



WORLD SURF LEAGUE
POLICY AND PROGRAM ON PERFORMANCE-ENHANCING SUBSTANCES

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY & SCOPE

1.1 Purpose of Policy

- 1.1.1 The Association of Surfing Professionals LLC d/b/a World Surf League (“WSL”) has developed this policy on performance-enhancing substances (this “Policy”) in order to maintain the integrity of the sport of competitive surfing and to protect the health of Surfers participating in events.
- 1.1.2 Prohibited Substances, as that term is defined in this Policy, such as anabolic/androgenic steroids, banned stimulants, exogenous human or animal growth hormones, and related or similar substances, have no place in surfing.

1.2 Rationale of Policy

The WSL is concerned with the use of Prohibited Substances for the following reasons:

- 1.2.1 Use of these substances risks the health and safety of Surfers. The use of Prohibited Substances has been linked to a number of physiological, psychological, orthopedic, reproductive, and other health problems.
- 1.2.2 Use of Prohibited Substances threatens the fairness and integrity of competition at events. Surfers may use Prohibited Substances in order to obtain an unfair performance-enhancing advantage. This threatens to distort the results of competitions. This Policy keeps the playing field level and the competition fair.
- 1.2.3 Use of Prohibited Substances undermines public faith in surfing as a sport and sends the wrong messages to young people who look up to Surfers as role models.

The prohibition of the use of performance-enhancing substances is consistent with the mission of the WSL.

1.3 Scope of Policy

This Policy, which includes the appendices to this Policy, encompasses:

- 1.3.1 Definition of Anti-Doping Rule Violations and Prohibited Substances;
- 1.3.2 Collection of Samples for both In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing for doping control purposes.

- 1.3.3 Investigation of Atypical Findings and other matters that may evidence or lead to the discovery of evidence of Anti-Doping Rule Violations;
- 1.3.4 Review by the ODD of Adverse Analytical Findings or other evidence of possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations, to confirm that there is a case to answer before anyone is charged with commission of such a violation;
- 1.3.5 The hearing and determination of any such charges by an independent and impartial arbitrator with the right to appeal from the decision of the independent arbitrator to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland; and
- 1.3.6 Nature and Scope of Sanctions for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation as specified in this Policy in Article 11.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 “A” Sample: One half of a Sample provided by a Surfer under this Policy that is packaged separately from the other half and tested first.
- 2.2 Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Substance.
- 2.3 Anti-Doping Rule Violation: As defined in Article 7.
- 2.4 Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that requires further investigation prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.
- 2.5 “B” Sample: One half of a Sample provided by a Surfer under this Policy that is packaged separately from the other half and tested second, only upon request by the Surfer.
- 2.6 CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.
- 2.7 Collection Vendor: A third-party vendor chosen by the ODD to administer the collection, preservation, and testing of Surfer Samples during Out-of-Competition Testing and In-Competition Testing.
- 2.8 Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable internet search.
- 2.9 Disqualification: A consequence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in which a Surfer’s results in a particular event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any ranking points, money or other prizes.

- 2.10** Diuretic or Masking Agent: A substances with the biological effect of hiding or masking the presence of another substance in the body. Diuretics and Masking Agents include, but are not limited to, Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch, mannitol; Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone, etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.
- 2.11** Doping Control Form: The documents that are completed during the course of the Sample collection.
- 2.12** Doping Control Officer: The individual who collects a Surfer's Sample and administers the Doping Control Form during Sample collection.
- 2.13** Fault: Any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Surfer's degree of Fault include, for example, the Surfer's experience, whether the Surfer is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Surfer, and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Surfer in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Surfer's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Surfer's departure from the expected standard of behavior.
- 2.14** Filing Failure: Failing 3 times in any 12-month period to file whereabouts information.
- 2.15** In-Competition Testing: Testing for Prohibited Substances present in a Surfer's Sample that takes place within 60 minutes after that Surfer completes a heat.
- 2.16** Ineligibility: A consequence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in which a Surfer 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 11.2.
- 2.17** International Standard for Laboratories: The International Standard of the same name adopted by WADA in support of the WADA Code.
- 2.18** Investigation: Any inquiry conducted by WSL pursuant to Article 9.
- 2.19** Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 2.20** Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.
- 2.21** Missed Test: Failing 3 times in any 12-month period to be available for testing at the declared whereabouts.
- 2.22** Minor: Any individual under the age of 18.

- 2.23** No Fault or Negligence: The Surfer establishing that the Surfer did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that the Surfer had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 7.1 the Surfer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Surfer's system.
- 2.24** No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Surfer establishing that the Surfer's Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 7.1 the Surfer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Surfer's system.
- 2.25** Notice of Charge: The document described in Article 8.2.1.
- 2.26** Out-of-Competition Testing: Testing for Prohibited Substances present in a Surfer's Sample that takes place at any time other than within 60 minutes after that Surfer completes a heat.
- 2.27** ODD: Office of the Discipline Director, the office responsible for directing and overseeing the administration of this Policy.
- 2.28** Prize Money: All of the consideration provided by the organizer of a competition as a reward for performance in the competition, whether monetary (i.e., cash) or nonmonetary (e.g., a trophy, medal or other prize). Any Prize Money forfeited shall be repaid without deducting tax paid by or on behalf of the Surfer, unless the Surfer shows by means of independent and verifiable evidence that such tax has been paid and is not recoverable by the Surfer. All Prize Money forfeited under this Policy shall be retained by the WSL to defray the costs of its anti-doping efforts.
- 2.29** Prohibited List: The list identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.
- 2.30** Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.
- 2.31** Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.
- 2.32** Provisional Suspension: A consequence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in which a Surfer is temporarily barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding, as provided in Article 10.
- 2.33** Retired Surfer: A Surfer who has provided written notice to the WSL that he or she has retired from WSL competition. A Retired Surfer is prohibited from competing in any WSL events.

- 2.34** Sample: Any biological material (urine or blood) collected in connection with the administration of this Policy for the purposes of doping control.
- 2.35** Sanctions: Those sanctions described in this Policy, including Article 11.
- 2.36** Substances of Abuse: Any substance that appears on the Illicit Substances List (as defined in the WSL Policy on Substances of Abuse).
- 2.37** Substantial Assistance: The ODD shall have discretion to determine what constitutes Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 12.5.1, a Surfer providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information that the Surfer possesses in relation to Anti-Doping Rule Violations; and (2) fully cooperate with the Investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including (for example) by presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the WSL or other anti-doping organization or the independent arbitrator. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which case could have been brought.
- 2.38** Surfer: A surfer competing in any WSL owned, operated, sponsored, sanctioned or licensed event.
- 2.39** Surfing Events: Any event owned, operated, sponsored, sanctioned or licensed by WSL or otherwise within the jurisdiction of WSL.
- 2.40** Target Testing: The intentional selection of a particular Surfer for testing, pursuant to section 6.5 of this Policy.
- 2.41** Therapeutic Use Exemption or "TUE": A permission to Use one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic purposes, as described in Article 5.2.
- 2.42** Use: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 2.43** WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.
- 2.44** Whereabouts Failure: A Filing Failure or a Missed Test.

3. STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

3.1 Covered Individuals

- 3.1.1 This Policy applies to all Surfers.

- 3.1.2 This Policy does not apply to Retired Surfers (as further set out in Article 3.2 below) or Surfer support personnel, including coaches, medical professionals, managers, and agents, unless those Surfer support personnel are also Surfers.
- 3.1.3 Surfers who wish to qualify for the Olympics must provide written notice to the WSL. Surfers who participate in Olympic qualifying events will be governed by the anti-doping policy of the International Surfing Association (“ISA”). Such Surfers will continue to be bound by the anti-doping policy of the ISA until the Surfer receives notice that those obligations are terminated, either by completion of the Olympics or otherwise. Notwithstanding those obligations, all Surfers will remain bound by this Policy, both during the period in which a Surfer attempts to qualify for, or does qualify for, the Olympics and the period in which they would otherwise compete in the Olympics. Whether or not a Surfer is bound by the anti-doping policy of the ISA does not impact a Surfer’s obligation to comply with this Policy.

3.2 Retirement and Return to Competition

- 3.2.1 All Surfers shall remain subject to this Policy until they provide written notice to the WSL in the form required by the WSL that they have retired from WSL competition. Upon a Surfer’s submission of such notice, they are deemed a Retired Surfer. A Retired Surfer is prohibited from competing in any WSL event. This Policy does not apply to Retired Surfers.
- 3.2.2 Retired Surfers may not resume competing in any WSL event until they provide, at least 6 months before they expect to return to competition, written notice to the WSL in the form required by the WSL that they are planning to return to competition. In that written notice, the Surfer must acknowledge that the Surfer is again subject to this Policy, effective from the start of that 6-month period, and thereafter must comply with this Policy. Upon a Surfer’s submission of such notice, the Surfer again becomes subject to and bound by all provisions of this Policy.
- 3.2.3 If a Surfer is sanctioned pursuant to this Policy or the ISA Policy, begins serving a period of Ineligibility, and retires during that period of Ineligibility, should the Surfer then wish to return to competition, the Surfer must first comply with any terms of his or her sanction remaining from the date he or she retired. For example, if a Surfer serves 6 months of a one-year period of Ineligibility and then retires, should that Surfer wish to return to competition, the Surfer must finish the remaining 6 months in his or her period of Ineligibility before the Surfer is eligible to return to competition.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICY

4.1 Office of the Discipline Director

- 4.1.1 The Office of the Discipline Director (“ODD”) will be responsible for directing and overseeing the administration of this Policy and the program for performance-enhancing substances.
- 4.1.2 Subject to the terms of this Policy, the ODD will have the sole discretion to make determinations concerning the management and administration of the WSL’s anti-doping program, including:
- (a) Selection of Surfers to be tested and the dates on which tests will be administered;
 - (b) Method by which Surfers will be subjected to testing;
 - (c) Number and frequency of tests to be administered;
 - (d) Analysis of test results data;
 - (e) Review and approval of Therapeutic Use Exemptions;
 - (f) Communication with an oversight of the Collection Vendor;
 - (g) Finding that a Surfer has failed to cooperate with testing, attempted to dilute, tamper with, or substitute a specimen to defeat testing, or otherwise violated protocols; and
 - (h) Certification of violations for disciplinary action.
- 4.1.3 The ODD will have discretion, after reasonable notice to Surfers, to make changes to this Policy that are in the best interests of the WSL and the sport of surfing.
- 4.1.4 All Surfers bound by this Policy recognize and agree that changes or amendments to this Policy made by the ODD are valid and enforceable.

4.2 Collection Vendor

- 4.2.1 ODD in its discretion will either retain a network of Collection Vendors that will be responsible for specimen collection, storage and transportation to the designated laboratory or otherwise designate a collection process that is consistent with the goals of this Policy.
- 4.2.2 The Collection Vendors’ written protocols and chain-of-custody documents must ensure that best practices are utilized at all times in a manner consistent with generally accepted scientific principles relevant to the collection and storage of the types of substances tested for under this Policy. These

collection and chain-of-custody protocols shall be reviewed and approved by ODD.

4.3 Administrative Note Regarding Calculation of Deadlines Under this Policy

If the last day for the performance of any act that is required by this Policy to be performed within a specific period of time falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the period is extended to and includes the next day that is not a holiday.

5. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND METHODS; THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS

5.1 Prohibited List

- 5.1.1 A complete list of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods is attached to this Policy as Appendix A.
- 5.1.2 The ODD has the sole discretion to add or remove substances on the Prohibited List. The ODD shall provide Surfers with reasonable notice of any modifications to the Prohibited list.
- 5.1.3 The ODD's determination of the substances and methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or for purposes of In-Competition Testing only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk, or violate the spirit of the sport of surfing.
- 5.1.4 Surfers are reminded that many Prohibited Substances may appear (either as listed ingredients or otherwise, e.g., as unlisted contaminants) within supplements or medications that may be available with or without a doctor's prescription. Surfers are **strictly liable** for any Prohibited Substances present in Samples and are responsible for ensuring that Prohibited Substances do not enter or come to be present in their bodies by any means and that Prohibited Methods are not used.

5.2 Therapeutic Use Exemptions

- 5.2.1 In certain circumstances, the WSL, in conjunction with a WSL-affiliated medical professional may grant a Surfer permission to Use one or more Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for therapeutic purposes (a "Therapeutic Use Exemption" or "TUE"). The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, or the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted to the Surfer.

- 5.2.2 ODD will also recognize any TUEs issued by an appropriate sports testing organization.
- 5.2.3 A specimen that is found to contain a Prohibited Substance will not be deemed a positive test result if such specimen was provided by a Surfer with an effective TUE for that substance. A Surfer with a TUE for a Prohibited Substance does not violate this Policy by possessing or using that substance.
- 5.2.4 Ordinarily, the Surfer must obtain a TUE prior to the presence, Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. A TUE may only be granted retroactively in the following limited circumstances:
 - (a) Where emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary;
 - (b) Where, due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the Surfer to submit, or for the ODD to consider, an application for the TUE prior to Sample collection; or
 - (c) Where it is otherwise determined by the ODD that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive TUE.

6. TESTING

6.1 In General

- 6.1.1 A Surfer must submit to Testing at any time or place requested by the WSL.
- 6.1.2 Testing shall only be undertaken under this Policy for anti-doping purposes, i.e., to obtain analytical evidence as to the Surfer's compliance (or non-compliance) with this Policy's strict prohibition on the presence/Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods. All Testing under this Policy shall be conducted by qualified persons duly authorized by the WSL.

6.2 Collection of Urine Samples and/or Blood Samples

- 6.2.1 Every anti-doping collection will include a urine specimen. ODD will have discretion to collect blood samples during In -Competition and/or Out-of-Competition Testing.
- 6.2.2 No photography or audio or video recording of the Sample collection session is permitted. The Doping Control Form shall be the definitive record of the Sample collection session, and any comments regarding the Sample collection session shall be recorded on the Doping Control Form.

- 6.2.3 The Doping Control Officer (“DCO”) is responsible for ensuring that all Samples are stored in a manner that protects their identity, integrity, and security while at the collection site. The DCO shall keep the Samples secured and under the DCO’s control until they are passed to a third party (e.g., the laboratory, or a courier to take them to the laboratory). Samples must not be left unattended, unless they are locked away in a refrigerator or cupboard, for example. In the absence of a secure area where the Samples may be left, the DCO shall keep the Samples under the DCO’s control. Access to Samples shall be restricted at all times to authorized personnel.
- 6.2.4 Samples shall be stored in such a manner as to preserve their ability to be tested for Prohibited Substances.
- 6.2.5 The DCO is responsible for ensuring that the Sample collection documentation for each Sample is securely handled after completion.

6.3 Out-of-Competition Testing

- 6.3.1 Any period that is not an In-Competition period shall be deemed an Out-of-Competition period for purposes of this Policy. Any Sample collected pursuant to a notification given to a Surfer outside of an In-Competition period shall therefore be considered to have been collected in Out-of-Competition Testing.
- 6.3.2 Selection of Surfers
- (a) ODD will select from the list of Surfers.
 - (b) ODD can conduct random testing, which involves the random selection of a Surfer for purposes of a Sample collection.
 - (c) ODD can select Surfers for Target Testing as determined by the ODD in its sole discretion.
- 6.3.3 Protocol for Out-of-Competition Testing
- (a) Urine and blood specimens may be taken any day of the week. The timing of Out-of-Competition testing shall be at the discretion of the WSL.
 - (b) Surfers must maintain accurate contact information in the form of a cellphone number, email address, physical address and travel plans as directed by the ODD at the ODD’s discretion.
 - (c) ODD may in its discretion contact a Surfer by telephone, voicemail or text message to notify the Surfer that they have been selected and schedule a collection time within 24 hours at a site not more than

10miles (equivalent KM) from the Surfer's location. A Surfer who cannot be reached for 5 calendar days by ODD will be deemed to have a Missed Test.

- (d) The Surfer shall furnish a specimen to the assigned collector on the designated day and hour, and at the designated location, but in no event more than 120 minutes after the designated time. The specimen shall be separated into an "A" Sample and a "B" Sample.
- (e) A Surfer who fails to furnish a specimen to the assigned collector within 120 minutes of the designated time will be deemed to have a Missed Test.
- (f) A reasonable effort will be made to avoid inconvenience to a Surfer who is subjected to Out-of-Competition Testing. However, the WSL shall not be liable for any inconvenience, liability or loss caused to the Surfer as a result of or relating to such Testing.

6.3.4 Limited Exceptions and Excuses

- (a) Subject to the sole discretion of ODD, a Surfer who is competing, or will be competing, within 7 calendar days of the designated testing day will be excused from Out-of-Competition Testing.
- (b) Subject to the sole discretion of ODD, a Surfer who was the subject of doping control by an anti-doping agency (including testing under the ISA Policy), where the Surfer or relevant anti-doping agency has provided notice to WSL shall, within 14 calendar days of being notified about an Out-of-Competition test, be excused from Out-of-Competition Testing.
- (c) Subject to the sole discretion of ODD, a Surfer may be excused from an Out-of-Competition Testing for just cause.

6.4 In-Competition Testing

6.4.1 Surfers shall be subject to Testing on behalf of the WSL at surfing events. The selection of the events at which Testing is to take place shall be made by the WSL and shall remain confidential except to those persons with a reasonable need to know of such selection in order to facilitate such Testing. The actual timing of the Testing at a selected event, and the selection of Surfers to be tested at that event, shall be at the discretion of the WSL.

6.4.2 Selection of Surfers

- (a) ODD will select from the list of Surfers, who are scheduled to compete and who compete at that event. This includes Surfers who have checked in, regardless of whether they actually compete.
- (b) ODD can conduct random testing through any reasonable means at the discretion of the ODD, including the use of a computer program to randomly select a Surfer.
- (c) ODD can conduct Target Testing during In-Competition Testing; that is, the ODD can intentionally select a Surfer to be tested in accordance with the provisions for Target Testing pursuant to Article 6.5.

6.4.3 Protocol for In-Competition Testing

- (a) After a Surfer completes a heat at an event, but in no case more than 60 minutes after such heat, with no advance notice, the Surfer will be informed that they have been selected for anti-doping testing and will be directed to the location for doping control.
- (b) A Surfer shall furnish a specimen to the assigned collector at doping control as soon as possible following notification that the Surfer has been selected for testing, but in no event more than 120 minutes following such notification. The specimen shall be separated into an "A" Sample and a "B" Sample.
- (c) A Surfer who does not furnish a specimen to the assigned collector within 120 minutes following notification will be deemed to have a Missed Test.
- (d) Any Surfer who is a no-show, is defaulted from a heat or withdraws from the event at any time after 00:01 local time on the first day of the event must submit to Testing upon or after such retirement/no show/default/withdrawal if requested to do so. If the Surfer chosen for In-Competition Testing in question is not on-site at the time of the request, the WSL may require that the Surfer appear for Testing at a specified time and location. All Samples collected in accordance with this Article 6.4.3(d) (i.e., where collection of the Sample is triggered by the Surfer's no-show, default or withdrawal from the event) that are collected as part of a test commenced prior to midnight of the day following the Surfer's no-show, default or withdrawal from the event will be deemed to have been collected In-Competition for purposes of this Policy, whether or not the Surfer has actually competed in the event.

6.5 Target Testing

6.5.1 ODD has absolute discretion to select any Surfer for anti-doping testing, including Out-of-Competition Testing and In-Competition Testing. ODD may rely on, without limitation, the following in making such a determination:

- (a) A Surfer's performance data. ODD may conduct Target Testing on Surfers who compete regularly at the highest level, as determined by rankings or other suitable criteria or whose sport performance history includes sudden major improvements in performance or sustained high performance;
- (b) Longitudinal testing histories. ODD may conduct Target Testing on Surfers whose anti-doping testing history over time indicates possible doping or increased risk of doping;
- (c) Media reports. ODD may conduct Target Testing on Surfers who have been the subject of media reports of doping or suspected doping or association with a third party (such as a teammate, coach or doctor) with a history of involvement in doping; and
- (d) Other factors. ODD may conduct Target Testing based on other factors, including repeated failure to comply with whereabouts requirements, withdrawal or absence from expended competition, age/stage of career, and reliable information from a third party.

6.6 Testing Laboratories

6.6.1 The ODD will determine the most appropriate laboratory or laboratories to perform testing under this Policy. ODD will maintain a list of these approved laboratories. The laboratories must be capable of conducting anti-doping screening and confirmatory tests, which will be performed on state-of-the-art equipment.

6.6.2 The analysis of results will be in conformity with the WADA International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.6.3 ODD shall have discretion to test for all substances identified on the Prohibited List, as well as masking agents (including diuretics) as appropriate, but is not required to test for each and every such substance.

6.6.4 The laboratories will conduct testing of the "A" Samples. The laboratories will conduct testing of the "B" Samples only upon written notification from ODD.

7. ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Doping may be established as a result of an Adverse Analytical Finding following the Testing and Sample analysis of a Surfer, as explained in Articles 6 and 8, or after the conclusion of an Investigation, as explained in Article 9.

“Doping” is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following (each, an “Anti-Doping Rule Violation”):

7.1 The Presence of a Prohibited Substance – The presence of a Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers in a Surfer’s Sample, unless the Surfer establishes that such presence is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 5.2.

7.1.1 It is each Surfer’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters the Surfer’s body. A Surfer is responsible for any Prohibited Substance or any of its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in the Surfer’s Sample. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Surfer’s part be demonstrated in order to establish an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 7.1; nor is the Surfer’s lack of intent, Fault, negligence or knowledge a defense to a charge that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed under Article 7.1, except to the extent described in Articles 12.4 and 12.5.

7.1.2 Except in the case of those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, and subject to the special criteria established in the Prohibited List (or other International Standards) to distinguish between endogenous and exogenous production of certain substances, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Surfer’s Sample constitutes an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 7.1, unless the Surfer establishes that such presence is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 5.2.

7.1.3 Any quantitative thresholds required to be present for a positive test will be based on the International Standard of Laboratories and WADA Technical Documents.

7.2 The Use of a Prohibited Method, unless the Surfer establishes that such Use is consistent with a TUE granted in accordance with Article 5.2.

7.2.1 It is each Surfer’s personal duty to ensure that the Surfer does not use any Prohibited Method.

7.2.2 A positive test will not be excused because a Surfer was unaware that the Surfer was using a Prohibited Method. Having a Surfer’s medical or athletic training staff member approve or indicate that the method to be used does not appear to be prohibited will not exclude a positive test result.

7.3 Evading Sample collection, or (without compelling justification) refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification.

7.4 Failing 3 times in any 12-month period (a) to file whereabouts information and/or (b) to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts.

7.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of doping control. This Article prohibits conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert the doping control process but that would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to the WSL or a Doping Control Officer, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate the Doping Control Officer, a representative of WSL or a potential witness. Subject to the procedure directly below, any effort to substitute, dilute, mask, or adulterate a specimen, or to manipulate a test result to evade detection, shall also be considered tampering/attempted tampering.

7.5.1 The presence of a diuretic or masking agent in a Surfer's urine specimen shall result in the Surfer being retested.

7.5.2 The presence of a diuretic or masking agent in a Surfer's urine specimen shall be treated as a positive result if ODD determines that the Surfer intended to avoid detection of his or her Use of another Prohibited Substance.

8. PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO ADVERSE ANALYTICAL FINDING

8.1 ODD's Post-Testing Procedure

8.1.1 ODD will receive all results of testing performed under this Policy, along with the laboratory documentation for such results.

8.1.2 Upon the receipt of a positive result, ODD will match the control identification number with the Surfer's name.

8.1.3 ODD will conduct a review to determine whether (1) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted or (2) there is an actual or apparent departure from WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories.

(a) If ODD determines that either (1) or (2) in Article 8.1.3 above applies, it shall advise the WSL that there is no case to answer.

(b) If that review determines no TUE or entitlement to a TUE or apparent departure, then ODD shall deem the positive result to be an Adverse Analytical Finding.

- (c) Where an application for a retroactive TUE is made in accordance with Article 5.2.4 of this Policy for the Prohibited Substance in question, no further action shall be taken in respect of the Adverse Analytical Finding pending a decision on the application.

8.1.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in this Policy, at any point in the results management process (including after any further analysis of the Sample conducted in accordance with Article 8.2.2, or any further Testing, or any further Investigation conducted in accordance with Article 9), the ODD may decide not to bring the Adverse Analytical Finding forward as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation (or not to bring it forward as an Anti-Doping Rule Violation at that stage). The ODD shall notify the Surfer of that decision (with reasons), as well as the WSL of its right of appeal against that decision under Article 12.

8.2 Notice to Surfer of Adverse Analytical Finding

- 8.2.1 When the ODD deems a result to be an Adverse Analytical Finding, the ODD shall send a written notice to the Surfer (the “Notice of Charge”) with copies to the WSL setting out:
- (a) The Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) alleged to have been committed including the specific Article(s) of this Policy alleged to have been violated;
 - (b) A summary of the facts upon which such allegations are based;
 - (c) A copy of the laboratory documentation pack supporting the Adverse Analytical Finding;
 - (d) A statement of the consequences applicable under this Policy if it is determined the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed;
 - (e) A statement of the Surfer’s right to request analysis of a “B” Sample and the Surfer’s right to attend (or have a representative attend) the opening and analysis of the “B” Sample on a specified date and at a specified time and place (at Surfer’s own cost);
 - (f) (Where applicable) any statement relating to a Provisional Suspension specified in Article 10; and
 - (g) A statement of the Surfer’s entitlement to respond to the Notice of Charge in one of the following ways:

- (i) To request analysis of the Surfer's "B" Sample;
- (ii) To challenge the Provisional Suspension according to the procedure detailed in Article 10;
- (iii) To admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and agree to the consequences specified in the Notice of Charge;
- (iv) To admit to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, but to dispute or seek to mitigate the consequences specified in the Notice of Charge, and to have an independent arbitrator determine the consequences at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 12; or
- (v) To challenge both the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and to dispute or seek to mitigate the consequences specified in the Notice of Charge at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 12;

8.2.2 "B" Sample Analysis Procedures

- (a) If a Surfer admits the presence in the Surfer's "A" Sample of the Prohibited Substance (or any of its Metabolites or Markers) detected by the laboratory, the Surfer shall be deemed to have waived the right to have the "B" Sample analyzed and to have accepted the Adverse Analytical Finding based on the "A" Sample only.
- (b) If the Surfer does not admit the presence in the Surfer's "A" Sample of the Prohibited Substance (or any of its Metabolites or Markers) detected by the laboratory, the Surfer may make a written request to ODD, within 10 calendar days of receiving the notification, for an analysis of the "B" Sample and await the results of that analysis.
- (c) A Surfer who requests a "B" Sample analysis may have a representative, at the Surfer's own cost, witness the analysis if the Surfer makes a written request to the ODD and designates the representative within 10 calendar days of receiving the notification. The designated representative must sign an appropriate nondisclosure and confidentiality agreement with the applicable testing laboratory before attending the "B" Sample analysis. A representative of the WSL may also be present.
- (d) If the Surfer requests to have a representative present, ODD will coordinate with the laboratory and the designated representative to schedule the "B" Sample analysis to occur within 10 calendar days of

the Surfer's request. If observation is not requested, the laboratory will conduct the analysis as soon as is practicable.

- (e) The "B" Sample analysis will be performed at the same laboratory that did the "A" Sample analysis according to the established analytical procedures and by a technician other than the one performing the "A" Sample confirmation test. The results will be reported to ODD.

8.2.3 Notice to Surfer of Results of "B" Sample Analysis

- (a) ODD will provide written notice of the results of the "B" Sample analysis, together with a copy of the laboratory documentation for both the "A" Sample and "B" Sample analyses, to the Surfer.
- (b) If the analysis of the "B" Sample does not confirm the Adverse Analytical Finding, then (unless the WSL charges the Surfer with another Anti-Doping Rule Violation), the entire test result shall be considered negative and the Surfer shall be so informed. In such circumstances, the proceedings instituted against the Surfer shall be discontinued, any Provisional Suspension previously imposed shall be deemed vacated with immediate effect, and no further action shall be taken against the Surfer.
- (c) If the analysis of the "B" Sample confirms the Adverse Analytical Finding, then ODD will notify the Surfer in writing (1) of such result, (2) of the potential sanction, and (3) that the Surfer has the opportunity to provide an explanation for the violation or any applicable mitigating circumstances within 10 calendar days of such notification. After the expiration of the 10-day period, ODD will give final notice to the Surfer of the sanction to be imposed and notify the Surfer of the right to appeal under this Policy.

8.3 Right to Challenge

- 8.3.1 If the Surfer wishes to exercise the Surfer's right to a hearing before an independent arbitrator—either to challenge a Provisional Suspension or the finding or consequences of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation—the Surfer must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the ODD as soon as possible, but in any event within 10 calendar days of the Surfer's receipt of the final notice to the Surfer of the Sanction to be imposed.
 - (a) The request must include a brief statement of how the Surfer responds to the allegation in the Notice of Charge and the basis for such response.

- (b) In the event no such response is received by that deadline (or the Surfer confirms that the Surfer does not wish to request a hearing to dispute either the charge or the consequences), the Surfer will be deemed to have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and to have accepted the consequences specified in the Notice of Charge.

9. PROCEDURES GOVERNING INVESTIGATIONS

9.1 Investigations into Other Evidence-Based Violations and Procedures

- 9.1.1 In addition to conducting the Testing referenced in Article 6, ODD shall have the authority to gather anti-doping intelligence and conduct investigations into matters that may lead to the discovery of evidence of an Anti-Doping rule Violation. ODD may consider, without limitation, the following in deciding to initiate an investigation:
 - (a) Atypical test results that do not result in a positive test;
 - (b) Missed Tests;
 - (c) A Surfer's performance data;
 - (d) Longitudinal testing histories; and
 - (e) Media reports.
- 9.1.2 Surfers must cooperate fully with investigations. In particular, and without limitation, ODD may make a written demand to furnish any information that may lead to the discovery of evidence of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, including requiring the Surfer to attend an interview or requiring a written statement setting forth the Surfer's knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances. Any information furnished to the ODD shall be kept confidential except when it becomes necessary to disclose such information to further the investigation of and/or to bring proceedings relating to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, or when such information is reported to administrative, professional, or judicial authorities pursuant to an investigation or prosecution of non-sporting laws or regulations.
- 9.1.3 If the investigation results in a determination by ODD, based on evidence, that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred, ODD will notify the Surfer in writing (1) of the anti-doping rule violated, (2) of the evidence supporting the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, (3) of the potential sanction, and (4) that the Surfer has the opportunity to provide an explanation for the violation or any applicable mitigating circumstances within 10 calendar days of such notification. Until such time as the investigation results in a determination

that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred, no notice to the Surfer is required. After the expiration of the 10-day period, ODD will give final notice to the Surfer of the Sanction to be imposed and notify the Surfer of the right to respond under this Policy in one of the following ways:

- (a) To challenge the Provisional Suspension according to the procedure detailed in Article 10;
- (b) To admit the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and accede to the consequences specified in the Notice of Charge;
 - (i) To admit to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, but to dispute or seek to mitigate the consequences specified and to have an independent arbitrator determine the consequences at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 12; or
 - (ii) To challenge both the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged and to dispute or seek to mitigate the consequences at a hearing conducted in accordance with Article 12.
 - (iii) After final notice to the Surfer of the Sanction to be imposed under Article 9.1.3, the Surfer shall have 10 calendar days to challenge the Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Provisional Suspension and/or the Sanction by exercising the Surfer's right to a hearing before an independent arbitrator.

9.1.4 If the Surfer wishes to exercise the Surfer's right to a hearing before an independent arbitrator, the Surfer must submit a written request for such a hearing so that it is received by the ODD as soon as possible, but in any event within 10 calendar days of the Surfer's receipt of the final notice to the Surfer of the Sanction to be imposed.

- (a) The request must include a brief statement of how the Surfer responds to the allegation in the Notice of Charge and the basis for such response.
- (b) In the event no such response is received by that deadline (or the Surfer confirms that the Surfer does not wish to request a hearing to dispute either the charge or the consequences), the Surfer will be deemed to have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, and to have accepted the Sanctions.

9.2 Discipline for Violations of Law

9.2.1 Surfers will be subject to discipline by ODD for a conviction or plea related to misconduct involving performance-enhancing substances.

- 9.2.2 The type and manner of discipline shall be at the discretion of ODD based on the totality of the circumstances.

9.3 Review of Whereabouts Failures and Missed Tests

- 9.3.1 A Surfer may also request that an independent arbitrator review a Filing Failure or Missed Test declared by the ODD.
- 9.3.2 The request to challenge a finding of a Filing Failure or Missed Test must be received within 10 calendar days of notice of the Filing Failure or Missed Test.

10. PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

10.1 Imposition of a Provisional Suspension

- 10.1.1 The WSL shall notify a Surfer, in the Notice of Charge sent to the Surfer, that he or she will be Provisionally Suspended with effect from the date 10 calendar days after the date of deemed receipt of the Notice of Charge if (and only if) each of the following conditions is met:
- (a) An Adverse Analytical Finding is issued against a Surfer for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method; and
 - (b) The ODD has completed its review in accordance with Article 8.1.3 and has concluded that the Surfer in question has a case to answer.
- 10.1.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be in effect from the date 10 calendar days after the date of deemed receipt of the Notice of Charge until a determination of the charge against the Surfer at a full hearing pursuant to Article 12.1.1.
- 10.1.3 At the same time, the WSL shall notify the Surfer of the Surfer's right to make an application to the independent arbitrator appointed to hear the Surfer's case, either immediately or at any time prior to the full hearing, showing cause why the Provisional Suspension should not be imposed (or, where it has been imposed, why it should be vacated) in advance of the full hearing.
- 10.1.4 If the "B" Sample analysis does not confirm the "A" Sample analysis, then no Provisional Suspension shall be imposed on the Surfer. If a Provisional Suspension was imposed on the Surfer prior to the receipt of the results of the "B" Sample analysis, then in accordance with Article 8.2.3 it shall be deemed automatically vacated with immediate effect, without any need for further order.
- 10.1.5 If, within 10 calendar days of the date of deemed receipt of the Notice of Charge, the results of the "B" Sample analysis are not received, or they are received and they confirm the "A" Sample results, and the Surfer does not

exercise his or her right to apply for an order that a Provisional Suspension should not be imposed, then the Provisional Suspension will come into effect automatically at that point and will remain in place (subject to the Surfer's right at any time to apply to the independent arbitrator for it to be vacated) pending determination of the charge against the Surfer.

10.2 Challenging a Provisional Suspension

10.2.1 A Surfer has the right to challenge a Provisional Suspension imposed against him or her. If a Surfer exercises the Surfer's right to apply for an order that a Provisional Suspension should not be imposed or should be vacated, then:

- (a) Any submissions that the Surfer wishes to make in support of the application must be made in writing at the same time as the application is made with a copy sent simultaneously to the ODD;
- (b) Any submissions that the ODD wishes to make must be made in writing as soon as possible after receipt of the Surfer's submission with a copy sent simultaneously to the Surfer;
- (c) The independent arbitrator will rule on the application as soon as reasonably practicable. The arbitrator shall have discretion to invite or to allow the parties to make oral submissions, either by telephone conference call or in person, prior to rendering his or her decision on the application. Neither party shall have the right to make such submissions if the arbitrator in his or her discretion does not invite or allow such submissions;
- (d) If the application of the Surfer is received on or before the 10th day after the date of deemed receipt of the written Notice of Charge, the Provisional Suspension will not come into effect unless and until that application is rejected;
- (e) If the application of the Surfer is received after the 10th day after the date of deemed receipt of the written Notice of Charge, the independent arbitrator shall have discretion to consider the submission, but the Provisional Suspension will remain in effect pending the arbitrator's decision on the application; and
- (f) Where a Provisional Suspension is to be imposed (or has been imposed), the Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be vacated) unless the Surfer establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the arbitrator that:

- (i) The charge has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a material defect in the evidence on which the charge is based;
- (ii) The Surfer has a strong arguable case that the Surfer bears No Fault or Negligence for the Anti-Doping Rule Violation(s) charged, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such offense is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 12.4.2;
- (iii) The violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product; or
- (iv) Other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances of the case, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to the determination of the charge against the Surfer. This ground is to be construed narrowly and applied only in exceptional circumstances.

11. SANCTIONS

11.1 Disqualification of Results

- 11.1.1 A finding that a Surfer committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in connection with or arising out of In-Competition Testing automatically leads to Disqualification of the results obtained by the Surfer in the competition in question, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any Prize Money and other prize money and awards obtained by the Surfer in that competition.
- 11.1.2 The Surfer will receive zero ranking and seeding points for the event at issue. Rankings and seeding for the event will be recalculated accordingly.

11.2 Imposition of a Period of Ineligibility

- 11.2.1 All suspensions will begin when the Surfer (1) accepts discipline or (2) the decision on appeal becomes final. If fewer than the imposed number of events remains in the surfing season, the suspension will carry over to the next surfing season in which the Surfer competes until the total number of events has been missed.
- 11.2.2 The period of Ineligibility imposed for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation shall be as follows:
 - (a) First Offense: The first time a Surfer violates this Policy by testing positive for a Prohibited Substance; attempting to substitute, dilute or

adulterate a specimen; manipulating a test result; or by violation of Article 5, he or she will be suspended pursuant to the following schedule:

- (i) Positive Test Result for Diuretic or Masking Agent – 2 Surfing Events.
 - (ii) Positive Test Result for Stimulants or Anabolic Agent –4 Surfing Events.
 - (iii) Positive Test Result for a Prohibited Substance plus a Diuretic or Masking Agent/Attempt to Substitute, Dilute or Adulterate a Specimen/Attempt to Manipulate a Test Result/Violation of Section 5 –6 Surfing Events.
 - (b) Second Offense: The second time a Surfer commits an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:
 - (i) 6 months; or
 - (ii) Twice the period of Ineligibility that would be applicable for the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation if it were a first Anti-Doping Rule Violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 12.4.
 - (iii) The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 12.4.
 - (c) Third Offense: An Anti-Doping Rule Violation that is the third anti-doping offense of the Surfer will always result in a period of Ineligibility that is between 2 years and a lifetime period of Ineligibility, subject to the discretion of the arbitrator.
- 11.2.3 An anti-doping offense for which a Surfer has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior anti-doping offense for purposes of this Article.
- 11.2.4 Suspensions will begin when the Surfer accepts discipline or the decision on appeal becomes final. If fewer than the imposed number of events remains in the season, the suspension will carry over to the next regular season until the total number of events has been missed.
- 11.2.5 Each Anti-Doping Rule Violation must occur within the same 10-year period in order for this Article to apply and those to be considered multiple violations.

11.3 Status During Ineligibility

11.3.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility:

- (a) A Surfer who has been declared Ineligible may not, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any event or competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized, organized or sanctioned by the WSL.
- (b) A Surfer who has been declared Ineligible may not, during the period of Ineligibility, play, coach or otherwise participate in any capacity in any event or competition authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national-level event or competition organization.
- (c) A Surfer who has been declared Ineligible may submit an application for entry in an event that takes place after the period of Ineligibility, but which has an entry deadline that falls during the period of Ineligibility, in accordance with that deadline, notwithstanding that at the time of such application he or she is Ineligible.
- (d) A Surfer subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and must provide whereabouts information for that purpose upon request. If a Surfer commits an Anti-Doping Rule Violation during a period of Ineligibility, this shall be treated as a separate Anti-Doping Rule Violation under this Policy.
- (e) If a Surfer who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition on participation during a period of Ineligibility, a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility.

11.4 Reinstatement After Period of Ineligibility

- 11.4.1 Before a Surfer is reinstated following a suspension, the Surfer must test negative for all substances on the Prohibited List in order to be approved for return to competition by ODD.

11.5 Exemptions

The following shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article:

- 11.5.1 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation for which a Surfer has established No Fault or Negligence.
- 11.5.2 An Anti-Doping Rule Violation where the period of suspension is otherwise eliminated.

12. CHALLENGES AND APPEALS BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT ARBITRATOR

12.1 Right to Appeal to an Independent Arbitrator

- 12.1.1 A Surfer has the right to challenge any Sanction or discipline imposed against him or her. This right includes the right to challenge a Provisional Suspension imposed by the ODD under Article 10 or any Sanction imposed by the ODD under Article 11.
- 12.1.2 Any Surfer who has received a Provisional Suspension under Article 10 or any Sanction under Article 11 may challenge that decision by filing a notice of appeal with ODD within 10 calendar days after ODD's notice of the imposition of that Provisional Suspension or Sanction.
- 12.1.3 The appeal shall be heard by a single, independent arbitrator and shall follow the process and procedures set forth in Article 12.2 below. The arbitrator shall be chosen at random by the arbitral body from a pool of arbitrators assembled by the ODD.
- 12.1.4 The arbitrator shall issue an award in writing and signed by the arbitrator. In all cases, the arbitrator shall render a reasoned award. The arbitrator's award is final and binding, subject to the right to appeal to CAS (see Article 13).
- 12.1.5 The arbitrator shall not, however, have authority to reduce a sanction below the minimums established under this Policy or vacate a disciplinary decision unless the arbitrator finds that the charged violation could not be established under the applicable standard of proof.
- 12.1.6 Pending completion of the appeal, the suspension or discipline will not take effect.

12.2 Procedure for Hearing Before the Independent Arbitrator

- 12.2.1 Subject to the discretion of the independent arbitrator to order otherwise for good cause shown by either party, hearings before the arbitrator shall: (a) take place in Los Angeles; and (b) be conducted on a confidential basis.
- 12.2.2 The arbitrator shall have discretion to determine the date of the hearing but in no event shall the hearing take place more than 6 months from the arbitrator's appointment. The "Burdens and Standard of Proof," "Discovery," and "Decision" rules set forth in this Policy shall apply.
- 12.2.3 Both the WSL and the Surfer have the right to be present and to be heard at the hearing and to be represented, at such party's expense, by legal counsel of such party's own choosing.

- 12.2.4 The procedure followed at the hearing shall be at the discretion of the independent arbitrator, provided that the hearing is conducted in a fair manner with reasonable opportunity for each party to present evidence, address the arbitrator, and present such party's case.

12.3 Burdens and Standard of Proof

- 12.3.1 The ODD shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed. The standard of proof shall be whether the ODD has established the commission of the alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation by clear and convincing evidence, bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation that is made.
- 12.3.2 Where this Policy places the burden of proof on the Surfer to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof will be by a balance of probabilities.
- 12.3.3 The independent arbitrator shall not be bound by judicial rules governing the admissibility of evidence. Instead, facts related to Anti-Doping Rule Violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions, third-party testimony, documents or analytical evidence.
- 12.3.4 ODD's Prima Facie Case Where There Has Been an Adverse Analytical Finding
- (a) In any case involving an alleged violation due to an Adverse Analytical Finding, ODD shall have the burden of establishing the Adverse Analytical Finding and that it was obtained pursuant to a test authorized under this Policy and was conducted in accordance with the collection procedures and testing protocols of this Policy and the protocols. ODD is not required to otherwise establish intent, negligence or knowing Use of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers on the Surfer's part.
 - (b) ODD may establish that a test result was "positive" by introducing analytical findings provided by the testing laboratory and by demonstrating that the test result was for a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers as identified in the Prohibited List.
 - (c) The specimen collectors, ODD and testing laboratories will be presumed to have collected and analyzed the Surfer's specimen in accordance with this Policy. ODD may rely solely on the information contained in the standard laboratory documentation package provided to ODD and the Surfer, which shall be admissible without regard to hearsay challenge, to demonstrate that the test was conducted in

accordance with the collection procedures including that the chain of custody of the specimen was maintained.

12.3.5 Surfer's Defense Case Where There Has Been an Adverse Analytical Finding or Reliance on Another Analytical Finding

- (a) The Surfer may challenge ODD's prima facie case that the test result was "positive."
- (b) The Surfer may rebut the presumption that the specimen was analyzed in accordance with this Policy by challenging the science supporting the test method used in his or her case and the application of that test method to his or her particular sample.
 - (i) A laboratory's failure to follow generally accepted scientific methods and principles, including WADA's International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the International Standard for Laboratories, may be a basis to rebut the presumption if the Surfer also establishes that this failure could reasonably have reasonably caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other analytical result relied upon.
 - (ii) In such a case, ODD will carry its burden by demonstrating that:
 - (a) there was no deviation; (b) the deviation was authorized; or
 - (c) the deviation did not materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the test result.
- (c) The Surfer may rebut the presumption that the specimen was collected in accordance with this Policy.
 - (i) A specimen collector's departure from generally accepted policies or procedures, including departure from the WSL's and the collection vendor's policies and protocols governing specimen collection, storage and transportation, may be a basis to rebut the presumption if the Surfer also establishes that this departure could reasonably have reasonably caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other analytical result relied upon.
 - (ii) In such a case, ODD will carry its burden by demonstrating that:
 - (a) there was no deviation; (b) the deviation was authorized; or

(c) the deviation did not materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the test result.

- 12.3.6 The facts established by a final decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction, which is not the subject of a pending appeal, will be considered as conclusive evidence against the person to whom the decision pertained.

12.4 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence:

- 12.4.1 Surfers are responsible for what is in their bodies and a positive test will not be excused because a Surfer was unaware that the Surfer was using a Prohibited Substance or Method.

- 12.4.2 If a Surfer establishes in an individual case that the Surfer bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable sanction shall be eliminated.

- (a) The Surfer has the burden of establishing this defense.
- (b) A Surfer cannot satisfy the Surfer's burden merely by denying that the Surfer intentionally used a Prohibited Substance or Method; that the Surfer was given the substance by another Surfer, doctor or trainer; or that he or she took a mislabeled or Contaminated Product. However, if a Surfer can demonstrate that a violation of this Policy resulted from ingestion of a product listed on the NSF "Certified for Sport" list or similarly labeled product, then no discipline shall be imposed.
- (c) No Fault or Negligence requires establishing that the Surfer did not know or suspect and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that the Surfer engaged in the conduct that violated this Policy. In cases involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the Surfer, the Surfer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Surfer's system.

- 12.4.3 If a Surfer establishes in an individual case that the Surfer bears No Significant Fault or Negligence:

- (a) The Surfer has the burden of establishing this defense.
- (b) The sanction shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no sanction.
- (c) The sanction shall be, at a maximum, one-half of the suspension period otherwise applicable.

- (d) Subject to the constraints in Articles 12.4.3(b) and 12.4.3(c) above, the arbitrator shall have the discretion to determine the sanction depending on the Surfer's degree of fault.

12.4.4 No Significant Fault or Negligence requires the Surfer's establishing that the Surfer's fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the violation of this Policy. In cases involving the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the Surfer, the Surfer must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

12.5 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of the Period of Ineligibility or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault:

12.5.1 Substantial Assistance

- (a) A Surfer shall be entitled to a reduction in sanction if the Surfer provides Substantial Assistance to the WSL in investigations of Surfers involved in violating this Policy. The ODD shall have discretion to determine what constitutes Substantial Assistance. Substantial Assistance requires (1) full disclosure in a signed written statement of all information the Surfer possesses in relation to violations of this Policy and (2) full cooperation with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by the WSL. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.
- (b) The ODD shall also have the absolute discretion to determine the amount of, and the nature of, a reduction in sanction. The determination of the amount of, and the nature of, a reduction in sanction involves the extent of the assistance provided, the voluntariness of the assistance provided, and the relative importance of the assistance provided relative to any anti-doping effort. In all cases, however, the evaluation of those factors are in the absolute discretion of the ODD.

12.6 Discovery

12.6.1 Within 7 business days of issuing the final notice of discipline, ODD shall provide the Surfer with correspondence and documentation that support any Adverse Analytical Finding. Within 5 business days of receipt of the documentation, the Surfer and ODD shall make any written requests for

additional discovery sought. If there is no objection to the request, documents will be provided within 5 business days or as soon as the documents are obtained. Objections will be promptly submitted via conference call to the arbitrator for decision.

- 12.6.2 No later than 7 business days prior to the hearing, the Surfer will complete and submit a statement setting forth the specific grounds upon which the appeal is based with supporting facts in the form of proffered testimony or documentary evidence (“Basis of Appeal”). Once submitted, evidence on issues outside the scope of the Basis of Appeal shall not be permitted absent a showing by the requesting party of extraordinary circumstances justifying its inclusion. ODD and the Surfer shall also be permitted to seek preclusion of evidence on any issue, and the arbitrator shall have sole discretion on what evidence to admit.
- 12.6.3 No later than 5 business days before the hearing, ODD and the Surfer will exchange copies of any exhibits upon which Surfer intends to rely and a list of witnesses expected to provide testimony. The failure to do so shall preclude the introduction of the late or non-produced exhibits barring extraordinary circumstances as determined by the arbitrator. This shall not preclude the introduction of rebuttal evidence. Following the exchange, the arbitrator may permit the parties to provide further supplementation as appropriate.
- 12.6.4 In presenting an appeal under this Policy, a Surfer is not entitled to production of or access to records, reports or other information concerning other Surfers.

12.7 Decision

- 12.7.1 Within 10 business days after the hearing or the receipt of the transcript (whichever is later), the arbitrator will evaluate the evidence and issue a formal written opinion.
- 12.7.2 The failure of the arbitrator to timely issue the opinion will result in the arbitrator’s preclusion from handling further appeals, except that an arbitrator may request briefing on a specific issue or issues.
- 12.7.3 Post-hearing briefs will not be permitted, except that an arbitrator may request briefing on a specific issue or issues. If the arbitrator requests such briefing, he/she will set a submission deadline of not more than 5 business days after the hearing or receipt of the transcript and a page limit of no more than 10 pages.

12.8 Statute of Limitations

- 12.8.1 No action may be commenced under this Policy against a Surfer for a violation of this Policy unless such action is commenced within 3 years from the date the alleged violation occurred.

12.9 Confidentiality

- 12.9.1 All Surfers (including authorized representatives), WSL employees and contractors, and persons involved in the administration of this Policy are subject to the confidentiality provisions of this Policy.
- 12.9.2 The confidentiality of the matters under this Policy shall be protected subject to certain limited exceptions.
- 12.9.3 Except as allowed in this Policy or otherwise agreed to by the parties, public disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, appeals or other violations of this Policy (collectively, “Anti-Doping Matters”) is not permitted.
- 12.9.4 WSL may publicly announce or acknowledge the disposition of an Anti-Doping Matter when a suspension or other discipline is accepted, is not challenged and the time for any such challenge has lapsed or is upheld after an appeal. Upon such public announcement or acknowledgement, the Surfer at issue no longer has any confidentiality obligation with respect to such Anti-Doping Matter.
- 12.9.5 The Surfer at issue may publicly announce or acknowledge the disposition of an Anti-Doping Matter against the Surfer when a suspension or discipline, as applicable, is rejected after an appeal. Upon such public announcement or acknowledgement, the WSL no longer has any confidentiality obligation with respect to such Anti-Doping Matter.
- 12.9.6 WSL may disclose test results, suspensions or other disciplines to the International Testing Agency (“ITA”), ISA, WADA, and any other anti-doping agency.
- 12.9.7 WSL also may receive test results, suspensions or other disciplines from ITA, ISA, WADA, and any other anti-doping agency.

12.10 Retention and Destruction of Specimens

- 12.10.1 ODD will work with the testing laboratories to develop procedures for the handling of any specimen provided following laboratory analysis.
- 12.10.2 These procedures will ensure the destruction of negative specimens within 90 calendar days of analysis and positive specimens within 30 calendar days of final adjudication of a Surfer’s discipline.

12.10.3 Blood specimens may not be used for any purpose other than the testing delineated in this Policy.

13. RIGHT TO APPEAL TO THE COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

- 13.1** Any party to a proceeding before the arbitrator may appeal the arbitrator's award to the CAS within the time period allowed by CAS following receipt of such award. The appeal shall follow the process and procedures established by CAS.
- 13.2** The burdens and standard of proof set forth in this Policy shall apply to any CAS proceeding.
- 13.3** Cross-appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondents named in cases brought to CAS under this Policy are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article must file a cross-appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with its answer.
- 13.4** The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on all parties, and no right of appeal shall lie from the CAS decision; provided that this Section 13.4 is not intended to waive either party's legal rights, if any, to challenge the substantive arbitrability of a dispute or to vacate and/or set aside an arbitration award.
- 13.5** The CAS decision shall be publicly reported by the WSL within 20 calendar days of receipt. However, this mandatory public reporting requirement shall not apply where the Surfer who has been found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14. POLICY AND PROGRAM ON SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE

Separate Policy for Coverage of Illicit Substances

Substances of Abuse, including alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, and amphetamines, shall be governed by the WSL Policy on Substances of Abuse. Substances of Abuse are not governed by this Policy, unless they also appear on the Prohibited List.

THE 2022 WORLD SURF LEAGUE PROHIBITED LIST

(Valid January 15, 2022)

The following list of Prohibited Substances and Methods is maintained by the World Surf League (WSL). The WSL reserves the right to update and supplement this List annually.

Below are some terms used in this List of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

List of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited In-Competition

Subject to a different period having been approved, the In-Competition period shall in principle be the period commencing just before midnight (at 11:59 p.m.) on the day before a Competition in which the Surfer is scheduled to participate until the end of the Competition and the Sample collection process.

Prohibited at all times

This means that the substance or method is prohibited In- and Out-of-Competition as defined in the Code.

Specified and non-Specified

All Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List. The Specified Substances and Methods identified on this list should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances or methods. Rather, they are simply substances and methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by a Surfer for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.

Substances of Abuse

Substances of Abuse are substances that are identified as such because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport. The following are designated Substances of Abuse: cocaine, diamorphine (heroin), methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA/"ecstasy"), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

S0 NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances.

Any pharmacological substance which is not addressed by any of the subsequent sections of the List and with no current approval by any governmental regulatory health authority for human

therapeutic use (e.g. drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development or discontinued, designer drugs, substances approved only for veterinary use) is prohibited at all times.

S1 ANABOLIC AGENTS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are non-Specified Substances.

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. ANABOLIC ANDROGENIC STEROIDS (AAS)

When administered exogenously, including but not limited to:

- 1-Androstenediol (5 α -androst-1-ene-3 β , 17 β -diol)
- 1-Androstenedione (5 α -androst-1-ene-3, 17-dione)
- 1-Androsterone (3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-ene-17-one)
- 1-Epiandrosterone (3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-ene-17-one)
- 1-Testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one)
- 4-Androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol)
- 4-Hydroxytestosterone (4,17 β -dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one)
- 5-Androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione)
- 7 α -hydroxy-DHEA
- 7 β -hydroxy-DHEA
- 7-Keto-DHEA
- 19-Norandrostenediol (estr-4-ene-3,17-diol)
- 19-Norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione)
- Androstanolone (5 α -dihydrotestosterone, 17 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-3-one)
- Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol)
- Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione)
- Bolasterone
- Boldenone

- Boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione)
- Calusterone
- Clostebol
- Danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17 α -ol)
- Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17B-hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one) (in excess of 50 pg/mL)
- Desoxymethyltestosterone (17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-2-en-17 β -ol and 17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-3-en-17 β -ol)
- Drostanolone
- Epiandrosterone (3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one)
- Epi-dihydrotestosterone (17B-hydroxy-5 β -androstan-3-one)
- Epitestosterone
- Ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17 α -ol)
- Fluoxyimesterone
- Formebolone
- Furazabol (17 α -methyl (1,2,5) oxadiazolo(3',4':2,3)-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol)
- Gestrinone
- Mestanolone
- Mesterolone
- Metandienone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3-one)
- Metenolone
- Methandriol
- Methasterone (17 β -hydroxy-2 α ,17 α -dimethyl-5 α -androstan-3-one)
- Methyl-1-testosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methyl-5 α -androst-1-en-3-one)
- Methylclostebol
- Methyldienolone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one)

- Methylnoretestosterone (17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one)
- Methyltestosterone
- Metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one)
- Mibolerone
- Nandrolone (19-nortestosterone)
- Norboletone
- Norclostebol (4-chloro-17 β -ol-estr-4-en-3-one)
- Norethandrolone
- Oxabolone
- Oxandrolone
- Oxymesterone
- Oxymetholone
- Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3 β -hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one)
- Prostanazol (17 β -((tetrahydropyran-2-yl) oxy)-1'H-pyrazolo(3,4:2,3)-5 α -androstande)
- Quinbolone
- Stanazolol
- Stenbolone
- Testosterone
- Tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18 α -homo-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one)
- Trenbolone (17 β -hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one)

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

2. OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS

Clenbuterol (in excess of 50 pg/mL) , selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs, e.g. andarine, LGD-4033 (ligandrol), enobosarm (ostarine) and RAD140) (in excess of 50 ng/mL), tibolone, zeranol (in excess of 1 ng/mL) and zilpaterol (in excess of 1 ng/mL).

S2 PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS, RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND MIMETICS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are non-Specified Substances.

The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited.

1. ERYTHROPOIETINS (EPO) AND AGENTS AFFECTING ERYTHROPOIESIS

1.1 Erythropoietin receptor agonists, e.g. darbepoietins (dEPO); erythropoietins (EPO); EPO-based constructs (e.g. EPO-Fc, methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)); EPO-mimetic agents and their constructs (e.g. CNTO-530, peginesatide).

1.2 Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) activating agents, e.g. cobalt; daprodustat (GSK1278863); IOX2; molidustat (BAY 85-3934); roxadustat (FG-4592); vadadustat (AKB-6548); xenon.

1.3 GATA inhibitors, e.g. K-11706.

1.4 Transforming growth factor beta (TGF-B) signalling inhibitors, e.g. luspatercept; sotatercept.

1.5 Innate repair receptor agonists, e.g. asialo EPO; carbamylated EPO (CEPO).

2. PEPTIDE HORMONES AND THEIR RELEASING FACTORS

2.1 Chorionic gonadotrophin (CG) and luteinizing hormone (LH) and their releasing factors in males, e.g. buserelin, deslorelin, gonadorelin, goserelin, leuprorelin, nafarelin and triptorelin.

2.2 Corticotrophins and their releasing factors, e.g. corticorelin.

2.3 Growth hormone (GH), its fragments and releasing factors: growth hormone fragments, e.g. AOD-9604 and hGH 176-191; growth hormone-releasing hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g. CJC-1293, CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin; growth hormone secretagogues (GHS), e.g. lenomorelin (ghrelin) and its mimetics, e.g. anamorelin, ipamorelin, macimorelin and tabimorelin; GH-releasing peptides (GHRPs), e.g. alexamorelin, GHRP-1, GHRP-2 (pralmorelin), GHRP-3, GHRP-4, GHRP-5, GHRP-6, and examorelin (hexarelin).

3. GROWTH FACTORS AND GROWTH FACTOR MODULATORS

- Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs)
- Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)

- Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and its analogues
- Mechano growth factors (MGFs)
- Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)
- Thymosin-B4 and its derivatives e.g. TB-500
- Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and other growth factors or growth factor modulators affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularisation, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fibre type switching.

S3 BETA-2 AGONISTS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances.

All selective and non-selective beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers, are prohibited.

- Arformoterol
- Fenoterol
- Formoterol
- Indacaterol
- Levosalbutamol
- Olodaterol
- Procaterol
- Reproterol
- Salbutamol
- Salmeterol
- Terbutaline
- Tretoquinol
(trimetoquinol)
- Tulobuterol
- Vilanterol

EXCEPTIONS

- Inhaled salbutamol: maximum 2000 micrograms over 24 hours in divided doses not to exceed 1000 micrograms over 12 hours starting from any dose;
- Inhaled formoterol: maximum delivered dose of 100 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled salmeterol: maximum 200 micrograms over 24 hours;
- Inhaled vilanterol: maximum 25 micrograms over 24 hours.

NOTE

The presence in urine of salbutamol in excess of 1000 ng/mL or formoterol in excess of 40 ng/mL is not consistent with therapeutic use of the substance and will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete proves, through a controlled pharmacokinetic study, that the abnormal result was the consequence of a therapeutic dose (by inhalation) up to the maximum dose indicated above.

S4 HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

Prohibited substances in classes S4.1 and S4.2 are Specified Substances. Those in classes S4.3 and S4.4 are non-Specified Substances.

The following hormone and metabolic modulators are prohibited.

1. AROMATASE INHIBITORS

- 2-Androst-enol (5α -androst-2-en-17-ol)
- 2-Androst-enone (5α -androst-2-en-17-one)
- 3-Androst-enol (5α -androst-3-en-17-ol)
- 3-Androst-enone (5α -androst-3-en-17-one)
- 4-Androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo)
- Aminoglutethimide
- Anastrozole
- Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione)
- Androsta-3,5-diene-7,17-dione (arimistane)•
- Exemestane

- Formestane
 - Letrozole
 - Testolactone
- 2. ANTI-ESTROGENIC SUBSTANCES [ANTI-ESTROGENS AND SELECTIVE ESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS (SERMS)]**
- Bazedoxifene
 - Clomifene
 - Cyclofenil
 - Fulvestrant
 - Ospemifene
 - Raloxifene
 - Tamoxifen
 - Toremifene
- 3. AGENTS PREVENTING ACTIVIN RECEPTOR IIB ACTIVATION**
- Activin A-neutralizing antibodies
 - Activin receptor IIB competitors such as:
 - Decoy activin receptors (e.g. ACE-031)
 - Anti-activin receptor IIB antibodies (e.g. bimagrumab)
 - Myostatin inhibitors such as:
 - Agents reducing or ablating myostatin expression
 - Myostatin-binding proteins (e.g. follistatin, myostatin propeptide)
 - Myostatin-neutralizing antibodies (e.g. domagrozumab, landogrozumab, stamulumab)
- 4. METABOLIC MODULATORS**
- 4.1 Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g. AICAR, SR9009; and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta (PPAR δ) agonists, e.g. 2-(2-methyl-4-((4-methyl-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)thiazol-5-yl)methylthio)phenoxy) acetic acid (GW1516, GW501516)

4.2 Insulins and insulin-mimetics

4.3 Meldonium

4.4 Trimetazidine

S5 DIURETICS AND MASKING AGENTS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances.

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

- Desmopressin; probenecid; plasma expanders, e.g. intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol.
- Acetazolamide; amiloride; bumetanide; canrenone; chlortalidone; etacrynic acid; furosemide; indapamide; metolazone; spironolactone; thiazides, e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide and hydrochlorothiazide; triamterene and vaptans, e.g. tolvaptan.

EXCEPTIONS

- Drospirenone; pamabrom; and topical ophthalmic administration of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g. dorzolamide, brinzolamide);
- Local administration of felypressin in dental anaesthesia.

NOTE

The detection in an Athlete's Sample at all times or In-Competition, as applicable, of any quantity of the following substances subject to threshold limits: formoterol, salbutamol, in conjunction with a diuretic or masking agent, will be considered as an Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF) unless the Athlete has an approved Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for that substance in addition to the one granted for the diuretic or masking agent.

PROHIBITED METHODS

PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

All prohibited methods in this class are non-Specified except methods in M2.2. which are Specified Methods.

M1. MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

The following are prohibited:

1. The Administration or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood, or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.
2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen.

Perfluorochemicals; efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified haemoglobin products, e.g. haemoglobin-based blood substitutes and microencapsulated haemoglobin products, excluding supplemental oxygen by inhalation.
3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

The following are prohibited:

1. Tampering, or Attempting to Tamper, to alter the integrity and validity of Samples collected during Doping Control.

Including, but not limited to:

- Sample substitution and/or adulteration, e.g. addition of proteases to Sample.
- 2. Intravenous infusions and/or injections of more than a total of 100 mL per 12-hour period except for those legitimately received in the course of hospital treatments, surgical procedures or clinical diagnostic investigations.

M3. GENE AND CELL DOPING

The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The use of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues that may alter genome sequences and/or alter gene expression by any mechanism. This includes but is not limited to gene editing, gene silencing and gene transfer technologies.
2. The use of normal or genetically modified cells.

S6 STIMULANTS

PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances except those in S6.A, which are non-Specified Substances.

All stimulants, including all optical isomers, e.g. d- and l- where relevant, are prohibited. Stimulants include:

A: NON-SPECIFIED STIMULANTS

- Adrafinil
- Amfepramone
- Amfetamine
- Amfetaminil
- Amiphenazole
- Benfluorex
- Benzylpiperazine
- Bromantan
- Clobenzorex
- Cropropamide
- Crotetamide
- Fencamine
- Fenetylline
- Fenfluramine
- Fenproporex
- Fonturacetam [4-phenylpiracetam (carphedon)]
- Furfenorex
- Lisdexamfetamine
- Mefenorex
- Mephentermine
- Mesocarb
- p-methylamfetamine
- Modafinil
- Norfenfluramine
- Phendimetrazine

- Phentermine
- Prenylamine
- Prolintane

A stimulant not expressly listed in this section is a Specified Substance.

B: SPECIFIED STIMULANTS

- 3-Methylhexan-2-amine (1,2-dimethylpentylamine)
- 4-Methylhexan-2-amine (methylhexaneamine)
- 4-Methylpentan-2-amine (1,3-dimethylbutylamine)
- 5-Methylhexan-2-amine (1,4-dimethylpentylamine)
- Benzfetamine
- Cathinone and its analogues, e.g. mephedrone, methedrone, and α - pyrrolidinovalerophenone
- Dimetamfetamine (dimethylamphetamine)
- Etamivan
- Etilamfetamine
- Etilefrine
- Famprofazone
- Fenbutrazate
- Fencamfamin
- Heptaminol
- Hydroxyamfetamine (parahydroxyamphetamine)
- Isometheptene
- Levmetamfetamine
- Meclofenoxate
- Methylenedioxymetham-phetamine
- Methylphenidate

- Nikethamide
- Norfenefrine
- Octodrine (1,5-dimethylhex-ylamine)
- Octopamine
- Oxilofrine (methylsynephrine)
- Pemoline
- Pentetrazol
- Phenethylamine and its derivatives
- Phenmetrazine
- Phenpromethamine
- Propylhexedrine
- Selegiline
- Sibutramine
- Tenamfetamine (methylenedioxyamphet-amine)
- Tuaminoheptane

and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

EXCEPTIONS

- Clonidine;
- Imidazole derivatives for dermatological, nasal or ophthalmic use (e.g. brimonidine, clonazoline, fenoxazoline, indanazoline, naphazoline, oxymetazoline, xylometazoline)

S8 GLUCOCORTICOIDS

PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances.

All glucocorticoids are prohibited when administered by oral, intravenous, intramuscular or rectal route.

- Beclometasone

- Betamethasone
- Budesonide
- Ciclesonide
- Cortisone
- Deflazacort
- Dexamethasone
- Flucortolone
- Flunisolide
- Fluticasone
- Hydrocortisone
- Methylprednisolone
- Mometasone
- Prednisolone
- Prednisone
- Triamcinolone acetonide

P1 BETA-BLOCKERS

All prohibited substances in this class are Specified Substances.

Beta-blockers are prohibited In-Competition only.

- Acebutolol
- Alprenolol
- Atenolol
- Betaxolol
- Bisoprolol
- Bunolol
- Carteolol

- Carvedilol
- Celiprolol
- Esmolol
- Labetalol
- Metipranolol
- Metoprolol
- Nadolol
- Nebivolol
- Oxprenolol
- Pindolol
- Propranolol
- Sotalol
- Timolol

THE 2022 WORLD SURF LEAGUE SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE LIST

(Valid January 15, 2022)

The following list of Substances of Abuse is maintained by the World Surf League (WSL). The WSL reserves the right to update and supplement this List annually.

The following substances are considered Substance of Abuse and their use will be governed by the WSL's Program and Policy on Substances of Abuse.

1. CANNABINOIDS

- *Delta 9-THC-carboxylic acid (marijuana) ≥ 150 ng/mL
- Synthetic Cannabinoids > 2.5 ng/mL

2. STIMULANTS

- Benzoylecognine (cocaine) ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Methamphetamine and its analogs ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("MDMA") and its analogues ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Cathine (L and D-norpseudoephedrine) ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Ephedrine ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Pseudoephedrine ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Methylephedrine ≥ 50 ng/mL
- Epinephrine ≥ 50 ng/mL

3. NARCOTICS

- Fentanyl and its analogs, including but not limited to alfentanil, sufentanil, and remifentanil ≥ 1 ng/mL
- Opiates (total morphine and codeine) ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone) ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Buprenorphine ≥ 2.5 ng/mL
- Dextromoramide ≥ 25 ng/mL

- Diamorphine (heroin) ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Methadone ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Pentazocine ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Pethidine ≥ 25 ng/mL

4. OTHER SUBSTANCES

- Phencyclidine (PCP) ≥ 25 ng/mL
- Rohypnol ≥ 10 ng/mL
- Ketamine ≥ 25 ng/mL