Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) Checklist

Below are the basic steps all *Anti-Doping Organizations* (*ADOs*) shall routinely perform when in receipt of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* (*AAF*) report from a Laboratory.

- 1. Receipt of the Laboratory Analytical Result Record
- Carefully read the Analytical Result Record and make sure that it contains all relevant information (*Sample* code, *Athlete's* gender, date of *Sample* Collection Session, *Testing* Authority, Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis, Suitable Volume of Urine for Analysis, etc.).
- Make sure that you don't miss any comment the Laboratory may have included.
- Always verify the date of the *Sample* Collection Session, the date of receipt at the Laboratory and the date of analysis to immediately identify any unusual delays in the *Sample* transportation/storage or analytical process that should be investigated.
- Don't hesitate to seek further clarification from the Laboratory, if necessary.
- 2. Conducting the initial review
- If you aren't the *Sample* Collection Authority, make sure to obtain the *Doping Control* form as soon as possible upon receipt of the Analytical Result Record.
- Verify that the Sample code on the Doping Control form matches the Sample code on the Analytical Result Record.
- Laboratories usually allocate a different Sample code called an internal code you must always refer to the Sample code.
- If in doubt, verify the spelling of the name of the Athlete and nationality against any reliable database available in the sport in question.
- Verify that the Doping Control form is completed correctly and includes the Athlete's signature.
- Carefully read and record any comment made by the Athlete in the declaration of medication/supplement box and in the general comment box of the Doping Control form.
- Make sure that there is no Supplementary Report Form attached to the main Doping Control form.
- In case the substance found is a glucocorticoids, verify the route of administration as it is prohibited only when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal routes.

Carefully verify with your *ADO*, or any other relevant *ADO*, if the *Athlete* has a Therapeutic Use Exemption (*TUE*) on file.

- If this is the case, check that the *TUE* covers the *Prohibited Substance* in question and the date of the *Sample* Collection Session. Also validate that the concentration found in the *Sample* is consistent with the route of administration and dosage indicated on the *TUE* approval.
- Make sure that any serious apparent departure from the relevant *International Standard* is properly investigated before proceeding further with the Results Management process.
- If you have concerns about the *Sample* Collection Session procedure, don't hesitate to contact the *Doping Control* Officer (DCO) in charge of the *Sample* Collection Session directly or through the *Sample* Collection Authority.

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- If you have concerns regarding the Chain of Custody or storage conditions, you can ask the *Sample* Collection Authority to provide you with the Chain of Custody information or ask the Laboratory to confirm that the *Sample*, or batch in which it was received, was in good condition.
- 3. Notifying the Athlete of an AAF
- Upon completion of the initial review, the *Athlete* should always be notified promptly in writing.
- This notification can be combined with the "charge" letter as indicated in Results Management, Hearings and Decisions Guidelines (Section 3.4.3). This letter contains information about the *AAF* and the *Athlete's* rights under the *Code*, including the right to provide an explanation and the right to B *Sample* analysis.
- Ensure that the first notification contains all information mentioned in the template letter (see Results Management, Hearings and Decisions Guidelines, Templates A and B).
- Indicate a clear deadline for (i) requesting B Sample analysis (e.g. 5 days) and (ii) provide an explanation in writing (e.g. 7 days).
- The notification can be served by registered letter, courier, fax or e-mail. Send the notice directly to the *Athlete* through a secure means or through a reliable intermediary (e.g. his/her National Federation, agent, coach, legal representative or parents, if the *Athlete* is a *Minor*).

You may refer to the postal or e-mail address(es) indicated by the *Athlete* on the *Doping Control* form or use the mailing address provided by the *Athlete* in his/her whereabouts information.

- If you use the *Athlete's* e-mail, activate any read receipt or delivery receipt feature available in your e-mail account to avoid any misunderstanding on whether or not the *Athlete* actually received the notice sent to him/her.
- If the notification is sent to the National Federation, coach or legal representative, ensure that you receive a confirmation that the *Athlete* has been duly informed of the content of the notification and of his/her rights (see Template of Confirmation Receipt Form).
- As the procedure is confidential at this point, you must ensure that only *Persons* in your *ADO* with a need-to-know have access to the *AAF* case.
- The *Doping Control* form and Analytical Result Record must, at the minimum, be attached to the first notification letter.
- 4. Following up on the first notification
- B Sample analysis
- B Sample analysis is a priority. Contact the Laboratory at the time of notification or immediately after to confirm one or more dates when the analysis can be scheduled.
- Ensure that the *Athlete* has either expressly requested or expressly waived the right to his/her B *Sample* analysis. This issue should never be left unclear.
- If the *Athlete* hasn't requested B analysis by the deadline designated, it is recommended to write to them a second time to confirm that in the absence of a request from them, your *ADO* considers that they have waived their right to the B *Sample* analysis.
- If the *Athlete* has requested the analysis of their B *Sample*, you must confirm to them by return:
- i. Where the *Sample* analysis will take place, with the full address and contact details of the Laboratory (the same that performed the A *Sample* analysis);

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The date(s) proposed by the Laboratory – another deadline shall be indicated to choose or confirm the date(s) proposed by the Laboratory;

- iii. Their right to attend the B Sample analysis or to be represented;
- iv. That an independent surrogate will be appointed to witness the opening of the B Sample if he cannot attend or if he cannot send a representative;
- v. The financial conditions; and
- vi. His right to request the B Sample analysis Laboratory Documentation Package.
- An *Athlete* who has requested the analysis of their B *Sample* may seek a postponement of the B analysis. Whilst such requests may be granted on reasonable and objective grounds (visa, long travel, expert's availability), your *ADO* is entitled to reject them should they be unjustified, unreasonable or should they result in delaying the B *Sample* analysis well beyond the initial deadline.
- Irrespective of whether or not the *Athlete* has requested the B Sample analysis, the results of the analysis shall be communicated to the *Athlete* and/or their representative(s).

Athletes' explanation

- If the *Athlete* has provided an explanation within the designated time-line, you should immediately follow-up on any new issue raised in the explanation (e.g. alleged departure(s), medical explanation...).
- Even if the *Prohibited Substance* detected is not a Threshold Substance, you may ask the Laboratory to provide you with the concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or the *Metabolite* found in the *Athlete's Sample*, which could help assessing the plausibility of the *Athlete's* explanation.
- If the *Athlete* has not filed an explanation within the designated deadline, this should be acknowledged.
- You may accept extensions of the deadline to provide an explanation, especially if the case is a complex one. However, this new deadline shall not apply to the deadline for requesting the B *Sample* analysis if the same deadline was initially granted.
- Except in exceptional circumstances, no more than one explanation shall be accepted at this stage of the proceedings knowing that the *Athlete* will have a further opportunity to file a full defense brief before the relevant hearing body at a later stage.

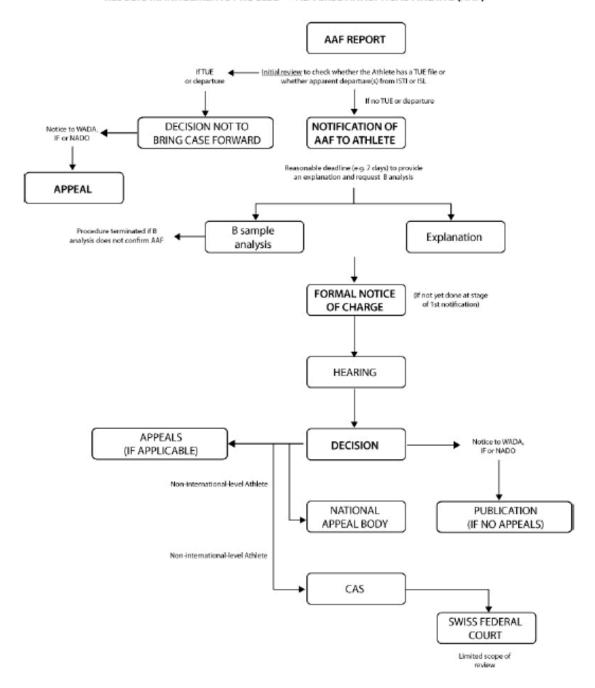
5. Formally charging the *Athlete*

- A formal notice of charge shall be sent to the *Athlete* in writing normally upon receipt of the B analysis results (if it has been conducted) and/or upon preliminary review of the *Athlete's* explanation and all evidence on file. As indicated in Annex B (Section 3) as well as in Section 3.4.3 of the Results Management, Hearings and Decisions Guidelines, this letter can be sent earlier and combined with the *AAF* notification after the initial review.
- This notice shall clearly identify the ADRV(s) the *Athlete* is considered to have committed, the applicable *Consequences* and the *Athlete's* right to a hearing and all related information (when, to whom and in what form should the request for a hearing be sent?).
- Before sending the notice of charge, the *ADOs* should systematically and carefully verify on *ADAMS* or any other reliable database, if the *Athlete* has committed any other ADRV(s) in the previous 10 years (statute of limitation).
- The *Provisional Suspension* could be imposed at this stage if it hasn't been imposed already (see World Anti-Doping Code, Article 7.9).
- At this stage, the *Athlete* can be given the opportunity to admit the ADRV with all *Consequences*.

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Annex M: Chart: Results Management Process - AAF

RESULTS MANAGEMENTS PROCESS — ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING (AAF)



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