



Athlete Rights & Responsibilities

Athletes who are subject doping control have the following rights and responsibilities:

Athletes have a right to:

- Ask to see the Doping Control Officer's (DCO) or chaperone's accreditation when notified for testing.
- Bring a representative and/or interpreter (if required) to support and assist during the testing process.
An athlete who is a minor, visually impaired or has an intellectual impairment may be accompanied by a representative during sample provision. However, the representative can only observe the DCO or chaperone witnessing the sample provision – they cannot observe the athlete providing the sample.
- Ask for additional information about the sample collection process.
- Request a delay in reporting to the Doping Control Station for valid reasons.
- Request modifications to the sample collection process, if the athlete is a Minor (under the age of 18) or is an athlete with a disability.
- A choice of at least three (3) pieces of sample collection equipment to choose from (including collection vessels and kits).
- Record comments about the testing procedure on the Doping Control Form.
- Receive copies of all signed documentation (in paper or electronic form).

Athletes have a responsibility to:

- Comply with the doping control process and cooperate with doping control personnel.
Refusing or failing to comply with doping control without justification constitutes an anti-doping rule violation, which could result in a ban from all sport for up to four (4) years.
- Always remain within sight of the DCO/chaperone once notified, until the testing process is complete.
- Report as soon as practical to the Doping Control Station after notification – unless there is valid reason for a delay.
- Produce appropriate identification such as a valid Passport.
- Provide any additional collection equipment that may be required in order to provide a sample.
If unsure of what equipment might be required, seek advice from a nurse doctor or occupational therapist. Without this equipment, if the athlete is unable to provide a sample, he/she may face an anti-doping rule violation allegation for failing to comply.

Further to the above:

- If an athlete chooses to consume food or drinks before providing a sample, they do so at their own risk.
- Athletes should not hydrate excessively as this could result in a dilute sample that does not meet the specific gravity requirements – whereupon a further sample (or samples) will be required.
- The urine sample provided for doping control must be the first urine passed by the athlete following notification; this means the athlete must not pass urine whilst showering or otherwise before providing a sample for doping control.
- Athletes using condom drainage or indwelling catheter drainage should remove the existing collection bag and drain the system. This is so that a fresh sample can be obtained.