

In the matter of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program;

**And in the matter of an anti-doping rule violation by Moy McDonald asserted by
the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport;**

File Outcome Summary

Summary

1. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) conducted an out-of-competition sample collection session on March 23, 2016 in Montreal, Quebec.
2. Mr. Moy McDonald (“the athlete”) was selected for doping control. The sample provided by the athlete returned an adverse finding for SARM S-22, Ibutamoren and Clenbuterol, prohibited anabolic agents.
3. Following receipt of the CCES’ assertion of an anti-doping rule violation for the presence of SARM S-22, Ibutamoren and Clenbuterol, the athlete admitted the violation in a timely fashion and waived his right to a hearing.

Jurisdiction

4. The CCES is an independent not-for-profit organization incorporated under the federal laws of Canada that promotes ethical conduct in all aspects of sport in Canada. The CCES also maintains and carries out the Canadian Anti-Doping Program (CADP), including providing anti-doping services to national sport organizations and their members.
5. As Canada’s national anti-doping organization, the CCES is in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and its mandatory International Standards. The CCES has implemented the Code and its mandatory International Standards through the CADP, the domestic rules which govern this proceeding. The purpose of the Code and of the CADP is to protect the rights of athletes to fair competition.
6. The athlete is a member of, and participates in the sport of football with, a Canadian Interuniversity Sport (CIS) member institution. Specifically, the athlete is a member of the McGill University football team. According to Part C, Rule 1.3 of the CADP, the CADP provisions apply to all members of, and participants in the activities of, sport organizations adopting it. The CADP was issued for adoption by Canadian sport organizations on October 1, 2014, to be operational on January 1, 2015. CIS adopted the CADP on December 19, 2014. Therefore, as a member of CIS and/or as a participant in CIS sport activities, the athlete is subject to the Rules of the CADP.

Doping Control

7. On March 23, 2016 the CCES conducted an out-of-competition doping control in Montreal, Quebec. Testing at this doping control session was conducted on CIS athletes as part of the CCES' domestic test distribution plan, all pursuant to the CADP.
8. The athlete was notified for doping control and, together with the Doping Control Officer (DCO) from the CCES, completed the sample collection process. The athlete's sample code number was 3910033.
9. On March 23, 2016 the athlete's sample was sent to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory (INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS)), in Laval, QC.

Results Management

10. On April 13, 2016, the CCES received a Certificate of Analysis for the athlete's sample (sample code 3910033) from the INRS which indicated the presence of SARM S-22, Ibutamoren and Clenbuterol.
11. SARM S-22, Ibutamoren and Clenbuterol are classified as prohibited substances (Anabolic Agents) on the 2016 WADA Prohibited List.
12. On April 26, 2016 the athlete requested the analysis of his B Sample which was conducted on May 2, 2016. The Certificate of Analysis pertaining to the B Sample was received by the CCES on May 4, 2016, and confirmed the adverse finding for SARM S-22, Ibutamoren and Clenbuterol.
13. On April 28, 2016 the athlete accepted a Voluntary Provisional Suspension.
14. On May 4, 2016, the CCES formally asserted a violation against the athlete for the presence of prohibited substances (non-specified substances).
15. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.1, the standard sanction for an intentional doping violation involving the presence of a prohibited substance (non-specified substance) is a four (4) year period of ineligibility. The CCES proposed the standard four (4) year sanction within its assertion of May 4, 2016.

Confirmation of Violation and Sanction

16. In response to the CCES' assertion, the athlete admitted to the anti-doping rule violation in a timely fashion in accordance with CADP Rule 10.11.2. When an athlete facing a period of ineligibility admits a violation in accordance with CADP

Rule 10.11.2, any sanction imposed may start as early as the date of sample collection.

17. On May 25, 2016, in recognition of the athlete's timely admission, the CCES issued an amended waiver of hearing form confirming that, should the athlete waive his right to a hearing and accept the proposed 4-year period of ineligibility, his sanction would commence on March 23, 2016, the date of his sample collection. The athlete signed the Waiver of Hearing Form on May 25, 2016 thereby accepting the 4-year period of ineligibility which commenced on March 23, 2016 and concludes on March 23, 2020.

18. The CCES now considers this case closed.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario this 14 day of June, 2016.



Jeremy Luke
Director, Canadian Anti-Doping Program and Business Development, CCES