



Aigle, October 24, 2021

**Protocol for the organisation of Cyclo-cross events
in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic**

**UCI International Cyclo-cross events, including
UCI Cyclo-cross World Cup, and
UCI Cyclo-cross World Championships.**

In order to organize safe sporting events, the stakeholders of cycling and the UCI must take into account both the continuing threat of the COVID-19 pandemic and the improved prevention, in particular through vaccination. However, challenges and risks remain in cycling due to regular international travel and the presence of teams and staffs from multiple countries with varying incidences of the pandemic and different vaccine coverage.

Given these conditions, it has been agreed that the UCI will propose new measures for the organization of international Cyclo-cross events (hereafter: the Recommendations). **These measures are mainly recommendations** that apply to all international Cyclo-cross events registered on the UCI calendar (hereinafter: the Events). The organizer has an obligation to carry out a risk assessment and to inform the stakeholders. The recommendations are not guidelines but should be considered as proposals for organizing committees to reduce the risk of exposure and spread of the coronavirus at the origin of Covid-19.

The protocol applies to all international Cyclo-cross events including Continental and World Championships, taking place as of approval by the UCI Management Committee. It concerns all categories, men and women, elite, U23 and juniors. The protocol is updated regularly taking into account new knowledge. Any modification will be published without delay and will be immediately applicable, unless otherwise indicated, on the following internet page:

<https://www.uci.org/covid-19-pandemic-international-events-protocols-for-organisation-and/2Cm1PAdb4wjLf6XswFgbiU>

The document is divided into three main chapters,

- I. **List of mitigation measures for COVID-19**, a section setting out the practical recommendations to be implemented by organisers,
- II. **Risk assessment related to COVID-19**, a section concerning risk assessment specifically related to COVID-19 (**mandatory measure**),
- III. **Risk assessment of the event**, a section defining the global risk assessment of the organisation of the Event (**mandatory measure**).

As a preamble, it is recalled that:

- **local and national rules and laws prevail over the present protocol;**
- the process of adapting the conditions for organising sporting events is part of a general risk-mitigation strategy, acknowledging however that the risks of infection may not be entirely excluded.

I. List of mitigation measures for COVID-19

Specific risk mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the risk of transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus associated with the sport Events. The list of recommended mitigation measures covers a wide range of topics, including control of human-to-human transmission risks, emergency response plans, coordination of actors and partners, communication, awareness campaigns on control and prevention of COVID-19, etc.

The concrete actions to be implemented for an optimal organisation of Cyclo-cross competitions should be considered according to the national health regulations in force in the country (or administrative regions) of the Event, the specific risks related to international sport events and according to the evaluation of the phase of the pandemic which will be made closer to the competition according to the criteria reported in paragraph II-B.

One of the acknowledged principles for organising cycling competitions is the organisation and maintenance of protective "sanitary bubbles" around the riders and staff members. The measures implemented should be based on the general objectives of

- controlling entry into sanitary bubbles by screening the absence of virus carriage by healthy riders and staff using suitable tests, **and**
- restricting direct and unprotected contact between members of these bubbles and third persons.

In order to reduce the risks of spread and contamination by the new coronavirus, **the UCI recommends**, for the organisation of an Event, to apply the following measures:

A- Pre-event measures

1. Appointment of a COVID-19 Coordinator for the Event

An expert in infectious diseases should be appointed by the Event organiser; this COVID-19 Coordinator should have an up-to-date knowledge of the requirements and recommendations put in place by the national (or regional) health authorities to ensure the security of sporting events. He/she should get in touch with these authorities as soon as possible in order to best coordinate the actions to be implemented by the Event organiser with the rules in force. He/she regularly consults the WHO website (<https://covid19.who.int>) or on a dedicated national website, to assess the pandemic status in the host country. This person is responsible for:

- determining the phase of the pandemic ahead of the competition and is the advisor for the implementation of preventive measures. The COVID-19 Coordinator is the link between the Event organiser and the local or regional health authorities;
- assisting the Event organiser with the protocol for the management of suspected COVID-19 cases, including all stages of patient management until the diagnosis;
- providing the Event organiser the criteria for the identification of contact cases with a confirmed COVID-19 case and coordinating the relevant actions with the local or regional health authorities.

2. Ensure that the accommodation where teams are staying is adequate to maintain a "sanitary bubble"

The UCI recommends that the organiser offer accommodation arrangements enabling to maintain distancing between riders, staff members, and the public, with measures such as grouping on a single floor (or a wing of the hotel) and a reserved and independent dining room, whenever possible. To ensure the application of the preventive measures put in place, the Event organiser is responsible for informing each hotel (e.g. room cleaning, physical distancing, hand washing, wearing a mask during service, etc.).

3. Ensure the prior management of suspected COVID-19 cases

The UCI recommends that event organisers reserve single rooms known as "isolation" to be used by anyone presenting symptoms suggestive of COVID-19, before referral to the COVID Doctor (see point I-B-2). We recommend booking 4 rooms for the duration of the event.

4. Inform the riders of the requirements and/or recommendations in terms of prevention procedures within their group (staff and riders)

It is recommended that the organiser remind the importance of basic individual protection measures that must be taken by the riders and staff members in the official technical documents of the event. These measures include personal protection (physical distancing, wearing a mask), cleaning of technical equipment, cleaning and disinfection of commonly touched surfaces in the team area and vehicles, ventilation of confined areas, etc. **These measures should be appropriate to protect the integrity of the sanitary bubbles.** In this respect, the role of physicians and health professionals is essential.

5. Pre-Travel health checks

We recommend health checks for riders and staff members. The health checks shall include both a clinical and a biological component (both are complementary);

- a) the clinical aspect of detecting asymptomatic carriers** of the virus is based on examining clinical signs suggestive of the disease.

We recommend the use COVID clinical suspicion questionnaire to be completed daily on the 5 days preceding the race. A questionnaire is **proposed below as a suggestion** (Figure 1). Like any medical questionnaire, it must be interpreted by a doctor, who may not be present on site. If it is used, adequate measures shall be taken in case the risk score is "strongly suspect" or "moderately suspect" on 2 days out of 5. However, riders and staff members are free to use another clinical tool providing clinical guidance;

Covid-19 questionnaire	
Fever > 38°C	4 pts
Cough	4 pts
Shortness of breath	4 pts
Stuffy nose or sore throat	2 pts
Unusual aches	2 pts
Abnormal fatigue	2 pts
Unusual headache	1 pt
Diarrhea - vomiting	1 pt
<hr/>	
< or = 2	a little suspicious
3 - 5	moderately suspicious → PCR test according to the context
> or = 6	highly suspicious → PCR test

Figure 1. Suggested screening questionnaire

b) the biological examination is based on the detection of the virus.

- **the general objective of the biological controls** just before Events is to screen for healthy carriers of the virus or pre-symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infections, and reduce the risk of transmission of the virus within the context of the Event. Specific procedures and tests need to be adapted to mass screening, and the UCI recommends,
 - the use of saliva as an organic fluid for the detection of SARS-CoV-2.
 - a highly specific and sensitive method based on the amplification of viral RNA.
 - analyses on pooled individual salivary samples (pooling or multisampling methods).
- **are these tests justified in vaccinated people?**

Current vaccines validated in most countries are effective against asymptomatic infections and reduce by up to 4.5-fold the amount of virus in infected individual. In some recent clinical studies, it was shown that a 73-80% reduction in the risk of a positive molecular screening test in full vaccinated people. Moreover, it was shown that high vaccination rates are associated with lower infection rates in unvaccinated cohort. To date, given the current variants identified, it is suggested that COVID-19 vaccines reduce the spread of the virus and its known variants from infected individuals.
- **depending on the local conditions of the pandemic, the organizers have the choice** of authorizing the participation of teams (riders and staff) and members of the organization with a
 - * COVID certificate as proof that participants,
 - have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 with a vaccine validated by the national health authorities,
 - or have already had the COVID-19 disease and recovered (the decisive factor is an infection confirmed with a PCR test),

- or have a negative PCR or rapid antigen test. The rapid antigen tests must be conducted by, or under the supervision of, trained professionals at test centers, medical facilities or pharmacies that are authorized by the national health authorities.

* or a systematic negative Covid test for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA (PCR type). In this case, PCR tests are recommended no more than 72 hours before the Event. If the organiser decides to have Covid tests carried out before the Event, the participation of a team or organisation members will only be authorized if the result of this test has been received before the Event and is confirmed as negative. (Figure 2 below).

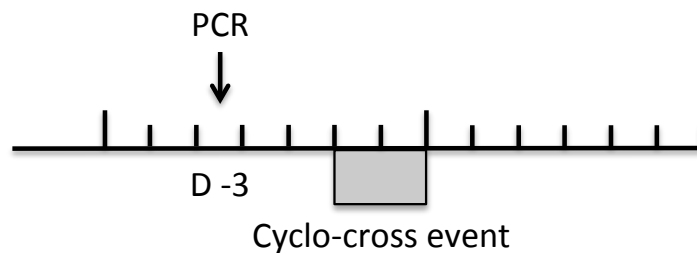


Figure 2. Schedule of pre-event PCR tests

If the organisers decide to require a viral test (PCR type) before participating in the Event, they must set up a system to control the results of these tests respecting medical confidentiality and European data protection rules (GDPR).

6. Contacting the local health authorities (hospitals, emergency services)

The UCI recommends that the COVID-19 coordinator of the event contact the local hospital and/or emergency medical services to inform them of the event, to ensure they have the capacity to handle trauma patients during the pandemic.

7. Ensuring all Event staff have appropriate information on personal hygiene procedures

It is recommended that the organiser set up and ensure, as the event approaches, the strict application by the staff involved in the Event of individual measures to protect and prevent the spread of the virus.

8. Arrange separate routes for entry and exit

- the media zone
- the start, finish and pit area
- the meeting rooms and organization areas
- the spectator areas to prevent congestion.

9. Provide hydro-alcoholic gel upon entrance and exit to the venue, media centre and spectator areas.

B- During the Events, the UCI recommends the following measures:

Regardless of the countermeasures implemented, wearing individual surgical facemasks are highly recommended at all times in the venue, even outdoor. Masks must be worn properly, covering nose and mouth.

1. Identifying a physician in charge of COVID-19 suspected cases (COVID doctor)

It is recommended to appoint a medical doctor responsible for managing any clinical suspicion of COVID-19 (“COVID doctor” for the Event), in coordination with local health services. Details on the management of suspected cases of COVID-19 are discussed later in paragraph I-B-2. The COVID doctor should have the mandatory protective equipment for medical personnel when dealing with COVID-19 suspected patients (FFP2 mask, gloves, visor or protective glasses, coveralls).

2. Management of a suspected COVID-19 case;

- all persons involved in the Event (including Event staff and team members) are requested to signal any suspicion of COVID-19 immediately to the Event medical services;
- the Event medical services will contact the COVID doctor to manage the follow-up with the suspect patient;
- the management of clinical cases will be carried out in agreement with the local or regional health services, and in accordance with WHO guidelines (see reference at the end of this document)
- the identification of contact cases with a confirmed COVID-19 case (close contacts and low-risk exposure contacts) will be the responsibility of the COVID doctor, in coordination with the team doctor and the competent health authorities;
- the implementation of the initial clinical examination protocol, and referral of the patient to the nearest COVID centre is the responsibility of the COVID doctor;
- it is recommended that the organiser makes the details of these procedures available, as well as **the criteria for identifying risky contact cases, in the dedicated space provided by the UCI** (see chapter IV for the internet link).

3. Perform daily health checks of riders (see paragraph I,A,5,a);

- under the responsibility of the team (in general team doctor or physician remotely)
- look for suspicious clinical signs using the questionnaire suggested above or other suitable tool;
- the check should be completed in the morning, before the daily activities.

4. Meetings and riders confirmation

It is recommended to avoid the organisation of pre-event meetings in closed rooms with more than 10 persons.

5. Riders confirmation and distribution of materials

- The riders registration is organised in order to avoid having more than 10 persons per area of 30 m² at the same moment.
- The queue of persons must respect the physical distancing of 1.5 m.
- The distributed materials (numbers, transponders, accreditations, access) must be prepared in sanitary conditions minimizing the propagation of virus. Hydroalcoholic solutions must be available at the entrance and exit of the distribution. The exchange of pens, forms and so on... must be avoided.

6. Remind team staff members and riders of the importance of wearing a mask in all circumstances during the Event. Wearing a mask for riders and all staff members is compulsory inside the venue, and except during training, warm-up, recovery sessions and races for riders.

7. Organise the working conditions of the media.

- adapt the media centre reserved for the written and spoken press, both in terms of space, access and working conditions.
- organise the media centre to maintain a distance of 1.5 m between workstations, and provide hydro-alcoholic gel at the entrance and exit.
- the mixed zone will be enlarged, ventilated; all journalists should wear a mask, maintain a physical distance with the riders and use a pole mounted microphone for interviews.

8. Restrict spectators

- non-accredited persons or spectators are not allowed in the start and finish areas;
- maintain a safe distance between spectators and riders along the course;
- strongly encourage spectators to wear a face mask.

9. Limit access to the start and finish areas as much as possible

- only allow access to the start and finish zone area for accredited people including only a few photographers and cameramen and impose the wearing of face mask.
- only accredited helpers are permitted to enter the "end of finish zone" in order to assist the riders at the end of the race.
- during UCI Cyclo-cross World Cup and World Championships events, the number of assistants per rider will be reduced as explained in the list of point I-B-11.

10. Decrease the concentration of mechanics in the technical areas

- where practical to do so the dimensions of the pit area may be lengthened and widened to give more space to the mechanical assistants and to increase the distance between working assistants. The positions of water cleaning points will be adapted to these new distances.
- it is recommended that the organizer allocate boxes in the pit area.
- only accredited mechanics will be allowed in the pit area.

- waste bins will be available in the pit area, and the distribution of clean and dry masks should be available in the pit area.

11. Special provisions for UCI Cyclo-cross World Cup and UCI Cyclo-cross World Championships: mechanics, assistants, Team managers

- in an effort to reduce contacts between riders and staff members and to create equity, it is recommended to reduce the number of accredited Team staff as indicated in the following table:

Number of riders per UCI Cyclo-cross Team or National Federation	Maximum number of staff		
	Number of mechanics	Number of start / finish assistants	Number of Team Managers
1	1	1	2
2	3	1	2
3	4	2	2
4	6	2	2
5	8	3	2
6	9	4	2
7	10	4	2
8	11	5	2
9	12	6	2
10	14	6	2
11	16	7	2
12	18	7	2

12. Restrict the parking and riders' zone access to the riders and accredited persons

- presence of hydroalcoholic solutions at the entrance of these zones
- forbid the access of media to this zone

13. Create a cleaning schedule of any restrooms and disinfection of common areas and equipment;

- regarding the toilets, ensure that there are enough stations on the site. Ensure the cleaning procedures that will be implemented, maintaining a physical distance of 1.5 m between users, including queues (to be respected using marks on the ground);
- regular cleaning of high touch areas and all contact points (door handles, switches, etc.);
- availability of hand sanitizers at strategic points.

14. Provide waste bins for contaminated items to allow for the safe disposal or storing of all hygienic materials.

C- After the Event

1. Adjustment of the awards ceremony;

The UCI recommends to:

- limit the size of the crowd, respecting social distancing (as per national health regulations)
- create 1.5 m pre-podium boxes in which riders can wait their turn to stand on the podium
- place the podium blocks 1.5 m apart
- require riders, and any other person involved, to wear a mask during the awards ceremony
- create a self-serve option where riders can collect their medals & jersey after hand sanitising
- request riders not to touch each other during the podium ceremony
- limit the number of photographers in front of the podium.

2. Adapt the anti-doping station and procedures (**compulsory measure**);

- ensure that doping control protocols are consistent with measures to prevent viral contamination (detection of asymptomatic carriers using viral tests (DCO, BCO) and chaperons, physical distancing outside and inside the station, procedures for checking and signing documents, etc.)
- a specific document is reported in Annex.

II. Risk assessment related to COVID-19 (mandatory measure**, included in the global risk assessment of the event, see chapter III)**

The first mandatory step with a view to organising an Event is for the Event organiser to carry out a preliminary risk assessment in accordance with national COVID-19 control strategies, if any. The aim of this risk assessment is to determine the overall risk of spreading the virus during the Event and the appropriate means to mitigate such a risk. This analysis is based on specific tools proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO), which have been revised and adapted by an International Task Force made of representatives from the world of sport.

The questions included in the COVID-19 risk assessment take into consideration the pandemic phase in the country of the Event, the risk factors linked to travel, human movement, and the possibility of the spread of the virus linked to characteristics of the competition itself (Figure 3).

Completing this questionnaire gives a score that reflects the **specific risk associated with the pandemic**. The first question, which aims to characterize the state of the pandemic in the event region, deserves comment.

risk of COVID-19 to the sporting event	Yes (1)/No (0)	Score
Will the event be held in a country that has documented active local transmission of COVID-19 (community spread)?	1	1
Will the event be held in multiple venues/cities/regions/countries?	1	1
Will the event include non-local/international participants (athletes and spectators) from areas that have documented active local transmission of COVID-19 (community spread)?	1	1
Will the event include a significant number of participants (athletes or spectators) at higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease (e.g., some athletes with disabilities, people with underlying health conditions)?	1	1
Will the event include conditions that could increase the risk of spread for COVID-19 (e.g. mass start or mass arrival, medical intervention, unavoidable contact or limited distancing measures)?	0	0
Will the event be held indoors?	0	0
Total COVID-19 risk score	4	4

Figure 3. Specific COVID-19 risk score
(the numeric values are only given as examples)

A- The criteria

Different criteria are applied to characterise these phases, including both qualitative and quantitative factors. The difficulty is to propose criteria that are easily accessible in all countries of the world. The Event organisers should contact local or national health authorities in order to characterise the state of the pandemic according to the phases described by WHO. In order to make a first estimate, the following may be used as a basis:

- the number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19. The number of new cases reported each day is available for all countries in the world on the WHO website (<https://covid19.who.int>). Many websites regularly updated by national health authorities are now available. In order to smoothen out the daily variations of figures, the weekly

average may be considered. The daily number of new cases should be analysed for the country of the Event, and for other countries in the same WHO region.

- the basic reproductive number (R_0) is an excellent parameter for characterising human-to-human transmission. R_0 represents the number of people on average that a single infected individual may contaminate around him or her; it is a determining factor in epidemic risk assessment. A difficulty is obtaining this information for all countries. This information is not centralised by WHO and its estimation remains subject to the initiative of the national authorities; the organisers should contact the national health authorities to obtain this information.

B- Characterisation of the different phases of the pandemic

Although the decision of authorising a sporting event remains under the authority of the competent local or national authorities, the UCI considers that it can reasonably be considered that cycling events could be held during the following phases of the pandemic:

1- Community transmission of COVID-19 (WHO phases 5 and 6)

This phase of the pandemic is characterized by confirmed human-to-human transmission of a coronavirus of animal origin, which can cause "epidemic outbreaks". Phases 5 and 6 mean that the pandemic state is imminent (WHO phase 5) or confirmed (WHO phase 6). It can be characterized by:

- confirmed cases in at least 2 countries in a WHO region and in at least 1 country outside the WHO region.
- a steady increase in the daily rate of confirmed clinical cases of COVID-19 (incidence rate). It is always difficult to interpret the data relating to new reported cases, as the modalities for diagnosing confirmed COVID cases depend on national strategies, either by systematic screening using RT-PCR (viral diagnostic) tests or by screening only contact cases and suspected patients of COVID-19 (also by RT-PCR tests), or only hospitalized patients, etc. This phase is characterized by clinical cases which appear in the form of extended clusters which progress towards generalized epidemic-type transmission.
- more than 50 new cases of COVID-19 declared per week, per 100,000 people;
- R_0 values higher than 1.5.

2- Moderate risk period (WHO phase 4);

This phase is characterised by confirmed human-to-human transmission of an animal-borne coronavirus, which can cause "outbreaks of epidemics". Phase 4 does not necessarily mean that a pandemic is inevitable. It can be characterised by:

- confirmed clinical cases occurring in only one country in a WHO region;
- a regular but moderate increase in the daily rate of confirmed clinical cases (difficult to quantify what is considered to be "moderate increase", since the

methods of COVID-19 diagnosis depend on national strategies, either by systematic screening using RT-PCR tests for viral diagnosis, or by RT-PCR screening only of patients with suspected COVID-19 or having / who have been exposed to COVID-19, or only of hospitalised patients, etc. Furthermore, the data may not always be normalised to the global population). This phase is characterised by clinical cases present in the form of large clusters which tend to evolve towards a community transmission;

- 20 to 50 new cases of COVID-19 declared per week, per 100,000 people;
- R0 values higher than 1.5.

3- Low risk period (WHO phase 3, post-peak period);

This low risk situation corresponds to either:

- the circulation of a coronavirus which causes sporadic infections or small clusters of respiratory infections. Human-to-human transmission does not appear to be sufficient to cause outbreaks. Limited human-to-human transmission can occur in certain circumstances of increased risk, but these modes of transmission remain limited to certain circumstances. This does not indicate that the virus has acquired the level of human transmissibility necessary to cause a pandemic. This period is a pandemic (pre-pandemic) alert period. This situation can be characterised by:
 - a sporadic and moderate increase in the daily rate of confirmed clinical cases.
 - R0 values higher than 1.5.
- the post-peak period of a pandemic. Pandemic activity appears to be decreasing but it is not certain whether or not new waves will occur. The drop in the level of activity of the pandemic should not mean the end of all preventive measures as several months may separate the arrival of new pandemic waves. This period can be characterised by:
 - a regular drop in the rate of confirmed COVID-19 cases. To assess this, the evolution of the average weekly reported COVID-19 cases can be monitored and be considered if there are less than 20 new cases declared per week per 100,000 people.
 - R0 values lower than 1.

4- Very low risk period (WHO phase 1, WHO phase 2, post-pandemic phase).

This situation corresponds either to the identification of a coronavirus known to have caused infections in humans, and identified in wild and / or domestic animals (epizootic situation), or to a post-pandemic period during which the coronavirus will behave like a seasonal virus. At this stage, it is important to keep prevention measures to a minimum. We can characterise this period by:

- the absence of new confirmed cases for more than 3-4 weeks.
- R0 values less than 1 (for the post-pandemic period).

The definition of the pandemic phase is the responsibility of the COVID-19 coordinator designated by the event organiser (see paragraph I-A-1).

III. Risk assessment of the event (mandatory measure)

The risk assessment is mandatory and allows organisers to review the main questions posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of the organisation of an Event. This step helps the organisers understand and manage any specific risk associated with the pandemic.

This risk assessment should be reviewed regularly and updated immediately before the transition to the operational phase, depending on the risk mitigation measures in place, and in light of the evolution of the pandemic, which may be rapid. The organisers can refer to the guidelines and situation reports updated by the national public health authorities and / or the WHO (<https://covid19.who.int>).

It is carried out by combining,

- the analysis of the risks associated with COVID-19 (chapter II of the protocol), and
- the evaluation of risk mitigation measures.

The risk analysis is carried out using a dedicated Excel file available on the UCI website <https://www.uci.org/covid-19-pandemic-international-events-protocols-for-organisation-and/2Cm1PAdb4wjLf6XswFgbiU>

Part – Cyclo-cross

File – pandemic risk assessment related to COVID-19: “risk-assessment-cro-2021.xlsx”

A- Risks assessment related to COVID-19

The information from the questionnaire shown in Figure 3 (chapter II of the present protocol) should be reported on the sheet named "COVID" of the Excel file.

B- Risk mitigation measures.

Risk mitigation measures can be assessed using the sheet named "Measures" of the same Excel file. It includes each measure, each one being assigned a coefficient and the sum of the measures adopted determines the **risk mitigation score** that will be taken into account for the overall risk analysis of the event.

C- Matrix for the final decision.

In the sheet named "Matrix" of the Excel file, the epidemiological risk vs mitigation matrix combines the **COVID-19 specific risk score** and the **risk mitigation score** to determine a “colour” that identifies the total risk of transmission and spread of COVID-19 during the Event (Figure 4). This provides a clear indication of whether or not hosting a sporting event is recommended, or if other mitigation measures are required. The meanings of the colours are shown in the table below, with an overall risk determination.

The risk assessment should be repeated regularly, as soon as new preventive measures are implemented. The risk assessment and the defining of appropriate risk mitigation measures should, insofar as possible, be carried out with the involvement of local public health authorities and staff with expertise in mass gatherings, risk assessment, epidemiology and infectious disease control measures, from the very first stages of the Event planning.

Overall risk score for the Event

The decision matrix takes the COVID-19 risk score and the mitigation score to provide a colour determination. This colour determination identifies the total risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering. The "Colour Determination" key below the decision matrix describes the total risk for each colour.

COVID-19 risk score	
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Total mitigation score	
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COVID-19 risk Vs. Mitigation measures

		Total mitigation score			
		Very Prepared to Mitigate COVID-19 Impacts (76-100)	Somewhat Prepared to Mitigate COVID-19 Impacts (51-75)	Somewhat Unprepared to Mitigate COVID-19 Impacts (26-50)	Very Unprepared to Mitigate COVID-19 Impacts (0-25)
COVID-19 risk score	0 - Negligible	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
	1 - Very Low Risk	Very low	Very low	Low	Low
	2 - Low Risk	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
	3 - Moderate Risk (low-moderate)	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	4 - Moderate Risk (high-moderate)	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High
	5 - High Risk	High	High	Very High	Very High
	6 - Very High Risk	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High

KEY FOR COLOUR DETERMINATION OF OVERALL RISK	
VERY LOW	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering is considered very low .
LOW	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering is considered low . Recommend checking whether mitigation measures can be strengthened.
MODERATE	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering is considered moderate . Recommend significant efforts to improve mitigation measures or reduce risk of transmission (decrease risk assessment score).
HIGH	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering is considered high . Recommend significant efforts to improve both mitigation measures and reduce risk of transmission (decrease risk assessment score).
VERY HIGH	Overall risk of transmission and further spread of COVID-19 in relation to the mass gathering is considered very high .

Figure 4. Total risk assessment score and interpretation

IV- Exchange of information (mandatory measures)

In order to promote the exchange of information necessary for the organisation of Cyclo-cross events, one secure data storage space will be opened by the UCI. This is intended for organisers to provide information to teams regarding the implementation of specific health-related measures.

The link for this data storage space is as follows:

<https://box.uci.ch/index.php/s/6RsN5pFIKD1AMz9>

The Event organisers shall deposit on this data storage space the 2 following documents, at the latest 2 weeks prior to the event:

A- the COVID-19 suspect case management protocol, including;

- information concerning the phase of the pandemic in the region as the competition approaches, including incidence ratio (i.e. the number of Covid cases declared per week, per 100,000 persons, during the 2-3 weeks preceding the event)
- the procedures for managing suspected COVID-19 cases (i.e. availability of Covid laboratories recognized by the health authorities, operating availability, etc.)
- the criteria for defining contact cases, and their management.

B- the result of the risk assessment, using the file named “Risk-assess-CX.xlsx”, and available on the UCI website (see chapter III). The risk assessment must include,

- the result of the risk assessment related to COVID-19 (sheet 1, “COVID”),
- a summary of the mitigation measures implemented (sheet 2, “Measures”),
- the overall risk score for the event (sheet 3, “Matrix”).

V. Regulatory provisions

Any subject or entity failing to implement the mandatory measures of the present protocol may be fined by the Disciplinary Commission between CHF 1,000 and CHF 10,000. The Disciplinary Commission shall determine the amount of the fine taking into account all the circumstances and in particular any aggravating or mitigating circumstances. Art. 12.2.005 of the UCI Regulations shall apply in case of a repeated offence.

Any subject or entity which defrauds, cheats or acts in an unfair manner when submitting the information required under this protocol to the UCI shall be sanctioned in accordance with article 12.4.008 of the UCI Regulations.

ANNEX



SPÉCIFICITÉS DES CONTRÔLES ANTIDOPAGE EN COMPÉTITION EN PERIODE DE COVID-19 SUR LES EPREUVES DE CYCLISME OFF-ROAD

FAIRE DE LA SANTÉ ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ UNE PRIORITÉ ABSOLUE - septembre 2020

7.

1. PERSONNEL DE PRÉLÈVEMENT DES ÉCHANTILLONS (ACD, APS, Témoin, Chaperon)

Avant de désigner un agent de contrôle du dopage (ACD) ou un agent de prélèvement sanguin (APS) sur une course, l'ITA a évalué que l'un ou l'autre ne soit pas à risque. Le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons peut être à risque si :

- ils font partie d'un groupe de personnes à risque ; sont des professionnels de la santé qui travaillent avec des patients positifs à la COVID-19 ; ont testé des athlètes qui ont été testés positifs à la COVID-19 dans un délai de 14 jours après la mission ; vivent avec une personne appartenant à l'un des autres groupes à risque ou à des populations vulnérables.
- ils font partie du groupe des personnes vulnérables en raison de leur âge (plus de 60 ans), d'hypertension artérielle, de diabète, de maladies cardiovasculaires, d'un système immunitaire affaibli, etc., comme indiqué par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS).

L'ACD et l'APS de l'ITA doivent s'auto-évaluer (ITA document: ITA-034f_rev2-[ENG] SCP self-assessment form) chaque jour pendant les 5 jours précédant les premiers contrôles prévus. L'ACD et l'APS de l'ITA devront avoir réalisé un test viral, basé sur une méthode PCR, dans la mesure du possible 3 jours avant les premiers contrôles antidopage, avec une tolérance de 24h (3 à 2 jours avant l'épreuve). Les résultats devront bien entendu être négatifs pour que leur mission puisse être effectuée. Tous les documents seront soumis à l'ITA et à l'UCI par 'une plateforme dédiée en ligne.

En fonction des résultats, l'ITA et le directeur médical de l'UCI décideront d'autoriser ou pas le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons à assister à l'événement.

L'ACD et l'APS de l'ITA doivent aussi respecter et maintenir une distance physique suffisante (1,5 m) avec tous les autres personnels impliqués dans les prélèvements d'échantillons biologiques et dans le soutien logistiques aux contrôles antidopage.

2. STATION DE CONTRÔLES DU DOPAGE (DCS)

Une DCS doit être fournie par les organisateurs conformément au Règlement de contrôle et d'enquête de l'UCI (RCE UCI).

En outre, les organisateurs doivent :

- s'assurer qu'une DCS suffisamment spacieuse afin que la distance sociale recommandée (au moins 1m) puisse être respectée. Si la salle d'attente existante n'est pas assez spacieuse, veuillez envisager d'aménager un espace approprié pour les athlètes avant le début du prélèvement des échantillons.
- prévoir des locaux qui peuvent être ventilés
- s'assurer que les locaux soient nettoyés et désinfectés quotidiennement avant leur utilisation.
- fournir des gants jetables. Même si les gants ne remplacent pas l'hygiène des mains, le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons doit porter des gants tout au long du processus de prélèvement et les athlètes ont également le choix de porter des gants.
- fournir des masques jetables (masques médicaux, masques non-médicaux ou couvre-visage) ; ils doivent être mis à la disposition du sportif, du personnel des équipes et du personnel de prélèvement des échantillons pendant le processus de prélèvement des échantillons.
- fournir du désinfectant pour les mains à base d'alcool
- fournir des lingettes désinfectantes et/ou un spray désinfectant
- fournir des nappes jetables
- clôturer la zone et prévoir un garde pour empêcher les personnes non autorisées d'y entrer. Une seule personne est autorisée à accompagner l'athlète.
- Prévoir des poubelles pour les articles contaminés afin de permettre l'élimination ou le stockage en toute sécurité de tous les matériaux hygiéniques tels que les masques, les gants, etc.

3. CONTROLES ANTIDOPAGE DANS LES HOTELS

- Les mêmes conditions préalables que celles énumérées ci-dessus s'appliquent.
- Avant d'effectuer une mission de contrôle antidopage dans un hôtel, l'ACD doit s'assurer que les contrôles peuvent être effectués dans une pièce suffisamment ventilée et spacieuse pour respecter la distance sociale. Si ce n'est pas possible, un nombre minimum de personnes doit être présent dans la pièce : l'athlète, l'ACD, l'APS et, si nécessaire, le médecin de l'équipe.
- Le médecin d'équipe et le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons (l'ACD et les chaperons) doivent réguler l'arrivée des athlètes dans la salle d'attente dans le cas où plusieurs athlètes de la même équipe sont contrôlés. Cela permettra de réduire le nombre d'athlètes dans la même pièce.

4. PROCESSUS DE NOTIFICATION

- Conformément au règlement des tests et enquêtes de l'UCI, les chaperons doivent être fournis par les organisateurs. Si la région dans laquelle se déroule l'événement est classée comme zone Rouge ou Rouge foncé, c'est que le risque total de transmission et de propagation du COVID-19 est élevé. Dans ces conditions, les chaperons ne doivent pas être désignés. L'évaluation du coordinateur Covid sera disponible 2 semaines avant le début de la course.
- Si les chaperons sont présents, ils devront remplir le formulaire d'auto-évaluation médicale le jour de l'épreuve, le chaperon.
- Ils seront responsables de notifier l'athlète oralement tout en respectant la distance sociale.
- L'absence de signature du coureur et/ou d'une tierce partie lors de la notification orale n'empêche pas le coureur d'engager sa responsabilité.
- En l'absence de chaperon, le coureur reste responsable de s'assurer qu'il a été sélectionné pour le prélèvement d'échantillon. L'absence d'un chaperon n'excuse pas le coureur de ne pas se présenter à temps au poste de contrôle du dopage.
- Si applicable, la liste de notification est affichée généralement près de la ligne d'arrivée et près de la DCS.
- Le coureur est responsable de rester sous l'observation directe du chaperon, si présent, à tout moment depuis la notification jusqu'à la fin de procédure de prélèvement des échantillons.
- Que les chaperons soient présents ou non, les coureurs doivent se présenter immédiatement pour le prélèvement des échantillons et au plus tard dans les 30 (trente) minutes suivant la fin de l'épreuve, sauf s'il ont des raisons valables pour un retard, conformément à l'article 5.5.2. du RCE de l'UCI.
- La notification par écrit sera finalisée avec l'ACD à la DCS.
- Dans le cas où le contrôle aurait lieu en dehors de la DCS, par exemple dans les hôtels (chambre spécifique ou chambre du coureur/médecin), comme détaillé précédemment, un seul athlète et un seul personnel de l'équipe devraient être présents à la fois. Lorsque plusieurs coureurs sont contrôlés dans les hôtels, la notification sera faite de manière raisonnable mais prioritairement sans avertissement préalable.

5. PROCESSUS DE COLLECTE DES ECHANTILLONS

- La surface où le prélèvement des échantillons aura lieu doit être nettoyée entre les athlètes, en utilisant des lingettes ou du spray désinfectant, y compris tout le matériel qui sera utilisé. Alternativement, il est possible d'utiliser une nappe propre et jetable.
- Le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons doit se laver ou se désinfecter les mains et mettre des gants neufs pour chaque athlète et porter un masque facial.
- Les athlètes et le personnel de l'équipe (soigneur, médecin, etc.) doivent porter un masque

facial.

- La distance sociale/physique est maintenue autant que possible.
- Le nombre de personnes présentes lors de la session de contrôle sera limité au minimum, c'est-à-dire :
 - Il n'est pas nécessaire que les organisateurs fournissent un médecin/infirmier pour assister à la miction, car la tâche sera exceptionnellement assurée par l'ACD s'il est du même sexe. S'il n'est pas du même sexe, les organisateurs devront fournir un médecin/infirmier.
 - Une seule personne est autorisée à accompagner le sportif à la DCS et pendant le processus de prélèvement des échantillons. Cependant, Il est recommandé que les sportifs se présentent seuls au DCS.

REMARQUE : Certaines situations particulières ne peuvent pas permettre de maintenir en permanence la distance recommandée. Par exemple, **le prélèvement sanguin**, les limitations d'espace et/ou la nécessité d'observer directement la miction sont des raisons acceptables pour tenir compte temporairement d'une distance plus proche.

6. FIN DE LA SESSION DE COLLECTE D'ECHANTILLONS

- Avant de partir, les surfaces de travail doivent être nettoyées et tout le matériel utilisé (réfractomètre, stylo, règle, etc.) nettoyé avec des lingettes ou un spray désinfectant.
- Le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons doit s'assurer que tous les articles/déchets jetés soient éliminés dans les poubelles appropriées pour les déchets médicaux.
- Le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons guide les athlètes à travers des techniques appropriées pour enlever les gants et les masques faciaux et leur demande de mettre ces objets dans leur sac poubelle.
- Le personnel de prélèvement des échantillons demande à l'athlète de se laver les mains.

7. AUTRES CONTROLES SOUTENUS PAR L'ITA

- TRAMADOL:
 - Les contrôles seront effectués au poste de contrôle du dopage suivant la procédure existante à la fin des épreuves sélectionnées par l'UCI, incluant les mesures sanitaires supplémentaires décrites ci-dessus.
 - La procédure de prélèvement de l'échantillon de tramadol peut être modifiée si les circonstances l'exigent.
- X-Ray Bike Check:
 - L'ITA soutiendra autant que possible l'UCI dans son programme compte tenu des circonstances.
 - Le chaperon portera des masques et des gants lorsqu'il fixera le scellé sur le vélo du coureur et fera de son mieux pour respecter la distance sociale.