



## Why are some Substances and Methods Prohibited?

Substances or methods that are prohibited must meet at least two of the following criteria:

- Performance enhancing
- Harmful to health
- Contrary to the spirit of sport





### **Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

There are eight anti-doping rule violations which relate to athletes and their support personnel.

- 1. The presence of a prohibited substance detected in a sample.
- 2. Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or method.
- 3. Failure to comply or evasion.
- 4. Tampering or attempting to tamper.





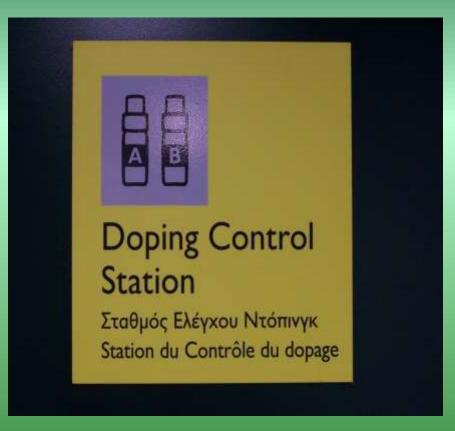
## Anti-Doping Rule Violations (Cont)

- 5. Failure to provide location information or being unavailable for testing.
- 6. Administration, assisting, involvement, covering up or any other type of complicity.
- 7. Possession.
- 8. Trafficking.









**Entrance** 







Reception







Waiting Room







Waiting Room









Washroom for Urine Provision







**Doping Control Room** 







Doping Control table









Refractometer





## The doping control KIT



IOC/WADA Approved Bereg Kit





- (1) Athlete arrives to the doping control station
- (2) Athlete selects a kit
- (3) Athlete verifies all sample code numbers
- (4) DCO records the sample code numbers on the Form
- (5) DCO instructs the athlete to pour his/her urine into the "B" bottle
- (6) DCO instructs athlete to place cap on collection vessel





- (7) DCO instructs athlete to invert the "B" glass bottle and check for leakage
- (8) DCO instructs athlete to place the "B" glass bottle into the "B" plastic container
- (9) DCO instructs athlete to pour remaining urine into "A" glass bottle while leaving a few drops to test for pH and SG
- (10) DCO instructs athlete to place cap on "A" glass bottle, invert and check for leakage
- (11) DCO instructs athlete to place the "A" glass bottle into the "A" plastic container





- (12) DCO instructs athlete to seal both containers
- (13) DCO checks the residual urine for pH and SG
- (14) DCO records readings on Doping Control Form and reads declaration to athlete
- (15) DCO records the time the sample was sealed
- (16) DCO instructs athlete to initial the form
- (17) DCO asks the athlete to indicate any medications / nutritional supplements consumed in the last 10 days





- (18) DCO reviews the Doping Control Form for errors / blank omissions.
- (19) DCO signs the form as the DCO for the first sample.
- (20) DCO asks the athlete and athlete's representative if they are satisfied with the manner in which the doping control process was conducted.
- (21) DCO asks the athlete's representative to sign.
- (22) DCO asks the athlete to record any remarks and sign the form.





- (23) DCO separates the paper work and informs the athlete of which copy will go the laboratory.
- (24) DCO places the athlete's sample and the laboratory's copy of the paper work into the Versapak transportation bag.
- (25) DCO provides the athlete with his/her copy of the paperwork and informs the athlete to retain his/her copy for a period of six weeks. DCO also informs the athlete that he/she will only be notified if there is a problematic finding.





- The Transportation bag should contain:
  - the sealed samples
  - the lab copies of the Doping Control Form
  - the Lab Advice / Chain of Custody Form
- The bag should be sealed as soon as possible (after a testing session is complete or the bag is full)
- The bag should be sealed or in a secure place when you are not with them





#### **IMPORTANT:**

- Samples should be refrigerated as soon as possible
- Samples should be sent to the lab as soon as possible
- Samples should be sent by courier and waybill should be noted for tracking and chain of custody



