



HOCKEY QUEBEC AND QUEBEC MIDGET AAA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Anti-doping Policy

Adopted by the QMAAAHL, september 2009

ARTICLE 1 PREAMBLE

1.01 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Hockey and Quebec and **Quebec Midget AAA Hockey League**, Hockey Quebec member, declare the following:

1.01.1

Doping is defined as the use of prohibited substances and practices that enhance sport performance. It is contrary to the spirit of hockey. It represents a serious threat to the cultural, educational, economic and social benefits that hockey can bring to society and has a negative impact on the moral and ethical behavior that hockey can foster within individuals. In addition, doping may be harmful to the health and safety of the players.

1.01.2

Concrete actions, such as anti-doping education, anti-doping control testing, appropriate sanctions and rehabilitative measures must be taken in order to efficiently combat doping practices in **QMAAAHL** hockey.

1.01.3

Through this anti-doping policy, the **QMAAAHL** aims to promote the health and well-being of its players as well as to maintain the players' right to compete on a level-playing field.

1.01.4

This anti-doping policy is to be considered a true reflection of the **QMAAAHL's** desire and will, as well as the desire and will of its three affiliated leagues, to efficiently combat doping.

ARTICLE 2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.01 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICY

2.01.1 NAME

The HOCKEY QUEBEC AND QUEBEC MIDGET AAA HOCKEY LEAGUE (QMAAAHL) anti-doping policy will be referred to, in this document, as the “anti-doping policy”

2.01.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the anti-doping policy is to promote the players’ health, well-being, as well as maintaining their right to compete on a level-playing field, where no one is advantaged by the use of doping.

2.01.3 ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION

The anti-doping policy aims to ensure that all athletes are fully aware of the prohibited list, the testing process as well as the sanctions players may face if an anti-doping rule violation is committed.

2.01.4 VIOLATIONS AND SANCTIONS

The anti-doping policy clearly defines the different instances which constitute an anti-doping violation and outlines the steps and sanctions that apply to a player or an individual who has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

2.01.5 PLAYER RIGHTS

The anti-doping policy outlines players’ rights with regards to testing and/or accusations involving violation of this policy.

2.02 SCOPE OF APPLICATION

2.02.1 THE LEAGUE

The anti-doping policy applies to the QUEBEC MIDGET AAA HOCKEY LEAGUE .

2.02.2 INDIVIDUALS

The anti-doping policy applies to all individuals who participate in any activity organized, held, or sanctioned by the league or the QMAAAHL, including players and player support personnel.

2.02.3 AFFILIATED PLAYERS

The anti-doping policy does not apply to affiliated players

2.02.4 SANCTIONED INDIVIDUAL

All persons having received a sanction under the anti-doping policy will remain subject to the anti-doping policy, including testing, for the duration of the sanction that is being served.

2.02.5 RESPECT OF OTHER RECOGNIZED POLICIES

The league will respect anti-doping sanctions handed-out by other leagues having similar anti-doping policies and programs. An individual who is suspended by the individual's league for violating its anti-doping policy will not be allowed to join a team within the league, nor will such individual be allowed to do so under the status of affiliated player, for the duration of such individual's sanction within the individual's league.

A player entering the league having already served a sanction for an anti-doping rule violation in another league, will be considered to have committed a second infraction under this anti-doping policy, if the player commits an anti-doping rule violation for the first time as a member of the QMAAAHL.

2.03 EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

2.03.1 EFFECTIVE DATE

The anti-doping policy will come into full force and effect on October 1st, 2009.

2.03.2 QMAAAHL

The anti-doping policy supersedes the current QMAAAHL policy adopted years before.

2.03.3 AMENDEMENT PROCEDURE

Amendments to the anti-doping policy may be made by way of a unanimous decision by the QMAAAHL's three Commissioners, after having consulted with their respective boards and with the CCES.

2.04 INTERPRETATION

2.04.1 GLOSSARY

The words and expressions which appear in the glossary, titled annex A should be understood as they are defined, unless the applicable context conflicts with the official definition.

2.04.2 INITIALISMS

The various initialisms used in the anti-doping policy are defined in the chart titled annex B.

2.04.3 PREAMBLE AND ANNEXES

The preamble and annexes of the present text are an integral part of the QMAAA HL's anti-doping policy and may be used for the purpose of its interpretation.

2.04.5 TIME DELAYS

Unless otherwise specified, time periods in this policy are total consecutive days irrespective of weekends or holidays. When a deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, the next business day shall be the deadline.

2.04.6 CHOICE OF FRENCH OR ENGLISH VERSION

The English and the French versions of the anti-doping policy are equally authoritative. The parties involved in the procedure have a right to decide (once, at the beginning of the procedure) if they wish to use the French or the English version of the anti-doping policy.

2.05 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLAYER

2.05.1 BEING INFORMED

When becoming a regular member of a league's hockey team, the player, (as well as a parent or delegated parental authority if the player is a minor), must be aware of the consequences the player will face if such player uses prohibited substances or prohibited methods included on the WADA Prohibited List.

2.05.2 SUBMITTING TO DOPING CONTROL

The player must sign a letter of consent, prepared and issued by the league, the player agrees to comply with the sample collection procedures that the player may be notified for during pre-season, regular season, postseason games and the Midget AAA Challenge. The letter of consent must be signed as soon as the player becomes a regular player. If the player is a minor, the player's written consent must be countersigned by the player's father, mother or the delegated parental authority.

2.05.3 OBLIGATION TO CONFORM

Every player must abide by the anti-doping policy. More specifically:

- a) The player is responsible for ensuring that any medication or nutritional supplement the player may take is not included on, or does not contain an ingredient on WADA's Prohibited List. A player is responsible for declaring, at any given time, on the form provided by the league to this effect, any medication or nutritional supplement such player consumes or intends to consume.

- b) It is the players' responsibility to insure that no prohibited substance penetrates into the player's organism. Players will be held responsible for any prohibited substance, its metabolites or markers collected in bodily samples.

2.06 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CANADIAN CENTER FOR ETHICS IN SPORTS

2.06.1 OVERSEEING THE APPLICATION OF THE ANTI-DOPING POLICY

The CCES shall monitor the operation of the anti-doping policy, in addition to its specific responsibilities in regards to granting therapeutic use exemptions, as detailed in article 3.04, and its role in the doping control process, as detailed in article 3.05. The CCES may offer advice or recommendations to the CHL on issues involving the CHL Anti-Doping Policy.

ARTICLE 3 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

3.01 INFORMATION AND ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION

3.01.1 OBJECTIVES

The information and education programs' goal shall be to preserve the spirit of sport from being undermined by doping. The primary goal shall be to keep players from using prohibited substances and prohibited methods and to encourage player support personnel to do all that is necessary in order to protect players' health while promoting a doping-free sport.

3.01.2 ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION AND TESTING

Players will only be subject to testing upon completion of an official education session and only after having signed the letter of consent with their league, as per article 2.05.2.

3.01.3 ANTI-DOPING EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SESSIONS: CONTENT

The league, in conjunction with Hockey Québec, the CCES and other participants who are committed to the battle against doping will ensure players and player support personnel will be provided the following anti-doping information:

- An overview of the anti-doping policy;
- An update on which categories of substances are banned in sport and their potentially harmful effects;
- Information that helps a player understand where they can learn whether such player's medication is permitted or banned;
- The sample collection procedures;

- The various factors which can lead players to doping practices;
- The particular consequences that Canadian players will face if they violate the anti-doping policy in regards to the CADP or in virtue of the anti-doping policy which prevails in the country from which other players are from.
- Players' rights and responsibilities.

3.01.4 RESPONSIBILITY OF PLAYER SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Player support personnel should educate and counsel players on the anti-doping policy and rules established by the anti-doping policy.

3.02 PROHIBITED LIST

3.02.1 WADA PROHIBITED LIST

The prohibited substances and methods of the present anti-doping policy are those established by the World Anti-Doping Agency's Prohibited List International Standard. This list may be modified by WADA from time to time, in accordance with its own regulations.

3.02.2 PROHIBITED LIST UPDATES

The CCES keeps the league and Hockey Québec informed of any updates made to the Prohibited List. It is the league's responsibility to make the updated list available to players and player support personnel.

3.03 LABORATORY STANDARDS

3.03.1 WADA STANDARDS

The anti-doping policy recognizes, adopts and applies the World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standard for Laboratories. These standards may be modified by WADA from time-to-time, in accordance with its own regulations

3.03.2 STANDARDS UPDATES

The CCES is responsible for keeping the league and Hockey Québec informed of any updates made to the Laboratory Standards. It is the league's responsibility to make the updated information available to players and player support personnel.

3.04 THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

3.04.1 DEMAND FOR A GRANTING

The use of certain substances may require a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE). The CCES has sole responsibility for granting a TUE, according to criteria contained in the CADP. Any player who applies for a TUE will be sent a letter that either confirms or denies that an exemption has been given.

3.04.2 CRITERIA FOR GRANTING A THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION

A TUE will only be granted by the CCES for a medically justified reason and under the following circumstances:

- the player could experience a significant impairment to health if the prohibited substance or prohibited method were to be withheld in the course of treating an acute or chronic medical condition;
- the use of the prohibited substance or prohibited method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of normal health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition; and
- there is no reasonable therapeutic alternative or any alternative is inefficient.

3.04.3 TUE CANCELLATION

A TUE may be cancelled by the CCES in the event that a player does not strictly comply with the requirements or conditions set-out by the CCES when granting the TUE.

3.05 DOPING CONTROL

3.05.1 CCES RESPONSIBILITY

All procedures related to the doping control process are based upon the Doping Control Rules of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP);

The application of doping control procedures is under the exclusive responsibility of the CCES. The doping control process begins by the selection of the player who will be required to undergo a doping control and ends with the laboratory analysis of the provided sample.

3.05.2 APPLIED PROCEDURES

Before beginning the doping control process, the CCES must inform the CHL and its member leagues of the applicable procedures. The CCES must also inform the CHL and its member leagues of all procedural updates before they become applicable.

It will be the league's responsibility to make the CCES' updated doping control procedures' text available to its member teams, their player support personnel and their players.

3.05.3 RANDOM DOPING CONTROL

Unless applicable under article 3.05.4, testing administered by CCES representatives will be done on a random, no advance notice basis. The number of tests to be administered by the CCES will be established at the beginning of each year, as per an agreement between the CCES, the CHL and each affiliated league.

3.05.4 TARGET TESTING

Notwithstanding 3.05.3, players may be targeted for testing through common accord between the CCES and the league, based upon the following circumstances:

- The player has had an adverse analytical finding within the last twelve months in accordance with the present anti-doping policy or in accordance with another anti-doping policy from another league;
- The laboratory has recommended follow-up testing based on, but not limited to, an atypical finding;
- The player's behavior or physical attributes suggests possible doping;
- Reliable information from a third party that indicates the probability of doping;
- The player is presently undergoing a rehabilitation program and as a condition of such player's rehabilitation imposed by the ADC, must undergo testing.

3.06 ANTI-DOPING POLICY VIOLATIONS

3.06.1 PRESENCE IN SAMPLE

The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a player's bodily sample is an anti-doping rule violation.

Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers in a player's sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation

As an exception to the general rule for this anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of prohibited substances that can also be produced naturally within the body.

3.06.2 USE OR ATTEMPTED USE

Use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method is an anti-doping rule violation. Attempted use will not be considered a violation of the anti-doping policy if the player forgoes the attempt before being discovered by a third party who is not implicated in the attempt.

3.06.3 ADMINISTRATION

Administration or attempted administration of a prohibited substance or prohibited method to any player, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any attempted violation, is an anti-doping rule violation.

3.06.4 REFUSAL TO COMPLY

Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping CCES procedures and rules or otherwise evading sample collection is an anti-doping rule violation.

3.06.5 TAMPERING OR ATTEMPTED TAMPERING

Tampering, or attempting to tamper, with any part of doping control is an anti-doping rule violation.

3.06.6 POSSESSION

Possession by a player or a member of the player support personnel at any time or place of a prohibited substance or method is an anti-doping rule violation unless the player or the member of the player support personnel establishes that the possession is pursuant to a TUE granted by the CCES or other acceptable justification.

If the player or the member of the player support personnel does not exercise exclusive control over the prohibited substance or method on the specific location where the prohibited substance or method is located, possession can only be claimed if the concerned individual was aware of the presence of the prohibited substance or method and had the intention to exercise control over said substance or method. An anti-doping violation cannot be claimed solely upon possession if, before receiving notification of anti-doping policy violation, the player or the member of the player support personnel take concrete measures demonstrating that the player or the member of the player support personnel no longer intends to be in possession of the prohibited substance or method and has divested himself/herself of any previous possession.

3.06.7 TRAFFICKING

Trafficking of any prohibited substance or prohibited method is an anti-doping rule violation.

3.07 SANCTIONS

3.07.1 ADC APPOINTMENT

On an annual basis, QMAAAHL and Hockey Québec will appoint an Anti-doping Disciplinary Committee which will be known under initials ADC. The ADC will be made up of three to five members. Their mandate will be to determine whether a player or representative of player support personnel committed an anti-doping rule violation and if so, to apply the sanctions outlined in the present article. The ADC will establish its own operational procedures; but it must respect the procedures described at article 3.07.5.

3.07.2 INDIVIDUAL ADC JURISDICTION

ADC will rule in cases which arise in the course of activities pertaining to its respective league. The ADC will rule in cases which arise during the course of sporting activities is has organized or in the case of the Memorial Cup.

3.07.3 ADC'S MANDATE

The determination of anti-doping rule violations, including the interpretation and management of any adverse analytical findings submitted by the CCES, and any eventual anti-doping violations, are the responsibility of the ADC. The ADC will also determine if CCES doping control procedures were followed correctly.

3.07.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

Any information obtained during the course of an investigation that allows the ADC to reach a decision, must remain confidential until a decision has been rendered either by the ADC, the president of the QMAAAHL or the appeal committee, in the case where an appeal was called for.

3.07.5 ADC PROCEDURES

3.07.5.1 The ADC may determine that there is an adverse analytical finding, only if the certificate of analysis from the Accredited Laboratory reveals the use of a prohibited substance.

3.07.5.2 The ADC must immediately inform the player of an adverse analytical finding and request that the player provides an explanation and/or shows evidence that the use of the substance was intended to treat a pathological or medical situation.

An individual that has, by such individual's actions, given reason to the ADC to believe such individual has caused an anti-doping policy violation, as per articles 3.06.2-3.06.7, may be asked to provide an explanation to the ADC, based on the evidence pending against him.

3.07.5.3 The ADC will determine the validity of the explanation and/or information provided by the player or by another individual. The ADC will render a written decision within five (5) working days of receiving the written explanation. A copy of this decision will be given to the player or to the individual as well as to the CCES.

The refusal or the omission by a player or by an individual to comply with the request made by the ADC will be considered as an anti-doping rule violation and the player or individual will be sanctioned accordingly.

3.07.5.4 If a player or individual is determined to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, after the ADC has reviewed the explanation and/or information provided, the ADC will:

- Notify the player or individual in writing;
- Confirm the handed-out sanction;
- Identify the duration of the sanction;
- Inform the player or individual of the right to appeal the decision and the process, cost and timelines for doing so (in accordance to article 3.08);

- Inform the player of the right to have their B sample analysed and the process , cost and timelines for doing (in accordance to article 3.07.6);
- Inform the player of the consequences pertaining to the violation of the anti-doping policy in virtue of the CADP, if the player is a Canadian citizen, or advise him that the anti-doping authorities of the player's native country will be informed of the player's violation and of the possible consequences thereafter (in accordance with article 3.09).

3.07.5.5 The ADC's decision to sanction a player must consider the results of a B sample analysis upon the player's request in accordance with 3.07.6.

3.07.6 B SAMPLE EXAMINATION AND ANALYSIS

3.07.6.1 A player may request that such player's B sample be examined and analyzed within three (3) working days after receiving the written notice detailing the player's adverse analytical finding. The player's request must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a payment of \$350 TO Hockey Quebec or QMAAAHL

3.07.6.2 A request for an examination and analysis of the B sample submitted to the league must be reported to the CCES. The CCES will act to facilitate such requests between the accredited laboratory and the league.

3.07.6.3 The examination and analysis of the B sample must follow the procedure established by the CCES.

3.07.6.4 If the certificate of analysis for the B sample reveals a result that is inconsistent with the results obtained from the A sample, the league will determine the adverse analytical finding void and the player will be exonerated from all presumed violations which were based on the certificate of analysis of the A sample.

3.07.6.5 When the league determines the adverse analytical finding void, the fee paid by the player will be refunded by the league or by the CHL.

3.07.7 SANCTIONS

3.07.7.1 Prohibited Substance or Method (ref. article 3.06.1)

Once the ADC has determined that a player has committed an anti-doping rule violation involving the presence or use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method, the player will be sanctioned according to the following (sanctions are served in a number of games from which the player is suspended, in regular season or post-season games):

1st infraction: 8 games

2nd infraction: 25 games

3rd infraction: 2 years

However, in the case of a first anti-doping rule violation involving the use of marijuana, the player will receive a letter of warning. 3.07.7.2 Other player violations

3.07.7.2 Other violations committed by player

When the ADC determines that a player has committed an anti-doping rule violation other than presence or use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method, as per 3.06.2 to 3.06.7, the player will be suspended according to the following sanctions:

1st infraction: 10 games

2nd infraction: 2 years

3.07.7.3 Violation committed by an individual other than a player

When the ADC determines that an individual other than a player has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the individual will be suspended for a minimum of 2 months.

3.07.8 Beginning of the suspension

A player remains eligible to play with such suspended player's team until a final decision has been reached by the ADC, or in the case of an appeal (under article 3.08 of the present policy), by the Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL, as applicable.

A suspended player remains eligible to train with such suspended player's team for the entire duration of the suspension.

An individual, other than a player, remains eligible to exercise such individual's professional functions until a final decision has been reached by the ADC, or in the case of an appeal (under article 3.08 of the present policy), by the Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL.

3.08 ADC APPEAL PROCEDURE

3.08.1 RIGHT TO APPEAL

The ADC decision which determines that a player or an other individual has committed an anti-doping rule violation may be appealed to by the Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL. Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL may appoint an Appeals Committee to listen and study the appeal before rendering a decision.

The player or the other individual who wishes to appeal the ADC's decision may do so by submitting a written notice in the ten (10) days following the rendering of the decision by the ADC. The player or the other individual must send a payment of \$500 to the league along with a written notice.

The decision of by Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL or the Appeals Committee is final and binding. If Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL or Appeals Committee's decision reverses the ADC's decision, the amount of \$500 will be refunded to the player or the other individual.

3.08.2 APPEAL PROCEDURE PRINCIPLES

The appeals process must adhere to the following fundamental principles:

- a hearing must be held within a reasonable period of time or within a reasonable delay;
- members appointed to the Appeals Committee must be fair and neutral;
- a player or other individual has the right to be represented by a lawyer or other representative at such player's or other individual's expense;
- a player or other individual has the right to explain his/her actions and defend himself/herself against the accusations that such player or other individual committed an anti-doping rule violation;
- each party has the right to introduce and submit evidence, including the right to call witnesses;
- a player or other individual has the right to an interpreter during such player's or other individual's hearing (the interpreter will be supplied by Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL);
- a written decision by the league must be provided to the player or other individual within a reasonable period.

3.09 CCES REGISTRY AND CONSEQUENCES

3.09.1 CCES REGISTRY

The name of a player or another individual who is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation following a final decision rendered by the ADC or, in the case of an appeal, by Hockey Quebec or the president of QMAAAHL, or the appeal committee, can be added in the CCES' registry, where the anti-doping violation cases are documented and kept.

3.09.2 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

The name of the player or individual who is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation will be disclosed publicly, via a press release issued by CCES.

The names of players who commit an anti-doping rule violation for the use of marijuana will not be disclosed publicly, provided it is the first violation and the sanction imposed is a letter of warning with no suspension, in accordance to the CCES' policy on public disclosure.

3.09.3 OTHER IMPLICATIONS FOR A CANADIAN PLAYER

Canadian players, who violate the anti-doping policy by committing an anti-doping rule violation, may be sanctioned by the CCES under the CADP. Players will therefore undergo an initial review process by the CCES to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation applies which will result in a CADP sanction. As a result of a CADP sanction, players will be prevented from representing Canada internationally at events sanctioned by Hockey Canada and/or by the International

Ice Hockey Federation for the length of their sanction. In addition, players may become ineligible for future federal funding, be prevented from participating on a university varsity hockey team and be banned from participating in any other sport as an athlete or in any form, during the length of their sanction under the CADP.

Players will receive written notice of their sanction from the CCES and be provided with the opportunity to appeal the decision to the CCES. Any appeal made by a player will be reviewed and treated separately by the CCES from any appeal that may have been previously made by a player to the league.

3.09.4 ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM WORLDWIDE

Players serving a sanction under a WADA code compliant anti-doping program will not be allowed to return or become a member of Hockey Quebec or QMAAAHL until they have completely served their sanction.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A GLOSSARY

The words and expressions which appear in the glossary should be understood as they are defined for the use of the present anti-doping policy, unless opposed by the applicable context.

Atypical finding: A report from a WADA accredited laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standards for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an adverse analytical finding.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA accredited laboratory that, consistent with the International Standards for Laboratories or related Technical Documents, identifies in a sample the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an attempt to commit a violation if the person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt.

Affiliated Player: A player who is called upon occasionally to replace a regular injured or suspended player, or a player who is unable to play for other various reasons. This player has a regular player status on a team of a lower category.

Doping Control: The process including test distribution planning, sample collection and handling and laboratory analysis.

Doping Control Station: The location where the sample collection session will be conducted.

Falsification: To alter fraudulently for illegitimate purposes or by illegitimate means; to illegitimately influence a result; to intervene in an illegitimate way, to modify a result or to prevent a process from following the normally outlined procedural course.

Minor: A natural person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of such person's country of residence.

No Advance Notice: A doping control which takes place with no advance warning to the player and where the player is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through sample provision.

Player: For purposes of doping control, any person who participates in the Hockey Quebec or QMAAAHL as a regular player. A player becomes a regular player after signing a Hockey Canada registration card for such player's team.

Player Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, team staff, medical personnel or other person working with or treating players participating in or preparing for sports competition whether Hockey Quebec or QMAAAHL or team employee or volunteer.

Possession: Physical possession by an individual who has exclusive control of a prohibited substance or prohibited method in a place where a prohibited substance or a prohibited method is located.

Random Testing: Selection of player for testing where the players are selected on a random basis for doping control during a game or a practice; as opposed to target testing.

Sample: Any biological material collected for the purposes of doping control.

Sample Collection Personnel: A collective term for qualified officials authorized by the CCES who may carry out or assist with duties during the sample collection session, especially chaperones and DCOs.

Sample Collection Session: All of the sequential activities that directly involve the player from notification until the player leaves the doping control station after having provided the sample(s).

Target Testing: Selection of players for testing where specific players or groups of players are selected on a non-random basis for testing at a specified time.

Therapeutic: Of or relating to the treatment of a medical condition by remedial agents or methods; or providing or assisting in a cure.

Trafficking: To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to a player either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by persons other than an player's support personnel) of a Prohibited Substance for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use: The application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any prohibited substance or prohibited method.

ANNEX B INITIALISMS

ADC: Anti-Doping Disciplinary Committee

CADP: Canadian Anti-Doping Program

CCES: Canadian Center for Ethics in Sports.

DCO: Doping Control officer

OHL: Ontario Hockey League

QMAAAHL: Quebec Midget AAA Hockey League

TUE: Therapeutic Use Exemption

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency

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