the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee based on a recommendation from the Lab EAG).

iii. If the Laboratory is unable to resume its Analytical Testing operations within a twelve (12)-month period, the WADA Executive Committee shall revoke the Laboratory's accreditation, unless otherwise determined by WADA.

b) Permanent Closure of Laboratory Operations

If a Laboratory decides to cease its operations on a permanent basis, the Laboratory shall assist the relevant TA(-ies) with the transfer of relevant Sample data and records to another Laboratory(-ies) in accordance with Article 7.2.3.

7.5 Laboratory Reinstatement

7.5.1 Reinstatement of Suspended Accreditation or Lifting of ATR

WADA shall lift the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the ATR only when the Laboratory provides satisfactory evidence, as determined by WADA, that appropriate steps have been taken to remedy the noncompliance(s) that resulted in the Suspension of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or the imposition of the ATR, respectively, and that proper measures have been implemented to satisfactorily address the condition(s) specified, if any, for reinstatement of its WADA accreditation. This may include the Laboratory analysis of additional EQAS samples and/or the conduct of a Laboratory Assessment, at any time and at the expense of the Laboratory, to evaluate the Laboratory's status. If all conditions are met, the lifting of the Suspension or the ATR may occur before the end of the minimum applicable sanction period, as determined by WADA.

7.5.2 ~~Reaccreditation~~Re-accreditation after Revocation

If a laboratory whose WADA accreditation has been revoked wishes to seek a new WADA accreditation, it must apply for WADA accreditation as a new Applicant laboratory in accordance with Article 4.1.1.

A laboratory seeking a new WADA accreditation, may request that WADA expedite the laboratory re-accreditation process. To do so the laboratory shall provide WADA, as part of its application for a new accreditation, information that it considers constitutes “exceptional circumstances” to justify modification of the requirements of Articles 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 and expedite the entry of the laboratory into, and/or shortening the duration of, 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 an expedited re-accreditation process.

7.6 **Suspension or Revocation of ABP Laboratory**

~~A laboratory~~An ABP Laboratory’s WADA approval ~~for the ABP~~ may be suspended or revoked whenever the ABP Laboratory fails to comply with the ISL and/or applicable TDs and/or TLs, or where the Suspension or Revocation of the laboratory’s approved status is otherwise required in order to protect the integrity of the ~~ABP~~ blood ABP Samples, the Analytical Testing process for the ABP and the interests of the Anti-Doping Community.

- a) Suspension and Revocation procedures for an ABP Laboratory’s approval status shall follow the provisions of Articles ~~7.1.4.5~~7.1.1 and ~~7.1.2.2~~7.1.2, respectively, *mutatis mutandis*.
- b) Disciplinary proceedings to suspend or revoke a laboratory’s WADA approval for the ABP (including notice, publication, and right to appeal) shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Article 7.1.3, applied, and modified accordingly, and the Procedural Rules (ISL Annex A).
- c) Due to the negative impact of time on the integrity of blood ABP Samples ~~for the ABP analysis~~, it is not normally feasible to send the ABP blood Samples to other Laboratory(-ies) or ABP Laboratory(-ies) for analysis after Suspension or Revocation of a laboratory’s WADA approval for the ABP.
- d) WADA shall lift the ~~Suspension of laboratory’s WADA approval for the ABP~~ only when the ~~laboratory~~ABP Laboratory provides satisfactory evidence, as determined by WADA, that appropriate steps have been taken to remedy the noncompliance(s) that resulted in the ~~Suspension of the laboratory’s WADA approval for the ABP~~, and that proper measures have been implemented to satisfactorily address the condition(s) specified, if any, for reinstatement of WADA approval.

If a laboratory whose WADA approval for the ABP has been revoked wishes to seek a new WADA ABP approval, it must apply ~~for WADA approval for the ABP~~ as a new Applicant ABP laboratory in accordance with Article 4.2.1.

7.7 **Reporting of False Analytical Findings During a Major Event**

- a) Reporting of a False AAF

If a Laboratory reports a False AAF during a Major Event, the Laboratory shall:

- i. Immediately cease the application of the relevant Analytical Testing Procedure(s) (immediate provisional ATR).
 - ii. Inform the *MEO*.
 - iii. Determine the root cause of the nonconformity within twenty-four (24) hours of notification of the False *AAF*.
 - iv. Apply and report to *WADA* satisfactory corrective action(s) within forty-eight (48) hours of notification of the False *AAF*, unless otherwise agreed in writing.
 - v. Re-analyze all *Samples* that had been analyzed prior to the reporting of the False *AAF* and reported as an *AAF* with the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) for which the noncompliance occurred. The results of the investigation and analysis shall be presented to *WADA* within forty-eight (48) hours, unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- b) Reporting of a False Negative Finding
- If a Laboratory reports a False Negative Finding during a Major Event, the Laboratory shall:
- i. Inform the *MEO*.
 - ii. Investigate the root cause and apply satisfactory corrective actions as soon as possible.
 - iii. Re-analyze an appropriate number of *Samples* reported as a Negative Finding with the Analytical Testing Procedure(s) for which the noncompliance occurred.
 - iv. The corrective actions implemented, and the results of the re-analysis shall be presented to *WADA* within forty-eight (48) hours, unless otherwise agreed in writing.

The failure by the Laboratory to implement satisfactory corrective action(s) in a timely manner, as specified above, will result in the imposition of a Suspension or an ATR, as determined by *WADA*, and the cessation of Analytical Testing during the Major Event. The procedure for the imposition of a Suspension or an ATR shall follow the provisions of Article ~~7.1.1.5~~7.1.1 *mutatis mutandis*.

8.0 ~~8.0~~ **Code of Ethics for Laboratories and ~~ABP Laboratories~~** ~~6.0~~ ~~7.0~~ ~~8.0~~

8.1 Confidentiality

Laboratory ~~Directors of Laboratories and ABP Laboratories~~, their delegates and all Laboratory staff shall respect and comply with Article 5.3.6.3 and Code Article 14.3.6.

8.2 Research in Support of *Doping Control*

~~Laboratories~~ The Laboratory shall participate in research programs, provided that the Laboratory Director is satisfied with their *bona fide* nature and the program(s) have received proper ethical approval, if applicable. The Laboratory shall not engage in any research activity that undermines or is detrimental to the World Anti-Doping Program.

The Laboratories are expected to develop ~~an~~ a R&D program to support and expand 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*.

8.2.1 Research on Human Subjects

The ~~Laboratories and ABP Laboratories~~ Laboratory shall follow the Helsinki Declaration 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 RC or proficiency testing materials.

Athletes who may undergo *Doping Control Testing* by ADOs shall not be the subjects of drug administration studies that include *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*.

8.2.2 Controlled Substances

The ~~Laboratories are~~ Laboratory is expected to comply with the relevant and applicable national laws regarding the handling, storage and discarding of controlled (illegal) substances.

8.3 Analysis

The ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory shall not engage in any analysis or activity that undermines or is detrimental to the World Anti-Doping Program.

[Comment to Article 8.3: The World Anti-Doping Program comprises the anti-doping programs of WADA and all Signatories, including International Federations, NADOs, RADOs, MEOs, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).]

8.3.1 Analytical Testing for ADOs

The ~~Laboratories and ABP Laboratories~~ Laboratory shall accept *Samples* for Analytical Testing from ADOs only if all the following conditions have been met:

- a) The *Sample* matrix is of the proper type (e.g., blood, urine, DBS) for the requested analyses.
- b) The *Samples* have been collected, sealed, and transported to the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing (IST)*; and
- c) The collection is a part of a legitimate anti-doping program, as determined by WADA, or satisfies any of the conditions for *Sample* analysis indicated in Article 5.3.4.2.

8.3.2 **Analytical Testing for ~~non~~Non-Signatories**

- a) ~~Laboratories and ABP Laboratories~~The Laboratory shall not accept *Samples* directly from individual *Athletes* or from individuals or organizations acting on their behalf.
- b) ~~Laboratories or ABP Laboratories~~The Laboratory may accept samples from non-Signatories for analysis; however, any such analysis shall not be conducted under the Laboratory's WADA accreditation or under the ABP Laboratory's WADA approval and test results shall not be reported in ADAMS. In addition, such analyses shall not negatively affect the *Analytical Testing* of *Samples* from ADOs, concerning the allocation of resources (e.g., human, financial, instrumental resources) and the reporting of results in a reliable and timely manner.

[Comment to Article 8.3.2: A Laboratory or ABP Laboratory shall only refer to its WADA accreditation or approval status, as applicable, for an activity that falls under its Analytical Testing activities for ADOs. For the avoidance of doubt, laboratoryLaboratory test reports or other documentation or correspondence related to samples from non-Signatories shall not declare or represent that any such testingTesting is covered under the laboratoryLaboratory's WADA-accredited or -approved status].

8.3.3 **Clinical or Forensic Analysis**

Occasionally the Laboratory may be requested to analyze a sample for a banned drug or endogenous substance coming from a hospitalized or ill *Person* 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 requested analysis is for medical diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

The Laboratory may conduct work to aid a forensic and/or legal investigation, 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 an individual or the scientific validity of work performed in the anti-doping program.

8.3.4 Other Analytical Activities

The ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory shall not provide analytical services in a *Doping Control* adjudication, unless specifically requested by the responsible TA (or RMA, if different), *WADA* or a hearing body.

The Laboratory shall not engage in analyzing commercial material or preparations (e.g. dietary or herbal supplements), unless:

- a) Specifically requested by an *ADO* or a hearing body as part of a *Results Management* or adjudication process; or
- b) If done as part of a legitimate anti-doping research program, as determined by *WADA*; or
- c) If a request is made by an *Athlete*, the Laboratory may conduct the analysis if agreed by the *ADO*, which may also specify conditions that must be followed prior to or during the analysis (e.g., verification of original sealed packages, product batch number).

The Laboratory shall not provide results, documentation, or advice that, in any way, could be used as an endorsement of products or services.

Analytical activities performed under Articles ~~3.3~~8.3.3 and ~~3.4 of Annex A~~8.3.4 will not fall under the *WADA*-accredited or -approved status of the ~~laboratory~~Laboratory and shall not negatively affect the Analytical Testing of Samples from *ADOs*.

[Comment to Article 8.3.4: For the avoidance of doubt, ~~laboratory~~Laboratory test reports or other documentation or correspondence related to these other analytical activities shall not declare or represent that any such testing is covered under the ~~laboratory~~Laboratory's WADA-accredited or -approved status.]

8.4 Sharing of Knowledge

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) days. 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.

The Laboratory Director or staff shall participate in developing standards for best practice and enhancing uniformity of Analytical Testing in the *WADA*-accredited ~~laboratory~~Laboratory system.

[Comment to Article 8.4: 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 RM(s)RMs or RC(s)RCs or disseminating analytical protocols or information.]

8.5 Duty to Preserve the Integrity of the World Anti-Doping Program and to Avoid any Detrimental Conduct

- a) The personnel of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories shall not engage in conduct or activities that undermine or are detrimental to the World Anti-Doping Program or

WADA. 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. This also pertains to any attempts of collusion between Laboratories, Probationary laboratories and/or ABP Laboratories as part of their participation in the WADA EQAS (see also TD EQAS).

- b) All employees of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories shall strictly respect the confidentiality of Analytical Testing results, as well as of all other Laboratory or TA information, including information provided by WADA under confidentiality.
- c) No employee or consultant of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories 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 Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)*, or *Marker(s)* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to avoid an AAF.
- d) No employee or consultant of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories shall provide information about a Test Method to an *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*, which could be used to avoid the detection of doping.

[Comment to Article 8.5 d): This does 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.]

- e) No staff of ~~Laboratories and ABP~~ Laboratories shall assist an *Athlete* in avoiding collection of a representative *Sample* (e.g., advice on masking strategies or detection windows).
- f) If a staff member of a ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory is requested to provide evidence in anti-doping proceedings, they are expected to provide independent, scientifically valid expert testimony.
- g) The ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory shall not issue any statements related to its analytical processes or findings, unless otherwise provided in *Code* Article 14.3.6. The responsibility for evaluation of these findings with further action and publication, if considered necessary, shall be the sole responsibility of the responsible ADOs.

8.6 Breach and Enforceability

A failure to respect any of the provisions of this Code of Ethics may result in the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory 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 Article 7.1.3.

In addition, a failure to respect any of the provisions of this Code of Ethics may result in staff of the ~~Laboratory or ABP~~ Laboratory being subject to disciplinary action by the ~~Laboratory or ABP Laboratory, respectively~~, resulting in consequences beyond those stipulated under the ISL, including potential termination of employment or, where applicable, the imposition of criminal charges.



PART THREE: ISL ANNEX

ISL ANNEX ~~A~~— PROCEDURAL RULES FOR THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF THE ISL

Preamble

These Procedural Rules for the Disciplinary Committee (DC) of the ISL (the “Procedural Rules”) outline the process to be followed when a Laboratory challenges a recommendation of the Lab EAG in accordance with ISL Article 7.1.1.5, when a Laboratory is subject to Revocation proceedings in accordance with ISL ~~Article~~Articles 7.1.2.2 or 7.1.2.3 or, when and where applicable, disciplinary proceedings are instituted against an ABP Laboratory in accordance with ISL Article 7.6. In such circumstances, any reference made to a Laboratory in these Procedural Rules shall also be understood as a reference to an ABP Laboratory, unless such reference is not applicable due to the circumstances, specific nature or rules indicated in this ISL in relation to ABP Laboratories.

These Procedural Rules shall be considered as an integral part of the ISL.

PART I – Composition of the Committee

Article A-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 DC for each case and select one member to serve as Chairperson.

The appointed members shall have a legal and/or scientific background with at least one member being an anti-doping laboratory expert and one with legal training and education (including the Chairman). The Chairman shall have experience in the conduct of disciplinary or legal proceedings.

All appointed members of a DC shall be free of any conflict of interest with WADA, the Laboratory concerned, or any other Laboratory, entity, organization, or individual that could potentially benefit from the concerned Laboratory’s Suspension, Revocation or ATR, 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 Lab EAG unless the case has been the subject of previous discussion or recommendation by the Lab EAG.

All DC members shall sign a declaration in which they agree to maintain the confidentiality of the disciplinary process and any information related thereto, confirm their impartiality, and mention any circumstance that may be relevant in this respect.

Article A-2

If the impartiality of any member of the DC is challenged (for example, by the Laboratory), the matter shall be decided by the Chairperson if he/she 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 final decision. The decision is not subject to an independent challenge.



PART II – General Provisions

Article A-3

Once the DC is constituted, *WADA* will provide it with the case file which includes 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 relevant information to the DC electronically or by registered mail.

Simultaneously, *WADA* shall provide the Laboratory with the case file and with all the available supporting evidence. *WADA* may send the case file and any information to the Laboratory electronically or by registered mail.

Within seven (7) days of receiving the case file, the Laboratory may respond in writing and provide its evidence to the DC and simultaneously to *WADA*'s Legal Department. Any requests to extend the 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.

Upon receipt of the Laboratory's submissions and evidence, *WADA* shall have seven (7) days to make rebuttal submissions to the DC. Any requests by *WADA* to extend this deadline shall be addressed to the Chairperson of the DC, who shall have the discretion to grant or reject the requested extension.

If the Laboratory fails or chooses not to respond or provide evidence within the required time frame, the disciplinary proceedings will continue based on the evidence at the disposal of the DC.

Article A-4

Unless both parties agree or the Chairperson, at his/her discretion and following consultation with the other DC members, orders otherwise based on justified grounds, the parties shall not be permitted to include additional material after the submission of the evidence packages in accordance with the procedure described in ~~Annex C~~ Article A-3 above. Any determination made by the Chairperson pursuant to this article is not subject to challenge or appeal.

Article A-5

The working language of the DC shall be English. The DC may accept documents in other languages at its discretion.

PART III – Scope of the Committee's Review

Article A-6

The DC shall have the authorization to review the evidence of the case and to make a recommendation regarding the status of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation.

To the extent not otherwise provided in these "Procedural Rules", the Chairperson may issue directions regarding procedural matters to the parties.

The DC shall have the right to appoint one or more independent expert(s) should it consider that 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 ATR.

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.

The DC shall make its recommendation in accordance with the applicable regulations, including the *Code*, the ISL and any relevant *TDs* or *TLs*, or any other rules or law agreed to by *WADA* and the Laboratory, and by default, Swiss law.

The DC's decisions, including the content of its recommendation, shall be by majority.

PART IV – Recommendation

Article A-7

The recommendation of the DC shall be issued in writing, with reasons ⁴⁹²⁸, within fourteen (14) days of the conclusion of the hearing. If no hearing is held, the DC shall issue its recommendation within fourteen (14) days of the communication to the parties that no hearing will be held.

Where the DC considers that a Laboratory's accreditation should be suspended or subject to an ATR, it shall recommend to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee a period of Suspension or ATR that is proportionate to the seriousness of the noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or *TDs* and/or *TLs* and the need to ensure accurate and reliable Analytical Testing of Samples.

The DC may recommend to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee that a Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation be suspended or subjected to an ATR for a period of up to six (6) months. During this time, any ISL and/or *TD* and/or *TL* 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 ATR, or during a subsequent assessment conducted by *WADA* during the Laboratory's Suspension or during the period of the ATR, 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 or after reinstatement of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation.

In cases where it considers that it is appropriate to do so, the DC may also recommend to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee that the Laboratory receive a private warning without the imposition of a period of Suspension or ATR. The Laboratory may also be requested to take specified action(s) to resolve the issues identified within a defined timeline.

The recommendation of the DC shall be provided to the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee without delay.

If the DC recommends the Suspension of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation or the imposition of an ATR, the Chair of the *WADA* Executive Committee shall render a final decision regarding the Suspension of the Laboratory's *WADA* accreditation or the imposition of an ATR within ten (10) days of receiving the DC's recommendation.

⁴⁹²⁸ The decision may be summarily reasoned.



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 fourteen (14) days of receiving the DC's recommendation.

If the DC recommends to the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee that the Laboratory shall maintain its WADA accreditation, and the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee accepts the DC's recommendation, the Laboratory shall be informed accordingly by WADA within seven (7) days of receiving the Chair of the WADA Executive Committee's decision.

Part V – Expedited Proceedings or Single Hearing before CAS

Article A-8

Where required by the circumstances, the DC may, at the request of WADA or the Laboratory, conduct disciplinary proceedings in an expedited manner. In such situations, the DC may issue appropriate directions and modify the timelines indicated in these Procedural Rules as required and justified by the circumstances, but must ensure that the principles of procedural fairness, and the requirements otherwise stated in these Procedural Rules, are always respected.

The decision to conduct disciplinary proceedings in an expedited manner shall be at the sole discretion of the DC and shall not be subject to appeal.

If required due to time constraints, the DC may issue an operative recommendation to the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee or the WADA Executive Committee, as applicable, with reasons to follow.

In cases of a Suspension or an ATR, the Chairman of the WADA Executive Committee or, in cases of Revocation, the WADA Executive Committee, shall endeavor to render a decision regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation as soon as reasonably possible. Once received, WADA shall provide the decision to the Laboratory without delay.

[Comment to Article A-8: The Laboratory or WADA may request that disciplinary proceedings be conducted in an expedited manner if a decision regarding the status of the Laboratory's WADA accreditation must be made shortly prior to the commencement of a Major Event or Event or if otherwise justified by the circumstances.]

Article A-9

The Laboratory and WADA may agree to have the assertion of a noncompliance(s) with the ISL and/or TDs and/or TLs heard in a single hearing directly before a three (3)-member Panel of the CAS Anti-Doping Division in accordance with the Arbitration Rules for the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

With the consent of WADA and the Laboratory, the proceedings may be conducted in an expedited manner in accordance with the Arbitration Rules for the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

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