WADA Technical Document – TD2015MRPL

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Written by:	*WADA* Laboratory Expert Group	Approved by:	*WADA* Executive Committee
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MINIMUM REQUIRED PERFORMANCE LEVELS FOR DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF NON-THRESHOLD SUBSTANCES

In order to ensure that all *WADA*-accredited Laboratories can report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, their *Metabolite(s)* or their *Marker(s)* in a uniform way, a minimum routine detection and identification capability for testing methods has been established. It is recognized that some Laboratories will be able to identify a wider range or lower concentrations of *Prohibited Substances* than other Laboratories. While such individual capabilities are encouraged in order to improve the overall system, it is also recognized that there are Minimum Required Performance Levels (MRPL) at which all Laboratories shall operate.

1.0 Minimum Required Performance Levels (MRPL)

The MRPL is an analytical parameter of technical performance with which the Laboratories shall comply when testing for the presence of a particular *Prohibited Substance*, its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s).* The MRPL is the concentration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Metabolite* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Marker* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Method* that Laboratories shall be able to reliably detect and identify in routine daily operations.

- The MRPL is not a threshold (T) nor is it a Limit of Detection (LOD). *Adverse Analytical Findings* may result from concentrations below the established MRPL values.
- MRPL values are relevant for the detection and identification of Non-Threshold Substances; they do not apply to Threshold Substances, which are covered in other Technical Documents (*e.g.* TDDL[1], TD19NA[2]).
- MRPL values are established taking into account the metabolism, stability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the *Prohibited Substance*. Thus, substances with a long-term doping effect (e.g. anabolic steroids) will have lower MRPL values than substances which are taken for an immediate ergogenic effect (*e.g.* stimulants).
- The MRPL is established for the *Prohibited Substance* itself and/or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker (s)* or degradation product(s) depending on the extent of their metabolism and/or stability in the *Sample* matrix.

[1] *WADA* Technical Document TDDL: Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances.

[2] *WADA* Technical Document TD19NA: Harmonization of Analysis and Reporting of 19-Norsteroids Related to Nandrolone.

https://www.wada-ama.org/en/resources/search?f[0]=field_resource_collections%3A30

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Table 1. MRPLs for detection of Non-Threshold *Prohibited Substances* in human urine

Prohibited Class	Specific Examples / Exceptions	MRPL[a]
S1.1a Exogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)		5 ng/mL
	Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone	2 ng/mL
	Metandienone	2 ng/mL
	Methyltestosterone	2 ng/mL
	Stanozolol	2 ng/mL
S1.2 Other Anabolic Agents	Clenbuterol	0.2 ng/mL
S2.5 Growth Hormone (GH) Releasing Factors: • GH-Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues • GH-Secretagogues (GHS) • GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs)	Sermorelin, Tesamorelin, CJC-1295 Ipamorelin Alexamorelin, GHRP-1, -2, -4, -5 and -6; Hexarelin	2 ng/mL
S3. Beta-2 Agonists[b]		20 ng/mL
S4. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators	Aromatase inhibitors, SERMs and other anti-estrogenic substances	20 ng/mL
	Formestane[c]	50 ng/mL
S5. Diuretics and Masking Agents		200 ng/mL
	Desmopressin and analogs	2 ng/mL
S6. Stimulants		100 ng/mL
	Octopamine	1000 ng/mL
S7. Narcotics		50 ng/mL
	Buprenorphine	5 ng/mL
	Fentanyl (and derivatives)	2 ng/mL
S8. Cannabimimetics		1 ng/mL
S9. Glucocorticoids		30 ng/mL
	Budesonide (6β-hydroxy-budesonide)[d]	30 ng/mL
P2. Beta-Blockers		100 ng/mL

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(a) In each case, the MRPL applies to the parent compound or appropriate *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* depending on each substance's biotransformation pathways, excretion profile and/or stability in the *Sample* matrix.

(b) Salbutamol and Formoterol are considered Threshold Substances; therefore their determination and reporting is covered in the Technical Document on Decision Limits (TDDL)[1].

(c) GC-C-IRMS analysis shall be conducted before reporting an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for *Samples* containing formestane between 50 ng/mL and 150 ng/mL (after adjustment for the specific gravity of the *Sample* when SG > 1.020). Refer to the Technical Document on GC-C-IRMS [3].

(d) For detection of budesonide administration *via* systemic routes, Laboratories shall target the detection of the 6β-hydroxy-budesonide *Metabolite*.

2.0 Limit of Detection (LOD) of the Initial Testing Procedure

The Laboratory's method validation of the Initial Testing Procedure shall include the estimation of the LOD for each Non-Threshold Substance or its representative *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* using the relevant reference material, when available. It is not necessary to estimate the LOD for all potential *Metabolites* of a given Non-Threshold Substance. The estimated LOD shall be not higher than 50% of the MRPL. In the absence of a suitable reference material for a specific Non-Threshold Substance or its representative *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)*, the LOD will be assumed to be similar to that of a related *Prohibited Substance* of the same class.

When detecting Non-Threshold Substances using chromatography and mass spectrometry methods, the LOD is expressed as the minimum concentration of the analyte that can be detected with reasonable certainty in urine. The estimation of the LOD is based on the Signal-to-Noise (S/N) ratio, which may be obtained by comparing measured signals from samples with known low concentrations of analyte with those of blank samples. A S/N ratio of 3 is generally considered acceptable. However, other widely recognised procedures may be applied.

3.0 Confirmation Procedure

The Laboratory shall document that the Confirmation Procedures for Non-Threshold Substances allow the identification of every Non-Threshold Substance or its representative *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* (in compliance with the Technical Document on Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes, TD IDCR[4]) at the MRPL.

[3] *WADA* Technical Document TDIRMS: Detection of synthetic forms of Endogenous Anabolic Androgenic Steroids by GC-C-IRMS.

[4] *WADA* Technical Document TDIDCR: Minimum Criteria for Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Confirmation of the Identity of Analytes for Doping Control Purposes.

4.0 Reporting of Non-Threshold Substances

A confirmed identification of a Non-Threshold Substance at any concentration shall be reported as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, with the following exceptions:

- Non-Threshold Substances in classes S6, S7, S8, and P2, which are prohibited *In-Competition* only, should not be reported below 50% of the MRPL.
- Salmeterol should not be reported at levels below 10 ng/mL (*i.e.* 50% of the MRPL).
- Octopamine should not be reported at levels below the MRPL of 1000 ng/mL.
- Glucocorticoids should not be reported at levels below the MRPL of 30 ng/mL.
- The detection of hydromorphone in urine constitutes an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless it is determined to be the result of the administration of a permitted substance such as hydrocodone.

  Also, Laboratories should not report hydromorphone at levels below the MRPL when the finding could be the result of a minor biotransformation of morphine, which is also detected at much higher concentrations in the *Sample.*