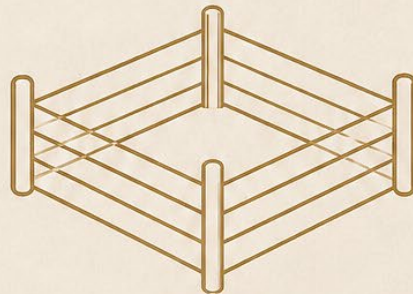


PROFESSIONAL BOXING INSPECTOR MANUAL

— 2026 —



Operational Standards,
Event Control, and
Inspection Procedures

— ◆ —
Armando Garcia

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Acknowledgments

This manual is my work as its author, but the knowledge and experience reflected in it did not begin with me.

Over many years in professional boxing, I have had the benefit of working with and learning from Inspectors, Chief Inspectors, referees, physicians, commission personnel, Supervisors, promoters, trainers, and many others who cared about doing the job properly. Some contributed through formal training and event operations. Others did so through post-event meetings, conversations at ringside or in dressing rooms, discussions over dinner, telephone calls, questions, disagreements, mistakes, and lessons learned from experience.

Many of those people remain active in boxing today. Others have retired, moved on, or passed away. It would be impossible to name everyone who contributed in some way to the knowledge that ultimately found its way into this manual, and I would not want an incomplete list to suggest that one person's contribution was more important than another's.

I also acknowledge the earlier Florida State Boxing Commission Inspector Manual and related Inspector training materials which covered other popular combative sports. That work provided useful information, procedures, and perspective and served as one of the reference points used in developing this manual. Where appropriate, those concepts were reconsidered, expanded, reorganized, and incorporated into the broader operational approach presented here.

Professional boxing inspection has developed through the collective experience of many people over many years. This manual reflects that experience together with my own years of work as an official, Supervisor, administrator, and trainer.

To everyone who shared knowledge, challenged a procedure, identified a problem, suggested a better way, or simply demonstrated through their work what professional inspection should look like, thank you.

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Introduction

Professional boxing Inspectors are an important part of event operations, boxer safety, and the fair application of the rules. Much of their work takes place away from public view, but what happens in the dressing rooms, controlled areas, walkout routes, corners, and ringside areas can directly affect the safety and integrity of a bout.

This manual is intended to provide a practical standard for professional boxing inspection. It may be used to train new and developing Inspectors, as a working reference for experienced Inspectors, and as a guide for commissions, boxing authorities, sanctioning bodies, and other entities establishing or improving an Inspector program.

An effective Inspector program requires more than assigning people to dressing rooms or completing forms. Inspectors must understand their authority, responsibilities, reporting structure, and the procedures that apply to their assignments. They must observe what is taking place, recognize problems, communicate clearly, obtain rulings when necessary, and verify that required procedures are actually being followed.

Experience is valuable, but it does not replace verification. Even Inspectors who have worked many events must still confirm the boxer, bout, glove weight, handwrap requirements, equipment, corner personnel, reporting structure, and other assigned responsibilities. Familiarity with the job should improve judgment and efficiency, not lead to assumptions or shortcuts.

The same standard applies to the Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector. The purpose of supervision is not simply to distribute assignments and collect completed paperwork. The Lead must make sure duties are understood, coverage is maintained, problems are handled through the proper authority, and required procedures are being performed when they are supposed to be performed.

This manual provides detailed procedures, but no manual can anticipate every situation. Inspectors must know the applicable rules, remain within the authority of their position, and ask for direction whenever a rule, procedure, equipment condition, or decision is unclear.

The goal is consistent professional inspection from the beginning of an assignment until the Inspector is properly released.

Chapter 1 - Inspector Role, Authority, and Professional Standards

The Inspector is an important part of event operations and boxer safety. The Inspector's work begins before the first bout and continues until all assigned duties are complete.

Inspectors must be observant, calm, impartial, professional, and able to work under pressure. They must communicate clearly, follow the chain of command, and remain focused throughout the event.

Role and Purpose

The Inspector helps ensure that the event is conducted safely, fairly, and according to the applicable rules. This includes monitoring dressing-room procedures, supervising handwrapping and gloving, checking boxer equipment and attire, confirming corner compliance, maintaining control of assigned areas, assisting with walkouts and post-bout return, protecting medical access, and documenting or reporting violations and irregularities.

The Inspector is part of the control system that keeps the event organized and protects the integrity of the bout.

The Inspector also works as part of the event safety team. The referee controls the bout inside the ring. The ringside physician is responsible for medical evaluation and medical recommendations. The Inspector supports both by controlling assigned areas, monitoring the corner, checking equipment, maintaining access, and reporting problems.

These responsibilities are different but connected. The Inspector should not interfere with the referee or ringside physician but must remain prepared to assist when needed.

Authority and Limits of Authority

The Inspector's authority depends on the structure of the event and the rules governing the bout. At a commission-controlled event, authority normally comes from the commission and is exercised through the Chief Inspector, commission representative, or other authorized commission official. At other events, authority may come through the Supervisor, sanctioning body, local boxing authority, or designated Lead Inspector.

Before beginning an assignment, the Inspector must know who gives instructions, who resolves disputes, who approves equipment, who may remove unauthorized persons, who may delay a bout, who releases boxers after the bout, and who receives reports.

The Inspector should never guess about authority. If the reporting structure or authority to decide is unclear, the Inspector should ask before acting.

Within the Inspector's Role	Outside the Inspector's Role
Identify problems, enforce assigned procedures, maintain control of assigned areas, require correction of obvious non-compliance when authorized, and report matters through the proper chain of command.	Replace the referee, make medical decisions, score the bout, negotiate rules with boxers or teams, or approve exceptions that require authorization from another official.

When a problem occurs, the Inspector should identify the issue, control the immediate area when necessary, and report the matter to the proper authority. The Inspector should act within the authority of the position but should not make decisions that belong to the referee, ringside physician, Supervisor, commission, or other designated authority.

Required Knowledge and Professional Qualities

Inspectors must know the rules and procedures that apply to their assignments. This includes handwrap requirements, glove requirements, glove lacing and taping, mouthpiece requirements, approved and prohibited corner supplies, conduct of seconds and trainers, dressing-room control, walkout and escort procedures, ringside and corner control, post-bout glove and handwrap inspection, drug-testing procedures when assigned, and emergency-access and medical-response procedures.

An Inspector does not need to know everything a referee, judge, physician, or Supervisor knows. The Inspector must, however, know enough to recognize a problem, understand when it falls within the Inspector's authority, and report it before it affects the bout.

A professional Inspector should be observant, calm, adaptable, impartial, dependable, able to communicate clearly, willing to follow instructions, and able to work as part of a team. The Inspector must remain focused during long events, crowded dressing rooms, emotional situations, unexpected delays, quick stoppages, and other conditions that may place pressure on event personnel.

Good inspection depends on attention. An Inspector who becomes distracted, assumes someone else handled a duty, or stops observing because everything has gone smoothly can miss a problem that should have been prevented.

Professional Conduct and Neutrality

Inspectors must remain neutral from the time they arrive until they are released from the assignment. They must not favor, or appear to favor, a boxer, corner, trainer, manager, promoter, gym, or other party involved in the event.

Professional conduct includes arriving on time, checking in properly, remaining in the assigned area, following the chain of command, using professional language, avoiding unnecessary arguments, keeping reports factual, protecting confidential information, and remaining focused on the assignment.

Inspectors should know when an issue can be corrected quietly and when it must be reported. Not every problem requires confrontation. Many minor matters can be corrected calmly through the Chief Second. A disputed, repeated, serious, or unauthorized condition should be moved through the proper chain of command.

Appropriate Conduct	Conduct to Avoid
Remain neutral, communicate respectfully, stay in assigned areas, follow instructions, keep reports factual, and maintain professional distance from both corners.	Taking personal photos with boxers while working, asking for autographs, discussing predictions or scoring, criticizing officials, giving boxing advice to a corner, celebrating with a team, accepting gifts or favors, or spending unnecessary time with one boxer or corner.

Dress and Presentation. Inspectors should follow the dress requirements established by the boxing authority or event Supervisor. Depending on the event, this may include a jacket and tie, polo shirt and slacks, or other approved attire. Inspectors should be clean, neat, and prepared to work. Clothing, logos, or accessories that suggest favoritism toward a boxer, gym, promoter, sponsor, or organization should be avoided unless the attire is officially assigned.

Conflicts of Interest

Inspectors must avoid actual or apparent conflicts of interest.

A conflict may exist when the Inspector has a personal, financial, family, business, gym, training, management, or promotional relationship with a boxer, corner member, manager, promoter, or other party involved in the event.

If a conflict exists or may reasonably appear to exist, it should be disclosed before accepting or working the assignment. The Inspector should not wait until a problem occurs to reveal the relationship.

Communication and Working Relationships

Inspectors must communicate clearly, briefly, and professionally. Radio communication, when used, should be limited to event business. Personal comments, jokes, emotional language, or unnecessary radio traffic should be avoided.

The Inspector should promptly report matters such as unauthorized persons, equipment problems, glove or handwrap issues, corner misconduct, boxer-readiness problems, medical concerns, drug-testing issues, walkout delays, or post-bout release problems.

Inspectors must also be firm but respectful when dealing with boxers and corner teams. Boxers, trainers, and seconds may be under considerable pressure before, during, and after a bout. Instructions should be clear without becoming personal or argumentative.

When practical, the Inspector should communicate with the corner through the Chief Second. Long debates should be avoided. If a boxer or corner refuses to follow a proper instruction, the matter should be reported through the established chain of command.

Confidentiality

Inspectors may see or hear sensitive information during an event. This may include medical concerns, drug-testing selections, licensing or administrative issues, boxer condition, disputes, reports, or other private event matters.

Such information should be provided only to the proper authority. Inspectors should not discuss confidential event matters with media, fans, friends, social media contacts, boxers, trainers, or other unauthorized persons.

Information learned through an Inspector assignment belongs to the event process, not to the individual Inspector.

Consistency and Accountability

Inspectors must work together and apply procedures consistently. Different Inspectors should not give different answers to the same rule or procedure when the same circumstances apply.

When a question or uncertainty affects more than one boxer or corner, the Inspector team should obtain a ruling and apply it consistently. Both corners should be held to the same standard unless the applicable rules or an authorized ruling provide a valid reason for different treatment.

Inspectors are also responsible for their individual assignments. An Inspector should not leave an assigned area without permission, assume that another Inspector has completed a duty, or mark a requirement as completed without knowing that the work was actually performed.

If a problem occurs, the Inspector should report it honestly and factually. The purpose of reporting is to document what occurred, allow the matter to be corrected or reviewed, and improve event operations.

A professional Inspector recognizes problems early, communicates clearly, remains neutral, follows the chain of command, and completes the assignment without unnecessary attention. When inspection is performed well, many problems are prevented before they become visible to the boxer, officials, or public.

Chapter 2 - Event Control, Reporting Structure, and Chain of Command

This manual may be used under different event-control models. The Inspector's operational duties remain generally the same, but the reporting structure and source of authority may differ depending on who manages or regulates the event.

Every Inspector must understand that structure before beginning work.

Event Control Models

Commission-Controlled Event	Promoter-Controlled or Other Event Model
The commission manages or oversees the Inspector team. Inspectors normally report through the Chief Inspector, commission representative, or other designated commission authority. The commission or its representative normally controls assignments, rules enforcement, equipment approval, dispute resolution, boxer release, reports, and evidence handling.	The promoter may control event operations, staffing, and logistics, but Inspectors must still follow the applicable rules, safety procedures, and instructions of the appointed commission representative, Supervisor, sanctioning body representative, or designated Lead Inspector. Safety, handwraps, gloves, medical access, boxer control, and rule compliance must not be treated as optional.

A promoter may provide staff, equipment, dressing rooms, security, transportation, staging, or other operational support. That does not give the promoter authority to override a rule or safety requirement when that decision belongs to the commission, Supervisor, boxing authority, or another authorized official.

The Inspector should understand who controls event logistics and who controls boxing decisions. Those responsibilities may be held by different people.

Reporting Structure and Decision Authority

Before the event begins, every Inspector must know where instructions come from and where problems are reported.

Area	Inspector Must Know
Assignment and Supervision	Who gives assignments, changes assignments, and directs the Inspector team.
Equipment	Who approves or rejects gloves, handwraps, materials, protective equipment, and other questionable items.
Rules and Disputes	Who resolves objections, rule questions, claimed exceptions, or Special Permission.
Event Control	Who may remove unauthorized persons, correct operational problems, or delay a bout when necessary.
Medical Matters	How concerns are reported to the ringside physician or other medical authority.
Drug Testing	Who controls testing instructions, notification, escort, and any testing irregularity.
Reports and Evidence	Who receives reports, preserved items, photographs, or evidence-transfer documentation.
Boxer Release	Who authorizes a boxer to leave the controlled area or venue after required duties are complete.
Inspector Release	Who releases Inspectors from their assignments at the end of the event.

An Inspector should not accept an instruction from an unauthorized person simply because that person is a promoter, trainer, manager, security employee, production representative, or other event participant.

When decision authority is unclear, the Inspector should not guess. The Inspector should ask the proper authority and wait for direction before making a ruling.

A clear chain of command protects the boxer, the Inspector team, and the event. It also prevents different officials from giving conflicting instructions about the same issue.

Chapter 3 - Chief Inspector / Lead Inspector

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector is responsible for organizing the Inspector team and making sure each Inspector understands the assignment.

The title may differ depending on the event. At a commission-controlled event, the Chief Inspector normally works under the commission and directs the Inspector team. At another event, a Lead Inspector, Supervisor, or appointed commission representative may perform the same function.

Regardless of title, one person should be clearly identified as the lead person for Inspector operations.

Role and Chain of Command

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector is responsible for keeping the Inspector team organized, informed, properly deployed, and working under one clear operational plan.

The Lead should make sure dressing rooms are properly staffed, bout order is understood, handwrapping and gloves are supervised, walkouts are controlled, ringside assignments are covered, post-bout duties are completed, and problems are reported and handled through the proper authority.

The Inspector team should not operate without clear direction.

Before the event begins, the Lead must establish the chain of command. Inspectors should know who gives assignments, who receives reports, who approves corrections, who handles disputes, who communicates with the referee and ringside physician, who deals with the Supervisor, boxing authority, promoter, or event staff, and who releases Inspectors at the end of the event.

If the chain of command is unclear, Inspectors may receive conflicting instructions. This creates confusion and weakens event control.

The Lead should also know the limits of the position. Some matters may be decided by the Lead. Others must be referred to the Supervisor, boxing authority representative, ringside physician, referee, or other authorized official. Good leadership includes knowing when to decide and when to obtain a ruling.

Chain Planning, Assignments, and Inspector Briefing

Before Inspector duties begin, the Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should review the event plan and determine how the Inspector team will be used.

Event and Bout Information	Operations and Safety	Inspector Deployment
Bout order, boxer names, red and blue corner assignments, scheduled rounds, weight divisions, glove weights, championship or special-bout status, and special instructions.	Dressing rooms, ring entrances and exits, staging area, medical location, ambulance location, emergency access, communications, post-bout procedures, television requirements, and drug-testing procedures when applicable.	Dressing-room assignments, handwrap supervision, glove control, ringside corner coverage, walkout escort, post-bout escort, drug-testing escort, evidence handling, and report collection.

Each Inspector should know exactly what duties have been assigned and should not have to determine the assignment after boxer preparation has already begun.

The Lead should conduct a practical pre-event briefing. The briefing should cover the event schedule, bout order, assignments, dressing-room control, handwrap and glove procedures, bag checks, walkout procedure, ringside positions, corner control, medical access, communication methods, reporting requirements, special rules or permissions, and who should be contacted when a problem occurs.

The purpose of the briefing is not to repeat the entire manual. Inspectors should leave the meeting knowing what they are responsible for, how the event will operate, and where to report a problem.

Communication Plan. The Lead should confirm how the Inspector team will communicate. When radios are used, Inspectors should know the radio channel, call signs when applicable, how urgent matters are reported, how routine updates are handled, and what to do if a radio fails.

Radio communication should be brief and professional. If radios are not available, another clear communication method should be established before the event begins.

Operational Oversight

The Lead Inspector does not need to personally perform every Inspector duty. The Lead must, however, make sure important duties are assigned, understood, covered, and completed.

Oversight should continue throughout the event. A dressing room that was properly controlled at the beginning of the night may become crowded later. A bout may end early and change the preparation schedule. An Inspector may be pulled away for another duty. The Lead must remain aware of these changes.

Dressing Rooms. The Lead should confirm that the correct boxers are assigned to the correct dressing rooms, only authorized persons are present, bag checks are completed, handwrapping is supervised, approved gloves remain controlled, boxers are preparing on time, and problems are being reported. A boxer who has been wrapped or gloved should not leave the controlled area unless permitted and properly escorted.

The Lead should periodically check dressing rooms during the event rather than assuming that initial setup remains unchanged.

Glove Control. The Lead should establish who receives the gloves, where approved gloves are kept, who performs the inspection, when gloves are delivered to the dressing room, who confirms brand and weight, who marks the final glove tape when applicable, and what happens when a glove is rejected.

Approved gloves should not be left unattended. If the promoter or event has a designated glove person, the Inspector team may coordinate with that person, but the required inspection and approval process still applies.

Handwrap Oversight. The Lead should make sure Inspectors understand the handwrap requirements that apply to the event, including gauze and tape allowances, tape placement, permitted knuckle protection, prohibited stacking, approval markings, opposing-corner observation when allowed, and the procedure to follow when a wrap must be corrected or restarted.

If a handwrap question cannot be resolved within the Inspector's authority, the process should stop until a ruling is obtained.

Ring and Venue Readiness. The Lead should confirm that required venue and ring checks have been completed. These may include the ring surface, ropes, corner pads, steps, ringside area, dressing rooms, medical access, ambulance route, staging area, and walkout pathway.

The Lead does not need to personally inspect every item when another qualified person has been assigned but should confirm that the checks were performed and that any problem was reported and corrected.

Bout Flow, Walkouts, and Ringside Coverage

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector helps keep the event moving while making sure that scheduling pressure does not cause safety or inspection requirements to be rushed.

The Lead should remain aware of which bout is in the ring, which bout is next, which bout is on deck, which boxers are being wrapped or gloved, which boxers are ready for walkout, and which boxers have returned after their bouts.

A well-organized Inspector team keeps upcoming boxers ready without sacrificing inspection standards.

The Lead should establish the walkout procedure before the event begins. Inspectors should know when a boxer is brought to staging, who may accompany the boxer, which route will be used, where the boxer should wait for television or production instructions, and what to do when a boxer delays or refuses to proceed.

Ringside assignments must also remain covered. Each corner should have appropriate Inspector coverage when staffing permits.

Ringside Inspectors should know where to stand, which corner they are responsible for, how to report a problem, how to obtain assistance from the referee or ringside physician, when necessary, how to keep the corner area controlled, and what duties continue after the bout.

An Inspector should not leave an assigned ringside position without permission unless another Inspector has taken over the assignment.

Problem Resolution and Coordination

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should be the main point of contact for problems reported by the Inspector team.

Problems may involve boxer readiness, mouthpieces, gloves, handwraps, unauthorized persons, corner conduct, medical concerns, drug testing, refusal to proceed, walkout delays, or evidence handling.

The Lead should first determine what the problem is and whether the matter falls within the Lead's authority. If authorized, the Lead should resolve the issue. If the decision belongs to another official, the Lead should move the matter promptly to the proper authority.

The goal is to correct problems without unnecessary argument or delay while making sure that decisions are made by the proper person.

Working With the Referee and Ringside Physician. The Lead should help the Inspector team work smoothly with the referee and ringside physician. Inspectors should know where the physician is seated, how medical access to the ring will be maintained, how concerns are reported, and how post-bout medical follow-up will be handled.

Inspectors support the referee and physician but do not interfere with their roles.

Working With the Promoter. At events where the promoter controls many operations, the Lead may need to work closely with the promoter or event staff. Cooperation is appropriate, but the Lead must remain independent in matters involving safety, handwraps, gloves, medical access, boxer control, and rule compliance.

If a promoter requests something that conflicts with applicable rules or safety procedures, the Lead should refer the matter to the appointed commission representative, Supervisor, commission representative, or other proper authority.

Documentation, Evidence, and Event Closeout

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should make sure that required event records are completed and collected.

Depending on the event, these may include Inspector assignment records, weigh-in reports, handwrap and glove records, dressing-room reports, corner-conduct reports, drug-testing documentation, incident reports, post-bout reports, and evidence-transfer records.

The Lead should not require unnecessary paperwork simply to show that routine work occurred. Documentation should provide a useful event record, particularly when there is an approval, correction, objection, unusual condition, incident, testing matter, evidence issue, or other reportable event.

When gloves, handwraps, tape, gauze, substances, containers, or other items must be preserved, the Lead should make sure the item is secured and transferred according to event procedure. The Lead should be able to determine what is being preserved, where it was found, who observed it, who first took possession, who received it, and whether the required report was completed.

Preserved evidence should not be returned to a boxer, corner, promoter, or other unauthorized person.

Before releasing the Inspector team at the end of the event, the Lead should confirm that:

- all assigned boxers have been released or properly accounted for
- required post-bout inspections have been completed
- drug-testing duties have been completed or properly transferred
- required reports have been submitted or accounted for
- preserved evidence has been secured and transferred
- radios or other event equipment have been returned
- unresolved matters have been reported
- no dressing-room, ringside, or other Inspector assignment remains uncovered

The event is not complete for the Inspector team simply because the final bout has ended. The Lead should release Inspectors only after their assigned duties are complete.

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector sets the working standard for the Inspector team. A professional Lead is organized, calm, clear, consistent, and aware of what is happening throughout the event. The Lead does not need to control every detail personally, but must make sure each important duty is assigned, understood, performed, and completed.

Chapter 4 - Weigh-In Duties and Administrative Verification

The Inspector may be assigned to assist with the weigh-in process. The weigh-in is not only a weight check. It is also an administrative and safety checkpoint that allows the event authority to confirm boxer identity, bout information, required weight, documents, medical requirements, and other matters before the event.

Inspectors working the weigh-in must follow the instructions of the Chief Inspector, boxing authority representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official and remain within the authority of the assignment.

Role and Purpose

The purpose of the weigh-in is to confirm that each boxer is present, properly identified, within the required weight limit, and ready to proceed under the applicable rules.

The Inspector may assist by confirming boxer and bout information, organizing boxers and teams, directing boxers to the scale, helping with paperwork, checking that required documents are present, maintaining control of the weigh-in area, and reporting problems to the proper authority.

The Inspector assists the process but should not make final rulings unless specifically authorized.

Boxer Identification and Weigh-In Control

Before a boxer steps on the scale, the Inspector may be required to confirm the boxer's name and spelling, opponent, bout number, red or blue corner assignment, weight division, scheduled rounds, and other identifying information required for the event.

Any discrepancy involving the boxer's identity, opponent, bout order, corner assignment, or other bout information should be reported before the boxer weighs in.

The weigh-in should follow the order established by the Chief Inspector, boxing authority representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

If a boxer is not present, is not ready, or refuses to weigh in when instructed, the matter should be reported immediately.

Scale Area Control. The scale area should remain clear, orderly, and limited to authorized persons. The Inspector should help prevent crowding, direct boxers and teams where to stand, keep unauthorized persons away from the scale, prevent unnecessary delays or unauthorized photography or media activity, and maintain a clear path to and from the weighing area.

The Inspector should not argue with boxers, trainers, managers, promoters, media, or other persons around the scale. A dispute or refusal should be reported to the proper authority.

Weight Recording, Overweight Boxers, and Late Arrivals

The official weight should be recorded by the person assigned that responsibility. When the Inspector assists with recording, the weight should be written clearly and confirmed before the process moves to the next boxer.

The Inspector should never guess, round, adjust, or change an official weight. Any uncertainty should be resolved immediately.

If a boxer is over the contracted or required weight, the Inspector should remain calm, report the issue, and assist as directed. Unless specifically authorized, the Inspector should not negotiate terms, approve a re-weigh, grant a weight allowance, discuss penalties, or decide whether the bout may proceed.

Situation	Inspector Responsibility	Decision by Proper Authority
Boxer is overweight	Report the official weight and assist as directed.	Whether a re-weigh is allowed, how much time is allowed, whether the bout proceeds, whether a fine or other action applies, and whether title or special-bout status is affected.
Boxer arrives late	Record or report the boxer, bout number, scheduled weigh-in time, actual arrival time when known, and who was notified.	Whether and how the weigh-in proceeds.
Boxer fails to appear	Report the absence immediately and document the instructions received.	What action is taken regarding the boxer or bout.
Boxer refuses to weigh in	Report the refusal without arguing with the boxer or team.	What action or ruling follows.

A boxer or team should not be excused from the weigh-in requirement by the Inspector unless the proper authority has given that direction.

Administrative Verification and Medical Concerns

The Inspector may be asked to assist with administrative verification. This may include confirming that required forms, licenses, medical documents, bout information, and other event documents are present.

The Inspector should not approve a document unless authorized to do so. A document that is missing, incomplete, unclear, or questionable should be referred to the proper authority.

The Inspector must also remain alert for an observable condition that may require medical attention. The Inspector does not diagnose a boxer or give medical advice.

Possible concerns may include unusual weakness, confusion, difficulty standing, signs of severe dehydration, visible injury, difficulty following instructions, or another condition that appears unusual or unsafe.

Any such concern should be reported promptly to the assigned medical authority. Medical evaluation belongs to the physician or other authorized medical professional.

Conduct, Face-Offs, and Communication

The Inspector must remain neutral and professional throughout the weigh-in. The Inspector should not take sides in a weight dispute, give advice about cutting weight, comment unnecessarily on a boxer's physical condition, discuss predictions or scoring, pose for photographs while working, or accept unconfirmed instructions from a boxer, trainer, manager, or promoter.

The Inspector's role is to help keep the weigh-in organized, accurate, and professional.

Face-Offs and Media Activities. Face-offs, photographs, and other media activity should be controlled by the event authority. When assigned to assist, the Inspector should watch for pushing, shoving, aggressive contact, crowding, unauthorized persons entering the area, or refusal to follow instructions.

If a face-off or media activity becomes unsafe, the Inspector should notify the proper authority immediately.

Communication. Communication during the weigh-in should be clear and brief. Sensitive or disputed matters should not be discussed unnecessarily over the radio or in public.

Sensitive or disputed matters should not be discussed unnecessarily over the radio or in public.

Weigh-In Documentation

When assigned, the Inspector may prepare or assist with the weigh-in report.

Event Information	Bout Information	Reportable Matters
Event name, date, and location	Bout number, boxer names, red and blue corners, official weights	Late arrival, overweight boxer, re-weigh, missing documents, conduct issue, medical concern reported, person notified, and action taken

The report should be factual and limited to what the Inspector personally observed, recorded, or was instructed to document.

A professional Inspector helps the weigh-in run in an orderly and accurate manner. Control does not come from argument. It comes from preparation, observation, clear communication, and proper reporting.

Chapter 5 - Event-Day Arrival, Assignments, and Inspector Briefing

The Inspector's event-day responsibilities begin well before the first bout.

Inspectors must arrive at the required time, check in with the proper authority, understand their assignments, review the bout information, prepare their work areas, and be ready to begin inspection duties when boxer preparation starts.

Being experienced does not reduce the need for these steps. Every event has different boxers, assignments, personnel, schedules, and possible special instructions.

Arrival, Check-In, and Assignment

Inspectors must arrive at the venue at the time established by the boxing authority or event Supervisor and early enough to complete all required preparation before boxer activities begin.

Upon arrival, the Inspector should check in with the Chief Inspector, boxing authority representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official and confirm the assignment.

The Inspector should know the assigned dressing room or corner, bouts being covered, red or blue corner responsibilities, reporting structure, communication method, where problems are reported, and who has authority to approve corrections or resolve questions.

An Inspector should not begin working solely on instructions from a promoter, boxer, trainer, manager, or corner member unless those instructions have been confirmed through the proper authority.

Late arrival affects more than the individual Inspector. It may delay handwrapping, equipment inspection, medical procedures, boxer preparation, walkouts, and the event itself.

Inspector Sheet and Working Equipment

The Inspector Sheet is one of the Inspector's main working references. Before duties begin, the Inspector should review the available bout information rather than waiting until a boxer is preparing to discover a problem.

The Inspector should understand the bout order, boxer names, red and blue corner assignments, scheduled rounds, weight divisions, glove weights, glove brand when listed, championship or special-bout status, special rules or permissions, relevant administrative information, and walkout or staging instructions.

Drug testing information should be handled only as authorized.

If information is missing or unclear, the Inspector should ask before the affected boxer begins final preparation.

Working Materials	Inspection / Communication	Event Materials
Inspector Sheet, bout sheet, pen, report forms	Felt-tip marker, approved tape or labels when used, radio or other communication device, flashlight when needed, inspection or evidence-handling gloves when provided	Event credential, applicable rules, and special-bout instructions

Any radio or communication device should be tested before the event begins. A communication problem should be reported before bout operations are underway.

Pre-Fight Inspector Meeting and Coordination

The Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official should conduct a pre-fight meeting with the Inspector team.

The meeting should confirm the event schedule and bout order, dressing-room and corner assignments, ring entrances and exits, staging and walkout routes, physician and emergency locations, ringside access, communication procedures, glove control, drug-testing responsibilities, post-bout duties, and any special instructions.

Inspectors should leave the meeting knowing what they are responsible for and whom to contact when a problem occurs.

The chain of command established in Chapters 2 and 3 applies throughout the event. The Inspector should know who can approve a correction, resolve a dispute, remove an unauthorized person, delay a bout, or authorize boxer release.

Inspectors must also coordinate with one another. Before the event begins, the team should know who is covering dressing rooms, handwrapping, gloving, walkouts, ringside positions, and post-bout return.

As the event progresses, Inspectors should remain aware of which boxer is being wrapped, which boxer is being gloved, which boxer is next, which boxer is on deck, and who is responsible for escort and ringside coverage.

Good coordination keeps the event moving without rushing boxer preparation or reducing inspection standards.

Dressing Room Setup and Event Schedule

After the pre-fight meeting, the Inspector should report to the assigned dressing room or work area and prepare it for controlled boxer preparation.

Before handwrapping begins, the Inspector should confirm the correct room and boxer assignments, bout order for that room, authorized persons, handwrap area, glove-control procedure, bag-check procedure, available workspace and basic supplies, clear route to the ring, and any staging location used before walkout.

The dressing room should be organized before boxer preparation begins.

The Inspector must remain aware of the event schedule throughout the assignment. A quick stoppage, walkout delay, television cue, or change in bout order can rapidly affect which boxer must be prepared next.

The Inspector should always know which bout is in the ring, which bout is next, which boxer is on deck, which boxer is being wrapped or gloved, and which boxer is ready to walk.

A schedule change should be confirmed through the proper authority before the Inspector acts on it.

Communication and Special Instructions

Inspectors should use radios or other approved communication methods briefly and professionally.

Examples:

"Blue dressing room. Bout 3 is wrapped and ready for gloves."

"Red dressing room. We need glove confirmation for Bout 4."

"Chief Inspector, unauthorized person in blue dressing room."

"Red corner Inspector. Boxer is ready for walkout."

Unnecessary radio traffic should be avoided. When an issue can be handled through the approved communication system, the Inspector should not leave an assigned area unnecessarily.

Some events may have additional instructions involving championship rules, sanctioning body requirements, local authority requirements, television timing, ceremonies, title-belt presentation, drug testing, open scoring, special handwrap permission, special glove approval, medical monitoring, or security.

The Inspector should not assume that a procedure used at another event applies to the current one. Any special rule, permission, or instruction should come from the proper authority.

Event-Day Readiness

Before the first bout begins, the Inspector should know who to report to, the assigned dressing room or corner, the bouts being covered, the bout order, and the applicable glove weights. The Inspector should also know the location of the physician, EMTs, and ambulance, the approved walkout route, the communication method being used, any special rules or instructions that apply, and how and where to report a problem.

This is not intended as paperwork. It is a practical test of whether the Inspector understands the assignment. An Inspector who cannot answer these questions should obtain the information before boxer preparation or competition begins.

Chapter 6 - Venue, Ring, and Equipment Inspection

Before competition begins, the Inspector team must help confirm that the venue, ring, ringside area, dressing rooms, and required equipment are safe and ready for use.

The Inspector is not responsible for constructing the ring or approving the venue unless specifically assigned that authority. The Inspector must, however, be able to identify an obvious safety or operational problem and report it before it affects a bout.

Purpose and Applicable Rules

The purpose of the pre-event inspection is to find and correct problems before they affect boxer safety, fair competition, or event operations.

Ring and equipment requirements may vary according to the jurisdiction, boxing authority, sanctioning body, venue, or type of event. Inspectors must follow the rules and requirements that apply to the event being worked.

Specific measurements or equipment standards should not be assumed simply because they were used at another event. When a measurement or condition is in question, the Inspector should confirm the applicable requirement or request a ruling before treating it as acceptable.

The inspection should address the ring, canvas and padding, ropes, posts and corner pads, apron and steps, ringside area, emergency access, required personnel and equipment, and any venue or production material that may create a hazard.

Ring Surface, Padding, Ropes, and Corners

Ring Surface and Canvas. The canvas should be properly stretched, secure, dry, clean, non-slip, and free from holes, tears, gaps, loose areas, dips, bumps, indentations, or other uneven conditions.

The Inspector should look for any area where a boxer could slip, trip, or catch a foot. A problem with the canvas should be reported before competition begins.

Ring Padding. Padding beneath the canvas should not be missing, shifted, damaged, uneven, or so thin that hard areas are present. The Inspector should pay particular attention to areas near the ropes, corners, and apron.

If the ring surface feels uneven or unsafe, the condition should be reported.

Ropes and Spacer Ties. Ropes should be secure, properly tightened, evenly positioned, covered with appropriate soft material, properly connected to the posts, and free from sharp, loose, or damaged areas.

Spacer ties, where required, should be secure, properly positioned, and free from damage or conditions that create a hazard.

Ropes that are excessively loose or tight, uneven, damaged, or improperly secured can affect boxer safety and referee control and should be corrected before the bout begins.

Ring Posts and Corner Pads. Posts should be properly protected and corner pads securely positioned. Corner pads should not be loose, torn, shifted, or allow exposure to a hard surface.

A pad that moves, slips, or exposes the post should be corrected before competition.

Ring Apron, Steps, and Ringside Area

The ring apron should provide safe working space for officials, seconds, and medical personnel. It should remain dry, secure, and clear of loose equipment, unnecessary cables, towels, buckets, bottles, or other hazards.

The apron should not be used as a storage area.

Ring steps should be stable, properly positioned, and free from loose material or other trip hazards. Safe access should be available for the red and blue corners and for officials, the physician, or other required neutral access.

The ringside area must also remain controlled and clear. The Inspector should remain alert for loose cables, camera equipment, microphones, stands, advertising materials, chairs, stools, buckets, towels, bottles, or unauthorized persons that may interfere with officials, medical personnel, emergency access, or boxer movement.

Any condition that blocks or restricts the referee, judges, physician, emergency personnel, or approved walkout pathway should be reported.

Officials and Key Personnel. Before competition begins, the Inspector should know the location of the boxing authority table, Chief Inspector, Supervisor, referee, judges, timekeeper, knockdown judge when used, ringside physician, ambulance and EMTs, security, and production contact when needed.

Knowing where these personnel are located allows a problem to be reported without unnecessary delay.

Medical Access and Ring Equipment

Medical and emergency access must remain clear before and throughout the event.

The Inspector should know the location of the ringside physician, EMTs or paramedics, stretcher, oxygen, ambulance, emergency exit, and route from ringside to the ambulance.

The Inspector does not personally approve medical readiness unless assigned that responsibility. If medical personnel cannot reach the ring or the emergency pathway is blocked, the condition must be reported immediately.

No bout should begin while required emergency access is blocked.

The Inspector should also confirm, when assigned, that required ring equipment is present and properly positioned. This may include stools, buckets or spit buckets, towels, water-control supplies, bell, round cards when used, timing equipment, backup timing equipment, gloves and glove-control area, approved corner supplies, and materials needed to clean water or spills.

Equipment should be accessible for its intended use without creating another hazard.

Production, Advertising, and Dressing Room Areas

Television, livestream, camera, lighting, audio, and other production equipment must not interfere with event safety or operations.

The Inspector should remain alert for cables across walkways, camera operators blocking emergency access, microphones or lights positioned too close to the ring, equipment placed on the apron, production staff standing in restricted areas, or camera movement interfering with boxer walkouts or medical access.

When production requirements conflict with safety, the safety issue should be reported and corrected through the proper authority.

Advertising signs, banners, decals, and sponsor materials must also be positioned so they do not loosen or make the canvas slippery, hide ring damage, interfere with rope movement, block officials or emergency access, or create sharp edges or tripping hazards.

Unsafe material should be corrected or removed.

Dressing Room Inspection. Before boxer preparation begins, the assigned dressing room should also be checked. The Inspector should confirm that the correct boxers are assigned to the room, the boxer list is available, only authorized persons are present, there is adequate room for handwrapping and gloving, bag checks can be conducted properly, the pathway to the ring is clear, no obvious unsafe or unauthorized item is present, and communication with the Chief Inspector or event lead is available.

Detailed dressing-room control and bag-check procedures are addressed in the next chapter.

Correcting Problems and Final Pre-Event Check

When a safety or equipment problem is found, the Inspector should report it clearly and promptly.

The report should identify what the problem is, where it is located, how it may affect safety or event operations, and whether competition should wait until the matter is corrected.

The Inspector should not ignore a condition because the event is behind schedule.

A minor problem that can be corrected promptly should be handled through the proper authority. A serious, disputed, or unresolved problem should be reported and held for a decision before the affected bout proceeds.

Before the first bout begins, the Inspector team should make a final confirmation that the ring surface is safe, the ropes and corner pads are secure, the steps are stable, ringside is clear, required officials are in position, the physician and emergency personnel are ready, ambulance access is clear, dressing rooms are controlled, and the first bout is ready.

This final check does not replace the earlier inspection. It confirms that conditions remain acceptable immediately before competition begins.

The Inspector's responsibility is to identify, report, and help correct safety and equipment problems before they become bout problems. A professional Inspector does not wait for something to fail during competition. The Inspector looks early, verifies the condition, reports clearly, and helps the event begin safely.

Chapter 7 - Dressing Room Control, Bag Checks, and Approved Supplies

The Inspector is responsible for maintaining control of the assigned dressing room and helping ensure that boxer preparation is completed in an orderly manner. This responsibility begins before handwrapping and continues until the boxer leaves for the ring.

Dressing-room control is continuous. An area that was properly controlled earlier must still be monitored as additional people, bags, supplies, and equipment enter during the event.

Dressing Room Control and Preparation

The dressing room should remain orderly and limited to authorized persons. Approved boxers, seconds, trainers, managers, officials, medical personnel, and authorized event staff may be present as permitted by the event authority.

Friends, family members, media, photographers, sponsors, and others without proper authorization should not remain in the controlled dressing-room area.

If an unauthorized person refuses to leave, the Inspector should not become involved in a prolonged argument. The matter should be reported to the Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

Before boxer preparation begins, the Inspector should confirm that the correct boxer and corner have been identified, the room is ready, bag checks are complete or underway, the handwrap area is controlled, approved gloves are being handled according to event procedure, and the applicable handwrap and glove instructions are understood.

When practical, instructions to the corner should be communicated through the Chief Second. Any special requirement should be explained before preparation is underway rather than after a problem develops.

Bag Check Purpose and Procedure

Bag checks are part of dressing-room control and event safety. Their purpose is to identify unauthorized substances, unsafe equipment, improper handwrap materials, medicines or chemical products, items that may affect safety or fairness, items that may be used as weapons, and other materials that do not belong in the controlled area.

The bag check should be completed when the boxer and corner arrive or as soon as practical after the Inspector takes responsibility for the area. It should not be delayed until the boxer is wrapped, gloved, or ready to walk to the ring.

A bag brought into the dressing room later should also be checked before its contents are used.

Bag checks may be conducted by the assigned Inspector, Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, designated commission representative, or another authorized official. When practical, the check should be conducted in the presence of the Chief Second or another responsible member of the boxer's team.

A practical procedure is:

1. Identify the boxer and corner.
2. Ask the Chief Second or responsible team member to open the bags.
3. Inspect the visible contents.
4. Separate approved items from questionable items.
5. Remove or hold prohibited items according to event procedure.
6. Refer questionable items to the proper authority.
7. Confirm that approved corner supplies are organized and ready.
8. Document any problem when required.

The check should be firm, fair, and professional and should not be conducted in a careless or disrespectful manner. Only items needed for lawful boxer preparation, competition, approved corner work, or authorized medical and cut treatment should remain in the controlled area.

Approved Dressing Room and Corner Supplies

Items allowed in the dressing room are not necessarily allowed at ringside. The Inspector must know the applicable event rules and should not assume that an item is permitted simply because it is commonly used in boxing.

Dressing Room Supplies. When permitted, the dressing room may contain unopened water or approved hydration drinks, unopened food, a cup, mouthpiece and spare mouthpiece, fight clothes and boxing shoes, approved protective equipment, warm-up mitts, pads or gloves, towels, approved tape and gauze, approved scissors, an enswell, petroleum jelly, and approved cut medicines.

Corner Supplies. When permitted, the corner may contain clean towels, water, ice, a bucket or spit bucket, approved gauze and tape, pressure plates, scissors, an enswell, petroleum jelly, and approved cut medicine. Supplies should be clean, organized, controlled, and limited to what is needed during the rest period.

Water and Drinks. Water should be clean and kept in approved containers. Some events permit only water in the corner, while other drinks may be allowed in the dressing room. Any drink other than water should be handled according to the applicable event rules. Opened containers should not be permitted unless approved by the boxing authority.

Food. Unopened food may be permitted in the dressing room. Food should not be taken to ringside unless approved. Open or loose food that creates a sanitation or housekeeping problem should be removed from the controlled area.

Tape and Gauze. Only approved tape and gauze may be used. The Inspector should confirm the required type and width, make sure the materials are clean, and remain alert for altered, treated, hidden, or additional material. Questionable tape, gauze, padding, adhesive, or other wrapping material should be held from use until a ruling is obtained.

Scissors and Sharp Items. Approved scissors may be used for legitimate corner work but should remain controlled. Other sharp objects should not be permitted unless specifically authorized. An object that has no approved purpose or may be used as a weapon should be removed from the controlled area.

Medicines, Substances, and Other Products

Only approved cut medicines may be used. Depending on the applicable rules, approved bleeding-control substances may include:

- Adrenaline/Epinephrine 1:1000
- Avitene
- Thrombin

The Inspector should still confirm the event rule before allowing a cut medicine. If there is uncertainty about a product, its use should stop until the proper authority makes a ruling.

Petroleum jelly may be allowed in limited amounts depending on the applicable rules. It should not be applied excessively or placed on areas where it may affect the opponent or the bout, including the body, shoulders, arms, gloves, or trunks. Excess petroleum jelly should be removed before competition or before the next round begins.

Inspectors should not approve medicines on their own. Medicine, supplements, inhalers, creams, drops, or other medical items should be referred to the Chief Inspector, commission representative, ringside physician, Supervisor, or designated lead official as appropriate.

Liniments, muscle creams, balms, vapor rubs, or similar products should not be used unless specifically approved. Products that may transfer to an opponent or irritate the eyes, skin, or breathing should be held from use and referred for a ruling.

The same applies to sleeves, braces, supports, KT tape, jewelry, hard accessories, or other nonstandard equipment. If a boxer states that an item is medically required, the Inspector should refer the matter for review rather than approve it independently.

Prohibited or Questionable Items

Common categories of prohibited or questionable items include the following:

Containers, Medicines, and Chemicals. Do not allow opened containers or opened food, unapproved drinks or medicines, pills, capsules, powders, lotions, balms, ointments, muscle creams, liniments, vapor rubs, superglue, sprays, aerosols, or other chemical products that may irritate the eyes, skin, or breathing.

Equipment and Other Items. Do not allow unapproved tape, KT tape unless specifically approved, unapproved sleeves, braces, or supports, hard objects without a legitimate purpose, loose batteries, rolled coins, weapons, or any item that may create an unfair advantage or safety risk.

The list cannot cover every possible item. The Inspector must use judgment within the limits of the position. If an item is clearly prohibited, it should not be used. If its status is uncertain, it should be held from use until the proper authority gives a ruling.

Problems, Late-Discovered Items, and Documentation

If a prohibited item is found, the Inspector should explain that it cannot be used and must be removed, held, or reviewed according to event procedure.

If the corner disagrees, the Inspector should not argue. The matter should be referred through the chain of command.

An unauthorized item discovered after the initial bag check is still unauthorized. It may be found during handwrapping, after gloving, during the walkout, at ringside, between rounds, or after the bout. The fact that an item was missed earlier does not make it acceptable.

Bag-check standards should be applied consistently to both corners. If one corner is permitted to use a particular approved item, the other corner should not be denied the same type of item without a valid rule-based reason.

When a bag-check issue requires documentation, the record should identify the boxer, bout number, corner, item involved, where it was found, who was present, who was notified, the action taken, and whether the item was removed, held, approved, or denied.

The report should remain factual and limited to what the Inspector observed or was instructed to do.

A proper bag check is not an attempt to find violations for the sake of finding them. It is an early-control measure intended to protect both boxers, prevent avoidable disputes, and keep unauthorized items out of the dressing room and corner.

Chapter 8 - Handwrap and Glove Inspection

Handwraps, gloves, lacing, and taping must be properly inspected and controlled to protect boxer safety, maintain fair competition, and help prevent alteration or tampering.

The Inspector must follow the applicable rules and any authorized variation for the bout. If a handwrap, glove, material, or method is questionable, approval should not be assumed. The matter should be referred to the Supervisor or proper boxing authority before the boxer enters the ring.

Before Handwrapping Begins

Before wrapping begins, the Inspector should confirm the boxer and bout, red or blue corner assignment, applicable weight division, required glove weight, any approved variation, the gauze and tape allowance, approved wrapping materials, any authorized knuckle protection, whether opposing-corner observation is permitted, and who will resolve an objection or rule question.

The wrapping materials should be examined before use. Treated, altered, questionable, or unapproved material should not be used unless authorized by the proper authority.

The Inspector should also make the applicable expectations clear to the Chief Second before wrapping begins. Addressing questions at this stage is better than interrupting or removing a completed wrap.

Gauze and Tape Allowances

The Inspector should know the applicable maximum quantities before the first hand is wrapped. The following are general gauze and tape allowances; requirements may vary by boxing authority.

Standard Allowance	Gauze Per Hand	Surgeon's Tape Per Hand
Minimumweight through Middleweight	10 yards, not more than 2 inches wide	6 feet, 1 inch wide
Super Middleweight through Heavyweight	12 yards, not more than 2 inches wide	8 feet, 1 inch wide

When an increased allowance has been authorized:

Increased Allowance	Gauze Per Hand	Surgeon's Tape Per Hand
Minimumweight through Super Middleweight	12 yards, not more than 2 inches wide	8 feet, 1 inch wide
Light Heavyweight through Heavyweight	14 yards, not more than 2 inches wide	10 feet, 1 inch wide

The increased amounts are not automatic. The Inspector should confirm that the increased allowance has been authorized for the bout before allowing it.

Only approved soft gauze and surgeon's tape meeting the applicable width requirements may be used unless otherwise authorized. Elastic tape, duct tape, electrical tape, self-adherent flexible bandages such as Coban or Vetrap, and similar materials must not be used as handwrapping material or beneath the gloves.

Observing the Handwrapping Process

Whenever practical, handwrapping should take place under the observation of an Inspector or other designated boxing official.

The Inspector should be present from the beginning whenever the assignment and event schedule allow. This provides the best opportunity to verify the materials used and how the wrap is constructed.

If the Inspector did not observe the wrapping process and cannot reasonably verify that the finished wrap complies with the applicable requirements, the wrap may have to be removed, corrected, or reapplied before approval.

During wrapping, the Inspector should watch for unapproved materials, improper tape placement, excessive tape or padding, stacking, wet or damp gauze, liquids applied to the wrap, hardening agents or adhesives, foreign substances, unusual reinforcement, or construction that creates excessive hardness, density, or a cast-like effect.

The Inspector's role is to observe compliance. The Inspector does not need to instruct an experienced trainer how to wrap a hand when the method being used complies with the applicable requirements.

OK - COMPLETED HANDWRAP



Tape Placement and Handwrap Construction

Except for permitted inter-digital anchor strips, surgeon's tape must not cover the knuckles or be applied within one inch of the knuckles. The nearest edge of the surgeon's tape must remain at least one inch from the knuckle line.

The Inspector should watch tape placement while the wrap is being constructed rather than wait until the hand is finished. Improper placement is easier to correct during wrapping than after the completed wrap must be removed.

NOT OK - TAPE OVER KNUCKLES



Single Winding Directly on the Hand. Some boxing authorities do not permit surgeon's tape to be applied directly to the bare hand. When permitted, however, a single winding across the metacarpal area at the level of the thumb and index finger may provide additional support and protection to the hand without reinforcing the knuckles or creating a harder striking surface.

A single winding means one continuous layer making one complete circuit around the intended area without overlapping itself for additional reinforcement. Properly applied in this manner, it is intended to support the hand and does not provide additional knuckle padding, increase the hardness of the striking surface, or create a competitive advantage.

Additional layers, overlapping tape, or repeated windings in the same area should not be permitted unless specifically authorized by the governing boxing authority.

OK - SINGLE WINDING DIRECTLY ON THE HAND



Top of Hand

Palm of Hand

Inter-Digital Anchor Strips. Some boxing authorities do not permit tape to pass between the fingers. When permitted, thin strips or split tape may be used between the fingers to help hold the knuckle pad in place and keep the protection properly positioned during competition.

The strips are intended only to secure the knuckle pad. They should not add thickness or reinforcement to the striking surface, increase hardness over the knuckles, or create a competitive advantage.

The strips must lie flat, remain off the striking surface of the knuckles, and must not be bunched, twisted, folded, or layered in a way that creates hardness or excessive reinforcement. They must also not be used to avoid the one-inch tape-placement requirement.

OK - INTER-DIGITAL ANCHOR STRIPS



Knuckle Protection

All knuckle protection must be inspected and approved before the gloves are applied.

The finished knuckle area should remain soft and flexible and should not contain or create a hardened, rigid, semi-rigid, or excessively dense striking surface.

Gauze Knuckle Pads. When permitted, a gauze knuckle pad should remain flat and evenly distributed. Gauze should not be rolled, twisted, tightly bunched, or constructed in a way that creates excessive density, hardness, or a cast-like effect.

As a guideline, a gauze knuckle pad should generally not exceed 1/4 inch in thickness unless otherwise approved by the governing authority.

GAUZE KNUCKLE PAD - PREPARATION AND APPLICATION



Gel, Foam, and Pre-Manufactured Knuckle Protection. Gel, foam, or other pre-manufactured knuckle protection may be used in competition only when specifically authorized by the governing boxing authority.

When authorized, it must remain soft, flexible, and low-profile, contain no hard or semi-rigid component, be fully covered by gauze, and not create excessive thickness, density, or a cast-like striking surface.

The Inspector should not approve this type of protection merely because it appears safe. Specific authorization is required.

Commercial slip-on or other pre-manufactured padded knuckle protectors designed for training are not standard competition knuckle padding and should not be used unless specifically authorized.

TRAINING ONLY - NOT FOR COMPETITION



Completed Handwrap Inspection and Approval

Before approving the handwrap, the Inspector should examine the completed wrap as a whole.

The knuckle area should remain soft, even, flexible, and fully incorporated into the handwrap. The Inspector should look for unusual stiffness, rigidity, excessive bulk, ridges, bulges, uneven construction, excessive density, moisture, evidence of hardening, improper tape placement, foreign substances, or any other condition that creates an unsafe or unfair striking surface.

The completed knuckle protection should not create an exposed, hardened, excessively dense, or raised striking surface.

FINISHED HANDWRAP - KNUCKLE AREA



A handwrap should not be approved if it contains:

- surgeon's tape over the knuckles
- surgeon's tape less than one inch from the knuckles, except for permitted inter-digital anchor strips
- hardened, rigid, or cast-like areas
- foreign substances or hardening agents
- liquid chalk, spray adhesives, or chemicals that alter the wrap
- wet, damp, treated, or manipulated material intended to harden
- excessive padding or reinforcement
- unusual construction intended to increase hardness or impact

Stacking. Stacking is prohibited. Stacking means alternating tape and gauze in separate layers, such as:

Tape - Gauze - Tape - Gauze

or a similar construction in which multiple layers of tape are separated by gauze.

A wrap using stacking should be rejected and corrected before approval.

Once the Inspector is satisfied that the completed handwrap complies with the applicable requirements, the wrap should be professionally marked using a felt-tip marker or other approved method.

The marking should extend across enough of the wrap to make later alteration noticeable and should remain clearly visible. It should help show whether the wrap has been removed, shifted, cut, adjusted, or reapplied.

Personal names, initials, emojis, drawings, decorative symbols, or similar unnecessary markings should not be used. The purpose of the marking is not decoration or identification of the Inspector. It is to help identify whether the approved wrap was later changed.

After approval, the boxer should remain in the controlled dressing-room area and should not leave without authorization or Inspector escort.

Opposing-Corner Observation and Objections

When permitted by the governing boxing authority, the opposing corner should be given the opportunity to observe the handwrapping process.

An objection should be raised immediately and before the glove is applied.

If an objection is made:

1. Stop the process before the glove is applied.
2. Identify exactly what is being questioned.
3. Avoid arguing with either corner.
4. Notify the Supervisor or other authorized official.
5. Wait for the ruling before continuing.

The Supervisor or other authorized official resolves the objection. The Inspector maintains control of the process and makes sure the ruling is followed.

Glove Inspection and Control

Gloves must be inspected and approved before use.

The Inspector should confirm the correct glove weight and approved brand when applicable, attached thumb, clean and sanitary condition, intact seams, properly positioned and uniform padding, normal glove shape, and the absence of unusual lumpiness, compression, foreign substances, chemicals, or signs of alteration.

Generally, Minimumweight through Welterweight use 8-ounce gloves, and Super Welterweight through Heavyweight use 10-ounce gloves. Both boxers must use the required glove weight for the applicable division.

New gloves should be used for championship bouts unless otherwise approved by the governing authority. When new gloves are required, a second approved set should be available whenever practical.

Glove Skinning and Padding Manipulation. The Inspector must remain alert for glove skinning and other forms of padding manipulation.

Glove skinning is manipulation or movement of the padding to create a harder or altered striking surface. Other improper practices include compressing, shifting, pinching, twisting, removing, or otherwise altering the normal position or condition of the padding.

No boxer, trainer, or other person should be permitted to work, pinch, manipulate, or alter an approved glove.

If padding feels or appears questionable, the Inspector should not assume that the glove is acceptable. The glove should be held for review by the Supervisor or proper boxing authority.

NOT OK - GLOVE SKINNING



Control of Approved Gloves. Once approved, gloves must remain under the control of an Inspector or designated boxing official until issued to the boxer. Gloves should not be left unattended.

If the promoter or event uses a designated glove person, the Inspector team may coordinate with that person, but the gloves remain subject to the required inspection and approval procedure.

Glove Lacing and Wrist Taping

Gloves must be laced securely so they remain properly fitted during competition without unnecessarily restricting normal hand or wrist movement. The lacing must not create a hard, raised, exposed, or pinching area capable of causing injury.

Proper lacing should secure the glove at the wrist and be tight enough to hold the glove properly without being excessively tight. The lacing should remain within the wrist and lacing area, avoid creating a raised or unsafe contact point, and position the knot on the top/back of the wrist rather than the open or palm side. Excess lace may be laid or wrapped flat within the wrist/lacing area, provided it does not extend into the hand portion of the glove or create a hard or raised area.

OK - PROPER LACE PLACEMENT



OK - EXCESS LACE WRAPPED FLAT AROUND WRIST



UNSAFE - DO NOT ALLOW



Lacing should not be permitted when it creates an unsafe pinch, extends into the hand portion of the glove in a way that changes fit or function, is excessively tight, remains loose or exposed, alters the normal shape or function of the glove, places the knot or lace ends on the open or palm side of the wrist, or leaves excess lace bunched or twisted into a hard or raised area.

Once the glove is properly laced and the knot and excess lace are positioned safely, approved glove tape must be applied to fully secure and cover the laces. No knot, loop, or loose lace end may remain exposed after taping.

External glove tape is separate from the surgeon's tape used in handwrapping and is not part of the handwrap tape allowance.

NOT OK - EXPOSED OR IMPROPERLY SECURED LACES



Glove tape should be applied cleanly and securely without excessive bulk. It must not extend onto the leather striking body of the glove and should not interfere unnecessarily with normal glove or wrist movement.

OK - PROPER WRIST TAPING



Non-Compliance and Matters Requiring a Ruling

The Inspector must distinguish between a clear violation and a matter that requires a ruling.

Obvious Non-Compliance. The Inspector should stop the process and require correction before approval when there is a clear violation, such as tape covering the knuckles, prohibited stacking, wet or treated gauze, exposed or loose laces, damaged gloves, improper glove tape, or material clearly prohibited by the applicable rules.

Refer for a Ruling. The Inspector should refer the matter to the Supervisor or proper boxing authority when authorization for a material is unclear, Special Permission or another variation is claimed, unusual knuckle protection is presented, a glove or handwrap condition

is questionable rather than clearly prohibited, the opposing corner raises an objection, or the Inspector is otherwise uncertain whether the equipment or method is permitted.

A clear violation should be stopped and corrected before approval.

When a matter requires a ruling, the Inspector should not assume approval. The process should remain stopped until the Supervisor or proper boxing authority decides.

Final Equipment Check Before Leaving the Dressing Room

Before the boxer leaves the controlled dressing-room area, the Inspector should make a final equipment verification.

Confirm that the approved gloves are still being used, the glove weight remains correct, the gloves have not been altered, the laces remain properly secured, external glove tape is intact, final glove tape approval markings remain intact when used, the boxer has remained in the controlled area, and no unauthorized material has been added after approval.

This is a final verification, not another full handwrap and glove inspection.

Any problem should be corrected or resolved by the proper authority before the boxer proceeds to the ring.

The mouthpiece, protective equipment, trunks, shoes, hair, jewelry, corner personnel, and other boxer-readiness matters are addressed in Chapter 9.

Post-Bout Glove and Handwrap Inspection

Medical care always comes first.

When practical, gloves should be removed after the bout under the observation of an Inspector, referee, Supervisor, or designated boxing official.

The gloves should be checked for padding manipulation, shifting or compression, unusual padding movement or lumpiness, cuts, tears, broken seams, structural damage, foreign substances or debris, and evidence that the glove, laces, tape, or padding was altered after approval.

The handwraps should be checked for altered approval markings, added or changed material, reinforcement, manipulation, dampness or treatment, unusual stiffness, hardening, foreign substances, or any other change from the approved condition.

If tampering or another violation is suspected, the gloves, handwraps, tape, and other relevant materials should not be discarded, cleaned, altered, or returned to the corner. The condition should be documented, the materials preserved when appropriate, and the Supervisor and proper boxing authority notified immediately.

Detailed evidence transfer and chain-of-custody procedures are addressed later in Chapter 13 - Reports, Documentation, and Evidence Handling.

Chapter 9 - Boxer Readiness and Escort to the Ring

The Inspector is responsible for maintaining control of the assigned boxer and making sure the boxer is ready to enter the ring at the proper time.

This responsibility begins during preparation and continues through the movement from the controlled dressing-room area to ringside and the final pre-bout check.

The Inspector should help keep the event on schedule without allowing time pressure to replace required safety and equipment checks.

Boxer Equipment and Attire

Before the boxer leaves the dressing room, the Inspector must confirm that the boxer is properly equipped and ready to compete.

Equipment and Approval. Before the boxer leaves the dressing room, confirm the approved gloves, handwrap and glove tape approval markings, mouthpiece, spare mouthpiece when required or available, and required protective equipment, including the groin protector for male boxers and pelvic guard and breast protector for female boxers where required.

Attire and Personal Check. Confirm proper trunks and boxing shoes, controlled hair, no jewelry or hard accessories, and no unapproved cosmetics, gels, oils, or other substances.

The Inspector should also make sure the trunks are positioned so they do not create unnecessary confusion about the fair/foul blow line.

Any equipment or attire problem should be corrected before the boxer leaves the dressing room.

Mouthpiece and Corner Team Readiness

Before leaving the dressing room, the Inspector should confirm that the boxer has a properly fitted mouthpiece.

The Chief Second should be prepared to assist with the mouthpiece if it becomes dislodged during the bout. A spare mouthpiece should be available when required by the boxing authority or event rules.

The Inspector should also confirm that the corner team is properly staffed and ready. The Chief Second should be identified, only authorized seconds should accompany the boxer, required corner supplies should be ready, and the team should understand that proper Inspector instructions must be followed.

A boxer or corner should not delay the event unnecessarily while waiting for music, photographs, additional introductions, or persons who are not authorized to participate in the walkout.

Bout Readiness and On-Deck Control

Inspectors must remain aware of the bout order and preparation status of the boxers under their control.

The Inspector should know which bout is currently in the ring, which boxer is next to walk, which boxer is on deck, and which boxer is preparing for the following bout.

The Inspector team should keep upcoming bouts ready whenever practical but required inspection procedures should not be rushed simply because a previous bout ended early or the event schedule changed.

If a boxer or corner is not ready when required, the Inspector should notify the Chief Inspector, boxing authority representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official promptly.

Escort to the Ring

The Inspector should escort the assigned boxer and approved corner team from the controlled dressing-room area to staging and ringside.

The approved route should be used, and the Inspector should help keep the pathway clear of unauthorized persons, cameras, equipment, and other obstructions.

Only approved persons should accompany the boxer.

When television or livestream production is involved, staging instructions from the Chief Inspector, boxing authority representative, Supervisor, television coordinator, or event lead should be followed so long as they do not interfere with the Inspector's assigned responsibilities.

During the walkout, the Inspector should remain with the boxer and continue to observe the approved gloves, wrist tape, and controlled condition of the boxer. No unauthorized equipment, substance, or other item should be added after the boxer leaves the dressing room.

The Inspector should not become part of the presentation. The boxer is the focus of the walkout.

Delays or Refusal to Proceed

If a boxer refuses or delays proceeding to the ring, the Inspector should remain calm and professional and should not argue with the boxer or corner.

The matter should be reported immediately.

When possible, the reason for the delay should be identified clearly, including whether it involves equipment, the mouthpiece, handwraps or gloves, a corner-team issue, a medical concern, music or walkout arrangements, or refusal by the boxer or corner.

The Inspector reports the issue and assists as directed. Decisions about how the event proceeds belong to the proper authority.

Arrival at Ringside and Final Pre-Bout Check

Upon arrival at ringside, the Inspector should direct the boxer and seconds to the assigned corner.

The Inspector should confirm that the correct corner is being used, only authorized seconds are present, the mouthpiece is available, gloves and wrist tape remain intact, no unauthorized item has been brought into the corner, and the corner area is ready.

Before the opening bell, the Inspector should make one final visual check of the boxer and corner.

The Inspector should look for loose glove tape, a missing mouthpiece, loose or improperly positioned trunks, jewelry or hard accessories, excessive water or unapproved substances, unauthorized persons, or any observable condition that may require medical attention.

This final check should be quick but deliberate. It is not a substitute for the inspections already completed.

Any problem must be corrected or referred to the proper authority before the bout begins.

Chapter 10 - Ringside and Corner Control

Once the boxer reaches ringside, the Inspector's responsibility shifts from dressing-room and walkout control to monitoring the assigned corner.

The Inspector must remain alert throughout the bout and help maintain order, safety, and compliance without interfering with the referee, judges, timekeeper, ringside physician, or other officials performing their duties.

Ringside inspection requires continuous observation. The Inspector should watch the entire corner operation rather than becoming focused on one person or one item.

Inspector Position and Corner Personnel

The Inspector should remain near the assigned corner unless directed otherwise. The position should allow the Inspector to observe the corner team and equipment while remaining clear of officials, medical personnel, production staff, and the normal movement around ringside.

Only authorized seconds may work in the corner. Before the bout begins, the Inspector should know the approved Chief Second, approved assistant seconds, the maximum number of seconds permitted, who may enter the ring between rounds, and who must remain outside the ropes.

The Chief Second is responsible for the conduct of the corner team and should be the Inspector's main point of communication whenever practical.

The Inspector should make clear that the corner must follow applicable instructions, use only approved substances and equipment, control water and ice, keep the area orderly, and leave the ring when directed.

Unauthorized persons should not enter the corner area or assist the boxer. If an unauthorized person refuses to leave, the Inspector should report the matter rather than become involved in a prolonged argument.

The corner should contain only equipment and substances approved for use during the bout. The detailed standards for approved and prohibited supplies are addressed in Chapter 7. At ringside, the Inspector's responsibility is to make sure those supplies remain controlled and are used properly.

Corner Equipment. The stool, bucket, towels, scissors, and other equipment should remain controlled and be removed when required. No loose equipment should remain on the apron or canvas, glove tape and other equipment should remain secure, and the corner area should be kept clean and safe.

Water and Ice. The Inspector must prevent excessive water use in the corner. Excessive water or loose ice can create a slipping hazard on the ring surface and affect boxer safety. The Inspector should watch for water poured unnecessarily on the boxer, water spilled onto the canvas, ice dropped in the corner, wet towels left on the apron, leaking bottles, or seconds failing to clean the area before competition resumes.

A water or ice hazard should be corrected immediately. If the corner does not comply, the matter should be reported to the referee, Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

Substances. Only approved substances may be used. The Inspector should remain alert for oils, gels, sprays, liniments, strong-smelling products, unapproved medicines, or other substances that were not approved for corner use.

If the Inspector sees an unapproved substance, or is unsure whether a substance is permitted, its use should stop until a ruling is obtained.

Between-Round Control

The one-minute rest period requires close observation because several people may be working around the boxer while equipment, water, ice, and cut-treatment materials are being used.

The Inspector should monitor the number of seconds in the ring, water and ice, approved substances, treatment of cuts or swelling, glove and tape condition, mouthpiece condition, corner conduct, and whether the corner leaves the ring on time.

The Inspector should not interfere with the work of the referee or ringside physician. If the physician enters the corner or needs access to the boxer, the Inspector should help create space and keep unnecessary persons out of the area.

If loose glove tape, loose gauze, damaged equipment, or another safety problem is observed between rounds, the Inspector should have the corner correct the problem promptly and alert the referee when necessary.

The goal is to correct the problem without creating unnecessary delay.

Before the next round begins, the Inspector should make sure the stool and other equipment are removed as required, towels are removed, excess water is wiped away, seconds have left the ring, no unauthorized item remains on the canvas or apron, and the boxer is ready when the round begins.

Corner Conduct

The Inspector must monitor the conduct of the corner throughout the bout.

The corner team must not:

- enter the ring during a round without authorization
- touch or assist the boxer during a round
- interfere with the referee, ringside physician, or a medical evaluation
- use an unauthorized substance
- intentionally delay the start of a round
- throw objects into the ring
- leave equipment on the apron or canvas
- encourage fouls or unsafe conduct
- engage in abusive or disruptive conduct toward officials

When appropriate, a minor problem should first be addressed through the Chief Second.

Serious, repeated, disputed, or continued misconduct should be reported to the referee, Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

The Inspector should not attempt to officiate the bout from ringside. The Inspector's responsibility is to monitor the corner, correct matters within the Inspector's authority, and report conduct that requires action by another official.

Communication, Medical Access, and Professional Distance

Communication during the bout should be brief, factual, and limited to matters that require attention.

Examples of reportable matters include an unauthorized person in the corner, excessive water, an unsafe condition, an unapproved substance, damaged equipment, a medical concern observed from the corner, or refusal to follow a proper instruction.

When radios are available, they should be used rather than leaving the assigned position unnecessarily.

The Inspector must also help keep the ringside area and access routes clear for the ringside physician and emergency personnel. If the referee calls the physician, the Inspector should help create space and prevent unnecessary persons from interfering.

Throughout the bout, the Inspector must remain neutral and professionally separate from the contest. Inspectors should not coach a boxer, favor a corner, discuss scoring, comment on referee decisions, pose for photographs, or become part of the event presentation.

The Inspector's job at ringside is to observe, control the assigned area, correct matters within the Inspector's authority, communicate when needed, and support safe event operations.

Chapter 11 - Knockdowns, Knockouts, Stoppages, and Medical Incidents

Knockdowns, knockouts, injuries, stoppages, and medical incidents can change the Inspector's responsibilities within seconds.

The referee and ringside physician have primary responsibility for the boxer inside the ring. The Inspector supports the response by controlling the assigned corner and surrounding area, maintaining medical access, preventing interference, and communicating with the proper officials.

The Inspector should remain prepared to act without taking over responsibilities that belong to the referee or medical team.

Knockdown and Stoppage Responsibilities

When a knockdown occurs, the Inspector should immediately focus on the assigned corner and the surrounding ringside area.

The Inspector should not enter the ring unless directed by the referee, ringside physician, Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

During a knockdown, the Inspector should:

- keep the corner team under control
- prevent seconds from entering the ring during the count
- watch for towels, equipment, or other objects entering the ring
- watch for corner members shouting or acting in a manner that interferes with the referee
- prevent unauthorized persons from approaching the ring or boxer
- keep the pathway for the ringside physician clear
- remain ready to assist when directed and
- promptly report any interference or other problem.

The Inspector should not interfere with the referee's count, positioning, or assessment of the boxer.

If a corner member steps onto the apron, enters the ring without authorization, throws an object into the ring, or otherwise interferes with the count or referee, the Inspector should report the conduct immediately.

If the bout is stopped, the Inspector should continue controlling the corner and surrounding ringside area, prevent unauthorized persons from entering the ring or approaching the boxer, keep access clear for the ringside physician and other medical personnel, and follow the directions of the responsible officials.

Physician and Emergency Access

If the referee calls for the ringside physician, the Inspector must help provide clear access.

Unnecessary people should be moved away from the entry point so the physician can reach the boxer without delay. If the physician enters the ring, the Inspector should help maintain order outside the ropes.

The Inspector should not crowd the physician, attempt to diagnose the boxer, or take over the medical response.

When a boxer requires medical attention, the Inspector may be asked to help control the surrounding area, clear a pathway, keep the corner from interfering, locate medical personnel, or assist with crowd control.

The Inspector should not lift, move, or otherwise handle an injured boxer unless specifically directed by medical personnel.

When directed, or when established by event procedure, the Inspector may be required to bring or place a stool in the ring after a knockout or stoppage. This should be done without interfering with the referee, physician, or medical personnel.

Medical care takes priority over interviews, photographs, paperwork, glove removal, drug testing, or other post-bout procedures.

Controlling the Area and Preventing Interference

A knockout, serious stoppage, or medical incident may attract people toward the ring. The Inspector must help keep unauthorized persons away from the boxer and medical team.

This may include friends, family members, media, photographers, sponsors, unapproved team members, event staff without a role in the response, or security personnel who have not been assigned to the immediate area.

The Inspector should remain calm and direct unauthorized persons away. A person who refuses to comply should be reported to the Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, venue security, or designated lead official.

The corner team must also be prevented from interfering with medical evaluation. The Inspector should make sure corner personnel do not crowd the boxer, block the physician, enter the ring without permission, remove equipment without direction, argue in a way that interferes with care, or attempt to move the boxer without medical instruction.

When practical, the Chief Second should be used to control the corner. Continued or serious interference should be reported immediately.

Communication During a Medical Incident

Radio or other communication should be brief and specific.

Examples:

"Blue corner Inspector. Physician needed at blue corner."

"Red corner Inspector. Clear pathway needed."

"Chief Inspector, unauthorized person at red corner."

"Blue corner Inspector. Medical team entering."

Long explanations should be avoided unless requested. The purpose of communication is to get the proper person or resource to the correct location without confusion.

After Medical Review

After the physician has evaluated the boxer, the boxer may be returned to the dressing room, kept at ringside, sent for further evaluation, or transported for medical care.

The Inspector should follow the direction of the ringside physician, Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

If the boxer returns to the dressing room, the Inspector should maintain control of the boxer and approved corner team and should not allow the boxer to leave the venue until authorized.

The Inspector should remain alert after the bout for any observable change in the boxer's condition. The Inspector does not diagnose the boxer but should report a boxer who appears confused, unsteady, unusually tired, slow to respond, disoriented, unable to follow instructions, in significant pain, or otherwise in need of medical attention.

Any medical concern should be brought promptly to the ringside physician or other designated medical authority.

Gloves and Handwraps During Medical Situations

Medical care always takes priority over equipment inspection.

When practical, the Inspector should remain aware of glove and handwrap control while medical care is being provided. If gloves or handwraps must be removed for medical reasons, the Inspector should observe the removal when possible and note who removed them.

If an equipment problem or suspected violation is discovered, the gloves and handwraps should be preserved according to event procedure and reported to the proper authority.

The detailed post-bout inspection procedure is addressed in Chapter 8, and evidence handling is addressed in Chapter 13.

Documentation of Knockdowns and Medical Incidents

The Inspector should document any knockdown, knockout, medical incident, or post-bout concern involving the assigned boxer or corner when required by the event reporting procedure.

The report should remain factual and should identify what occurred, who was notified, what action was taken, and any relevant corner, equipment, or medical-access issue. The Inspector should not include a medical diagnosis or make conclusions that belong to the referee or physician.

The Inspector does not replace the referee, ringside physician, medical team, or other responsible officials. The Inspector supports their work by remaining alert, controlling access, protecting the medical response, and reporting matters within the Inspector's responsibility.

Chapter 12 - Post-Bout Duties, Drug Testing, and Boxer Release

The Inspector's assignment does not end when the final bell sounds or the bout is stopped.

After the bout, the Inspector must remain responsible for the assigned boxer and corner until required medical, equipment, drug-testing, reporting, and release procedures have been completed or properly transferred to another authorized person.

The end of the bout often creates distractions. Boxers may be emotional, media and supporters may approach, and corner personnel may begin packing equipment. The Inspector must continue working until the assignment is officially complete.

Immediate Post-Bout Control and Medical Priority

At the conclusion of the bout, the Inspector should maintain reasonable control of the assigned boxer and corner.

The Inspector should make sure the boxer receives any required medical evaluation, unauthorized persons do not interfere, the corner remains under control, and gloves and handwraps remain under observation when practical.

The boxer and corner should not leave the controlled area until permitted.

Medical evaluation always comes first. The Inspector should not delay examination or treatment for photographs, interviews, paperwork, glove removal, drug testing, or another administrative task.

If the boxer appears unwell, the ringside physician or other proper authority should be notified immediately.

After the ringside process is complete, the Inspector should escort the boxer and approved corner team back to the dressing room unless directed otherwise.

During the return, only authorized persons should accompany the boxer. The boxer should not stop for unnecessary interviews, photographs, or outside contact when those activities interfere with required post-bout procedures.

Dressing Room Control After the Bout

Once the boxer returns to the dressing room, the Inspector should maintain control until the boxer is released or responsibility has been formally transferred.

The Inspector should make sure the boxer remains available for medical follow-up, required glove and handwrap inspection can be completed, drug-testing instructions are followed, unauthorized persons do not interfere, and the boxer does not leave without permission.

Post-bout dressing rooms can become crowded and emotional. The same controlled-area principles used before the bout continue to apply after it.

The Inspector should remain calm and professional regardless of whether the boxer won, lost, was stopped, was injured, or disagrees with the result.

Drug Testing Responsibilities

Drug-testing procedures vary among boxing authorities, sanctioning bodies, testing agencies, and jurisdictions. A boxer may be required or selected for testing before or after a bout, and the Inspector's exact responsibilities will depend on the procedure being used for that event.

The Inspector should follow the instructions of the Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, drug-testing officer, or other designated official. The Inspector should not assume responsibilities that have not been assigned.

The selection of a boxer for testing should not be announced or disclosed unless the Inspector has been instructed to do so.

When assigned to a boxer selected for testing, the Inspector may be required to:

- notify the boxer or Chief Second when authorized
- keep the boxer under observation
- escort or accompany the boxer to the designated testing area
- maintain privacy and order
- assist with identification or required paperwork
- perform any witnessing or chain-of-custody responsibility specifically assigned under the testing procedure, and
- immediately report any refusal, unreasonable delay, attempt to leave before completing the required procedure, loss of observation, or other irregularity

The Inspector should not collect, handle, seal, package, transport, or otherwise take custody of a sample unless properly trained and specifically assigned that responsibility under the applicable testing procedure.

Drug Testing Chain of Custody

Drug-testing procedures require a clear chain of custody.

When the Inspector has an assigned role, the correct boxer must be identified, the boxer should remain under required supervision, forms should be completed as directed, and the sample should remain under the control of the testing officer or other person authorized under the applicable testing procedure.

No unauthorized person should handle testing materials.

Any refusal, unreasonable delay, attempt to leave before completing the required procedure, loss of observation, or other irregularity should be reported immediately.

If the Inspector is uncertain about a testing procedure, the Inspector should not guess. Direction should be obtained before the Inspector proceeds with the assigned responsibility.

Refusal, Delay, or Attempt to Leave

If a boxer refuses testing, delays the process, attempts to leave, or does not follow testing instructions, the Inspector should remain calm and avoid argument.

The Inspector should report the matter immediately and document what instruction was given, who gave it, the boxer's response, who was present, whether the boxer attempted to leave, and who was notified.

The Inspector does not decide the penalty or consequence of a refusal or testing violation. That decision belongs to the proper authority.

Post-Bout Gloves and Handwraps

Post-bout glove and handwrap inspection should be completed as soon as practical without interfering with medical care.

The Inspector should observe glove removal when possible and make sure the equipment remains available for the inspection described in Chapter 8.

If a glove or handwrap violation is suspected, the equipment should be preserved rather than returned to the corner or discarded.

If the boxer is also required to complete drug testing, both responsibilities should be coordinated so that neither the testing process nor the equipment-control process is unnecessarily compromised.

Release of the Boxer

The boxer should not be released simply because the boxer, trainer, manager, promoter, media representative, security person, or another individual wants to leave.

Before release, the Inspector should confirm that:

- required medical evaluation has been completed, or further medical instructions have been given
- drug testing has been completed, properly transferred, or is not required
- required post-bout glove and handwrap inspection has been completed, or the equipment has been secured
- any evidence has been properly transferred
- reportable problems have been reported, and
- the proper authority has authorized release

If the boxer is sent for additional medical care, responsibility for the boxer should be handled according to the event procedure and instructions of the medical and event authorities.

Release is an official step in the assignment, not an assumption that the boxer is finished because the bout has ended.

Post-Bout Reporting and Event Closeout

When a post-bout incident or other reportable matter occurred, the Inspector should complete the required documentation before leaving unless another submission procedure has been authorized.

The full reporting requirements are addressed in Chapter 13. At this stage, the Inspector should make sure that any medical concern observed, corner issue, equipment problem, testing matter, refusal, delay, or unusual incident has been reported to the proper authority.

At the end of the event, the Inspector may also be required to return radios or other equipment, complete a final dressing-room check, confirm assigned boxers have been released or properly transferred, submit reports, or assist with preserved evidence.

The Inspector should not leave the event until released by the Chief Inspector, Lead Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or other designated authority.

The Inspector's assignment ends when the required duties are complete and the Inspector has been released, not simply when the last round has ended.

Chapter 13 - Reports, Documentation, and Evidence Handling

Inspector reports create an official record of what occurred during an assignment. They may protect the boxer, officials, event, and boxing authority by providing a factual account of a problem, correction, ruling, incident, or other matter that may later require review.

A report should be based on what the Inspector personally observed, what was communicated by the proper authority, and what the Inspector was instructed to do. The Inspector should not exaggerate, guess, assign blame without factual support, or include personal opinions.

The purpose of a report is simple: document what happened, who was involved, who was notified, and what action was taken.

When a Report Is Required

The Inspector should prepare a report whenever required by the event authority.

A report should also be made when there is a handwrap or glove issue, suspected tampering, use or attempted use of an unapproved substance, improper corner conduct, refusal to follow instructions, an unauthorized person in a controlled area, a drug-testing refusal or irregularity, a medical concern observed by the Inspector, a boxer-release problem, an unusual delay, or another matter that may later require review.

Routine events may require only a standard event record or checklist. A problem or unusual event may require a more detailed written report.

Documentation should match the situation. Inspectors should not create unnecessary paperwork simply to prove that ordinary duties were performed.

General Report Standard

Inspector reports should be factual, clear, brief but complete, submitted within the required time, and limited to matters within the Inspector's role.

The Inspector should describe what was seen, heard, reported, or done rather than characterize a person's motives or conduct unnecessarily.

For example:

"Before Bout 4, blue corner glove tape became loose after final approval. The glove was retaped and marked before the boxer left the dressing room. Chief Inspector was notified."

This is preferable to:

"Blue corner was careless and caused a delay."

The first statement describes the condition, correction, and notification. The second adds an unnecessary judgment.

The same principle applies when describing suspected equipment violations.

"The right glove padding felt uneven in the knuckle area after the bout."

is preferable to:

"The glove was illegally altered."

Unless the Inspector has the authority and sufficient basis to make the technical conclusion, the report should describe the observable condition and allow the proper authority to determine what it means.

Information to Include

A report should contain enough information for another official to understand what occurred without having to rely on the Inspector's memory later.

Identification. Include the event name, date, location, bout number, boxer name, red or blue corner, round or time when known, and the persons involved.

Incident or Condition. Describe what the Inspector observed, what was reported, the equipment or item involved, and any relevant condition or conduct.

Response. State what instruction was given, who was notified, what action was taken, whether the matter was resolved, and whether any item was preserved.

Reports should be prepared as soon as practical while the details remain fresh.

Situation-Specific Reporting

The basic reporting standard applies to every situation. Depending on the incident, additional information may also be needed.

Equipment and Handwrap Matters

When a report involves gloves, handwraps, tape, gauze, padding, or other equipment, the Inspector should include additional details relevant to the matter.

Equipment Information. When applicable, identify the glove brand, weight, color when useful, the hand or glove involved, and any relevant approval markings.

Condition and Control. Describe the condition of the equipment before and after the bout when known, whether approval markings remained intact, the questionable or unusual condition observed, whether the equipment was preserved, and who took possession of it.

The Inspector should describe the observable condition rather than make an unsupported technical conclusion.

Dressing Room and Bag-Check Matters

A dressing-room report may include who was present, whether an unauthorized person entered the controlled area, whether the boxer or corner complied with instructions, what questionable item was found during a bag check, whether the item was removed or held, whether handwrapping or gloving had to be corrected or restarted, and who was notified.

Only details that help explain the event should be included.

Corner Conduct

When the issue involves corner conduct, the report should identify the corner, the person involved when known, the conduct observed, any instruction given through the Chief Second, whether the conduct stopped, and which official was notified.

Reportable conduct may include an unauthorized person in the corner, excessive water, use of an unapproved substance, failure to leave the ring on time, interference with medical evaluation, unauthorized entry into the ring, throwing an object into the ring, or refusal to follow a proper Inspector instruction.

Medical Incidents

The Inspector does not make medical findings or diagnoses.

A report may state whether the ringside physician was called, whether medical personnel entered the ring, whether the boxer was escorted to the dressing room, held for further review, or transported for care, whether the corner interfered with medical access, and what assistance the Inspector provided.

The Inspector should document what was observed and what occurred without attempting to diagnose the boxer.

Drug Testing

When the Inspector has an assigned drug-testing responsibility, the report should include information relevant to that assignment. This may include the boxer selected, who gave the testing instruction, when notification occurred if the Inspector was assigned to notify, whether the boxer remained under observation, whether the boxer was escorted or accompanied to the testing area, and any refusal, unreasonable delay, attempt to leave before completing the required procedure, loss of observation, or other irregularity. The report should also identify who was notified of any problem.

Private medical, laboratory, or testing information should not be included unless required by the proper authority.

Evidence Handling and Preservation

Some incidents may require gloves, handwraps, tape, gauze, substances, containers, or other items to be preserved.

When evidence is involved, the Inspector should follow the event procedure and the instructions of the Chief Inspector, commission representative, Supervisor, or designated lead official.

A questionable item should not be discarded, cleaned, altered, opened unnecessarily, or returned to the boxer or corner.

When glove or handwrap tampering is suspected, or a questionable condition is discovered, the Inspector should preserve the equipment as instructed and document the condition in which it was found.

The Inspector should record, when applicable:

- which hand or glove was involved
- who removed the glove
- who observed the removal
- whether approval markings remained intact
- the condition that caused concern
- who was notified
- who took possession of the equipment

When practical, evidence should remain in the same condition in which it was found.

Chain of Custody

Chain of custody means maintaining a clear record of who possessed an item from the time it was identified until it was transferred to the proper authority.

If the Inspector receives or secures an item, the following information should be recorded:

Item Information. Describe the item, when and where it was found or identified, and why it was preserved.

Possession and Transfer. Record who found or identified the item, who first took possession of it, who later received it, and the date and time of each transfer when known.

Preserved evidence should be released only to an authorized person.

The Inspector should avoid unnecessary handling. The purpose is to preserve the item and maintain a reliable record of its possession, not to conduct an independent investigation.

Photographs and Official Documentation

Photographs may be useful when authorized by the boxing authority.

An Inspector should not take photographs of evidence, boxer condition, dressing-room activity, or other official matters for personal use.

When photographs are permitted for documentation, they should be taken only as directed and should clearly show the condition being recorded.

Official photographs should not be shared with media, friends, boxers, trainers, promoters, social-media contacts, or other unauthorized persons.

Confidentiality

Inspector reports, photographs, testing information, medical concerns, and preserved evidence are official event materials.

Inspectors should not discuss these matters with unauthorized persons, including media, fans, friends, family members, boxers, trainers, managers, promoters who do not have authority over the matter, or social-media contacts.

Information should be provided only through the proper event or boxing authority channels.

Inspector Notes and Report Corrections

Inspectors may keep brief working notes during the event when permitted. Notes may help the Inspector prepare an accurate report later.

Working notes should remain factual and professional. They should not contain jokes, insults, emotional comments, personal opinions, or speculation that would be inappropriate in an official report.

If an Inspector makes an error in a report, the error should be corrected honestly and according to the applicable reporting procedure.

A correction should be clear and should not be made for the purpose of hiding the original information or pleasing a boxer, trainer, manager, promoter, official, or other person.

Report Submission and Closeout

Reports should normally be submitted before the Inspector leaves the event unless another procedure has been authorized by the proper authority.

Before leaving, the Inspector should confirm that required reports have been completed, preserved evidence has been transferred to an authorized person, unresolved matters have been reported, and the Inspector has been released from the assignment.

An Inspector report should answer four basic questions:

What happened?

Who was involved?

Who was notified?

What action was taken?

If an authorized official can later read the report and understand the matter without requiring the Inspector to reconstruct the event from memory, the report has served its purpose.

Appendix A - Inspector Operational Field Guide and Verification

Purpose and Use

This field guide is a condensed operational reference for duties addressed throughout the manual. It is not a substitute for knowledge of the rules, professional judgment, direct observation, or communication with the Chief Inspector, Lead Inspector, Supervisor, or other proper authority.

The Inspector should know what to check while a duty is being performed rather than wait until the end of the assignment to determine whether it was completed.

If everything is normal, the Inspector should continue the assignment without creating unnecessary paperwork. Problems, unusual conditions, corrections, objections, or rule questions should be reported and documented when required.

The working principle is simple:

When performing a duty, know what you should be checking.

Beginning the Assignment

Before work begins, the Inspector should know:

- the assigned dressing room, corner, boxers, and bouts
- the bout order, scheduled rounds, and applicable glove weights
- any special rules, permissions, or instructions
- who resolves equipment or rule questions and who receives reports
- the location of the ringside physician, EMTs, ambulance, and emergency access route
- the staging and walkout procedure
- the communication method being used and
- who has authority to release the boxer and Inspector from the assignment.

Do not begin an assignment based on assumptions. If something is unclear, ask before boxer preparation begins.

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should confirm that each Inspector understands the assignment and reporting structure.

Weigh-In, When Assigned

When assigned to the weigh-in, confirm the boxer's identity, opponent, bout number, corner assignment, contracted weight or weight division, scheduled rounds, and official weight.

Remain alert for late arrival, failure to appear, missing or incomplete documentation when administrative verification is part of the assignment, unusual conduct, or an observable condition that should be brought to the attention of the medical authority.

Do not negotiate weight, approve exceptions, or make medical decisions unless specifically authorized. An overweight boxer or another unresolved matter should be referred to the proper authority.

Dressing Room Control

When taking responsibility for a dressing room, confirm that the correct boxers are assigned, only authorized persons are present, adequate space exists for preparation, bag checks have been completed when required, approved gloves are under proper control, and approved handwrapping materials are available.

Know which boxer is preparing, on deck, and next to enter the ring. Maintain communication with the Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector and understand the route to staging and ringside.

Remain alert for unauthorized persons, new bags or supplies entering the controlled area, unapproved equipment or substances, changes to approved handwraps or gloves, boxers leaving the controlled area after wrapping or gloving, delays affecting bout order, or unusual medical or conduct concerns.

If an item is clearly prohibited, do not allow it to be used. If its status is uncertain, hold it from use and obtain a ruling.

Dressing-room control is continuous. It is not completed simply because the room was checked once.

Handwrap and Glove Control

Handwraps. Before wrapping begins, confirm the applicable gauze and tape allowance, any Special Permission or authorized variation, approved materials, authorized knuckle protection when applicable, and whether opposing-corner observation applies.

Observe the handwrapping process, inspect the completed wrap, require any necessary correction before approval, and apply the required professional approval marking. A matter that is questionable rather than clearly permitted or prohibited should be referred to the Supervisor or proper authority before gloving.

Gloves. Confirm the correct approved glove and weight, acceptable condition, proper padding, and continued control of the gloves. During gloving, make sure the approved glove is being used and is not manipulated.

Confirm that the glove is properly laced, excess lace is secured within the wrist and lacing area, wrist tape fully covers and secures the laces, no knot or loose lace remains exposed, and the tape does not extend onto the leather striking body. Apply required glove tape approval markings.

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should periodically observe handwrapping or inspect an already gloved boxer to verify that the required procedure is being followed. The purpose is verification, not duplication of every step performed by the assigned Inspector.

Final Check and Walkout

Before the boxer leaves the dressing room, confirm that approved gloves remain in use, handwrap and glove tape approval markings remain intact, and nothing has been added or altered after approval.

Confirm the mouthpiece, required protective equipment, proper trunks and boxing shoes, controlled hair, absence of jewelry or hard accessories, and absence of unapproved substances. The Chief Second should be identified, only authorized seconds should accompany the boxer, and the boxer should be ready to proceed on time.

Any problem should be corrected or referred to the proper authority before the boxer leaves.

Remain with the boxer from the controlled dressing-room area through staging and ringside. Use the approved route, allow only authorized persons to accompany the boxer, and make sure nothing is added to or altered on the boxer or equipment during the walkout.

At ringside, confirm the correct corner and the Inspector's assigned position.

Ringside and Corner Control

The Inspector should monitor the corner as a complete operation.

Confirm that only authorized seconds are present, the permitted number of seconds is not exceeded, approved substances and equipment are being used, water and ice remain controlled, equipment is removed when required, glove tape remains secure, and the corner area remains clean and safe.

Remain alert for unauthorized entry into the ring, interference with the referee or ringside physician, excessive water or petroleum jelly, loose equipment, unapproved substances, intentional delay, or other improper corner conduct.

A minor problem that can be corrected promptly through the Chief Second should be handled that way when appropriate. Serious, repeated, disputed, or continued misconduct should be reported to the proper authority.

The Inspector should monitor the corner without attempting to officiate the bout from ringside.

Knockdown, Stoppage, or Medical Incident

During a knockdown, stoppage, or medical incident:

- keep the corner team under control and prevent unauthorized entry into the ring
- watch for towels, equipment, or other objects entering the ring
- watch for corner members shouting or acting in a manner that interferes with the referee
- keep the pathway for the ringside physician and emergency personnel clear
- allow medical personnel access without obstruction
- remain ready to assist when directed and
- promptly report interference or another significant problem.

The Inspector should not interfere with the referee's count, positioning, or assessment of the boxer.

If the bout is stopped, continue controlling the corner and surrounding ringside area and protect access for the referee, ringside physician, boxer, and authorized medical personnel.

Medical care takes priority over paperwork, interviews, photographs, glove removal, and drug testing.

After the Bout and Boxer Release

The assignment does not end at the final bell.

Remain with the assigned boxer and make sure required medical evaluation can occur without unnecessary interference. When practical, keep the gloves and handwraps under observation until any required post-bout inspection is completed.

Complete required post-bout glove and handwrap inspection and remain alert for alteration, damaged equipment, changed approval markings, unusual padding or wrap condition, foreign substances, or another condition requiring further review.

If an item may need to be preserved, do not discard, clean, alter, or return it to the boxer or corner. Protect it from unnecessary handling, document its condition, notify the proper authority, and record who takes possession. Follow the evidence-handling and chain-of-custody procedures in Chapter 13.

When assigned drug-testing responsibilities, follow the procedure established for the event. Maintain required observation of the boxer, escort or accompany the boxer as directed, and report any refusal, unreasonable delay, attempt to leave before completing the required procedure, loss of observation, or other irregularity.

Do not collect, handle, seal, package, transport, or otherwise take custody of a sample unless properly trained and specifically assigned that responsibility.

Before the boxer is released, confirm that required medical evaluation is complete or further medical instructions have been given, required equipment inspection is complete, drug-testing obligations have been satisfied, preserved evidence has been transferred, and reportable matters have been addressed.

The boxer should be released only by the proper authority.

Before the Inspector Leaves

Before leaving the event, confirm that assigned boxers have been released or properly accounted for and that dressing-room, ringside, post-bout, drug-testing, reporting, and evidence responsibilities have been completed or properly transferred.

Submit required reports, transfer preserved evidence to an authorized person, return radios and other event equipment, and report any unresolved matter.

The Inspector should not leave the assignment until released by the Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector.

Chief Inspector / Lead Inspector Verification

The Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector should not rely solely on completed forms to determine whether Inspector duties are being performed.

Verification should occur during the event through periodic observation and spot checks. This may include observing dressing-room control or handwrapping, inspecting an already gloved boxer, confirming an Inspector's ringside position, observing corner control, or verifying a post-bout or drug-testing assignment.

The purpose is not to interfere with the assigned Inspector. It is to make sure the required duty is being performed properly and at the proper time rather than merely recorded later.

If a problem is observed, the immediate issue should first be corrected when possible. The Lead should then determine whether the same problem may affect another boxer, dressing room, or assignment.

Significant, repeated, or unresolved failures should be reported to the Supervisor and documented when appropriate.

A completed form should never be accepted as proof that a duty was performed when direct observation shows otherwise.

Event Documentation

Routine paperwork should be limited to information that creates a useful event record. Complete only the records required for the assignment.

Documentation should focus on approvals, unusual conditions, corrections, objections, rulings, incidents, medical or safety matters, drug-testing responsibilities, evidence handling, boxer release, and significant deviations from normal procedure.

See Appendix B for sample Inspector forms.

Final Inspector Standard

At the end of the assignment, the important question is not how many boxes the Inspector checked.

The Inspector should be able to explain the assignment, what was observed, whether the boxer was properly wrapped and gloved, whether the dressing room and corner remained controlled, whether a problem occurred, what action was taken, who was notified, and whether the boxer was properly released.

A professional Inspector does not simply complete paperwork.

A professional Inspector observes, verifies, communicates, acts when necessary, and documents what matters.

Appendix B - Sample Inspector Forms

The following forms are sample operational records that may be adapted by a boxing authority, sanctioning body, commission, or other entity responsible for professional boxing events.

They are not intended to require paperwork for every routine action. Forms should support the inspection process, not replace observation, communication, judgment, or direct supervision. An organization may use all, some, or modified versions of these forms depending on its event structure and reporting requirements.

A checked box or completed form has value only when the Inspector actually performed or verified the duty.

The paperwork records the work. It does not prove the work was properly performed when direct observation shows otherwise.

Handwrap and Glove Approval Log

Event: _____

Date: _____ Location: _____

Chief Inspector / Lead Inspector: _____

Bout	Boxer / Corner	Glove Brand / Weight	Handwrap Approved	Glove Approved	Variation / Objection / Correction / Incident Ref.	Inspector Initials
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		
			[]	[]		

Notes / Special Permission or Authorized Variation:

Approval confirms that the Inspector performed the applicable handwrap and glove inspection required by the event procedure. Any significant correction, objection, unusual condition, or ruling should be documented when required.

Incident Report

Use this form when an incident, violation, unusual condition, objection, refusal, significant correction, or other matter needs to be documented.

Event: _____

Date: _____ **Location:** _____

Bout Number: _____ **Round / Time, if applicable:** _____

Boxer / Corner Involved: _____

☐ Red ☐ Blue ☐ Both ☐ Other

Inspector: _____

Type of Incident

☐ Handwrap ☐ Glove ☐ Equipment ☐ Dressing Room

☐ Unauthorized Person ☐ Corner Conduct ☐ Substance

☐ Boxer Readiness ☐ Walkout ☐ Medical Observation

☐ Drug Testing ☐ Boxer Release ☐ Other: _____

What Happened?

Describe what you personally observed, what was reported to you, and what you were instructed to do. Identify information received from another person when necessary.

Action Taken / Correction / Resolution

Person(s) Notified

Was any item preserved? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, identify the item: _____

Evidence Transfer Record required? ☐ No ☐ Yes

Was the matter resolved? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

Inspector Signature: _____

Date / Time Submitted: _____

Evidence Transfer Record

Use this form when gloves, handwraps, tape, gauze, substances, containers, or other items are preserved for review. The purpose is to identify the item, document its condition, and maintain a clear record of possession.

Event: _____

Date: _____ **Location:** _____

Bout Number: _____ **Boxer / Corner:** _____

☐ Red ☐ Blue ☐ Not Applicable

Item Information

Item Description: _____

Hand / Side, if applicable: ☐ Left ☐ Right ☐ Both ☐ N/A

Where Item Was Found or Obtained:

Reason Preserved:

Condition When Preserved: _____

Approval Markings Present / Intact, if applicable:

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable

Found or Identified By: _____

First Possession Taken By: _____

Removal / Collection Witnessed By, if applicable: _____

Transfer Record

Transfer 1

Date / Time: _____ **Released By:** _____

Received By / Position: _____

Purpose / Location: _____

Transfer 2**Date / Time:** _____ **Released By:** _____**Received By / Position:** _____**Purpose / Location:** _____**Transfer 3****Date / Time:** _____ **Released By:** _____**Received By / Position:** _____**Purpose / Location:** _____**Transfer 4****Date / Time:** _____ **Released By:** _____**Received By / Position:** _____**Purpose / Location:** _____**Related Incident Report:** ☐ No ☐ Yes**Report / Reference Number, if used:** _____

If additional transfers occur, attach another Evidence Transfer Record or continuation sheet.

Drug Testing Escort / Observation Record

This form records only the Inspector's assigned role in boxer notification, observation, escort, transfer, or other testing-related responsibility. It is not a laboratory or specimen-collection form.

Drug-testing procedures vary by boxing authority, testing agency, sanctioning body, and jurisdiction. Complete only the portions applicable to the responsibility assigned for the event.

Event: _____

Date: _____ **Location:** _____

Bout Number: _____ **Boxer:** _____

Corner: ☐ Red ☐ Blue

Inspector: _____

Testing Officer / Authorized Person: _____

Assigned Responsibility

☐ Notification ☐ Observation ☐ Escort / Accompaniment

☐ Transfer ☐ Other: _____

Instruction Received From: _____

Time Instruction Received: _____

Person Notified (Boxer / Chief Second), if assigned: _____

Time Notified: _____

Required Observation Maintained: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Assigned

Escorted / Accompanied to Testing Area: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Assigned

Time Arrived: _____

Responsibility Transferred To: _____

Time Transferred / Released: _____

Drug Testing Escort / Observation Record (cont.)

Irregularity

☐ None

☐ Refusal

☐ Unreasonable Delay

☐ Attempt to Leave Before Completion

☐ Loss of Observation

☐ Failure to Follow Instruction

☐ Interference by Unauthorized Person

☐ Identification Issue

☐ Other: _____

Description / Action Taken:

Person(s) Notified: _____

Inspector Signature: _____

Date / Time: _____

Event Closeout Record

This form may be used by the Chief Inspector or Lead Inspector to confirm that Inspector operations have been completed or properly transferred before the Inspector team is released.

Event: _____

Date: _____ **Location:** _____

Chief Inspector / Lead Inspector: _____

Event Closeout

Closeout Item	Complete
Assigned boxers released or properly accounted for	[]
Required medical and post-bout responsibilities completed or transferred	[]
Required glove and handwrap inspections completed	[]
Drug testing responsibilities completed or transferred	[]
Required reports collected or accounted for	[]
Preserved evidence transferred to an authorized person	[]
Radios and other event equipment returned	[]
Unresolved matters reported to the proper authority	[]

Unresolved or Follow-Up Matters

Evidence or Reports Still Pending

Inspector Team Release

Inspectors Released By: _____

Time: _____

Chief Inspector / Lead Inspector Signature: _____

Date / Time: _____