



— JEUX DU —
CANADA
— GAMES —

**MEDIA INFORMATION PACKAGE
SHORT TRACK SPEED SKATING**



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- A. HISTORY OF SPORT**
- B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS**
- C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM**
- D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY**
- E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY**
- F. ELIGIBILITY**
- G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM**
- H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT**
- I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT**
- J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT**
- K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION**
- L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE**
- M. ATHLETES TO WATCH FOR**
- N. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI**
- O. CANADA GAMES RECORDS**
- P. CANADIAN RECORDS**

A. HISTORY OF SPORT

The roots of ice skating date back over 1,000 years to the frozen canals and waterways of Scandinavia and the Netherlands when men laced animal bones to their footwear and glided across frozen lakes and rivers.

Credit for the first pair of all-iron skates goes to a Scotsman who invented them in 1592. The iron blade accelerated the spread of speed skating and in 1642 the Skating Club of Edinburgh was formed. In 1763 the world's first organized speed skating race, which covered a distance of slightly more than 24 kilometres, was held on the Fens in England.

Eventually, the fledgling sport found its way to North America, where a lighter, sharper and longer all-steel blade was first produced in 1850. In 1889, the Dutch organized the first world championship with skaters covering four distances — 500m, 1,500m, 5,000m and 10,000m. The International Skating Union (ISU) was formed in the Netherlands in 1892.

Canada's first recorded ice skating race took place on the St. Lawrence River in 1854 when three British army officers raced from Montréal to Québec City. Speed skating races became a regular feature of winter life; and by 1887 the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, the young country's first sport association, was formed.

The sport of short track speed skating, characterized by the mass start, originated in Canada and the United States in 1905, with the first known competition to have taken place in 1909. By the 1920s and 1930s, crowds regularly packed New York's Madison Square Gardens in anticipation of the thrills and spills that characterize the sport.

Short track speed skating became part of the ISU in 1967, although it would be some time before ISU-sanctioned competitions were organized on a world-wide basis. In the meantime, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States competed among themselves. International competitions began in the 1970s and an official ISU competition was launched in 1976. In 1981, the sport's first World Championship was held at Meudon-la-Forêt, France.

In 1984 the name of the discipline was changed to Indoor Short Track Speed Skating and the use of a hard shell helmet became mandatory. Another milestone occurred in 1988 when the sport made its Olympic debut as a demonstration event at the Calgary Winter Olympic Games. Full medal status came in 1992 at the Albertville Winter Games.

Despite its relatively short history, short track speed skating has produced many illustrious moments — many of which have belonged to Canadians. Domination of the discipline has seesawed between Canada and the United States with the Canadians taking the early honours and the Americans dominating the scene from 1940 to 1960. For the next couple of decades, titles were shared between Americans and Canadians, with such familiar names as Gaétan Boucher and Sylvie Daigle taking world titles. At the same time, Japan began to emerge as a powerhouse. Today, the sport is developing rapidly in the Netherlands and Italy as well as China, South Korea, and more recently, Russia and Hungary.

For more speed skating history, visit the “About Speed Skating” section of the Speed Skating Canada website at www.speedskating.ca

B. CANADA GAMES SPORT HISTORY AND PAST RESULTS

Long track speed skating has been part of the Canada Games since the first Canada Winter Games in 1967 in Quebec City with the exception of the 1987 and 1991 Canada Winter Games. Short track speed skating was first introduced at the 1983 Canada Winter Games in Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean, Québec. Please find below the provincial and territorial rankings since the first Games in 1967 (short track and long track combined after 1983):

	1967		1971		1975		1979		1983		1987		1991		1995		1999		2003		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AB	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	7	4	4	4	2	5	2	
BC	-	-	3	3	3	-	6	6	3	5	5	6	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	
MB	2	1	1	2	-	1	3	2	5	2	6	4	7	6	7	8	8	9	8	7	
NB	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	4	6	4	3	5	2	3	3	3	4	3	6	
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	10	-	-	11	11	9	11	
NWT	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	8	
NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	10	
NU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13
ON	-	-	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	2	4	
PE	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	8	11	9	
QC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SK	3	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	6	3	2	5	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	5	
YT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12

C. NUMBER OF ATHLETES PER TEAM

Competitors: Short track: 5 male, 5 female

D. EVENT FORMAT AND RULES OF PLAY

Speed Skating Canada Rules shall prevail.

Men and women: 500m, 1000m, 1500m, 3000m (limited entry), 3000m relay.
These events shall be skated mass start on a standard 111.12 meter oval track.

E. EQUIPMENT & TERMINOLOGY

Equipment

Skate: Short Track is performed on a 111m oval opposed to a 400m long track oval. As a result, there are differences in the skate. Short Track blades range from 40-80cm in length. The blades are also slightly wider (1.3 mm) than a long track blade so that they can withstand the stress of turning. The blades are also bent which makes it easier for the skaters to turn left and there is a greater rocker than a long track blade. The off set

of the blades can be adjusted allowing the skater to lean in the turns without hitting the side of the boot on the ice.

The boot is slightly higher cut than a long track boot and made of fiberglass molded to the shape of the foot. Many skaters have gone to a custom boot that has been designed from a mold taken from the athlete's actual foot.

All speed skates are hand sharpened by the skater using a specially designed sharpening jig or vice. Sharpening takes from 10-20 minutes to complete. Skaters may sharpen their blades after every race to ensure maximum sharpness.

Protective gear: Every skater wears protective gear, which includes a short track helmet fastened under the chin, cut resistant gloves, kneepads, a neck protector and shin guards. Although not mandatory, skaters will also wear protective eyewear.

Skin suit: To minimize air resistance, speed skaters wear tight fitting spandex suits. Aerodynamic strips are also placed on the legs and arms to reduce friction caused while skating. With safety of the skater in mind, Kevlar cut resistant suits have been developed and are even mandatory at higher-level meets.

Terminology

ISU: The ISU (International Skating Union) is the international governing body for competitive ice skating disciplines, including figure skating, synchronized skating, speed skating, and short track speed skating. Founded in 1892, it is one of the oldest international sport federations. The ISU was formed to establish standardized international rules and regulations for the skating disciplines that it governs, and to organize international competitions in these disciplines.

Distances:

500m- Four and a half laps

1000m- Nine laps

1500m- Thirteen and a half laps

3000m- Twenty-Seven laps

5000m- Men's Relay Distance Forty-Five laps (not skated at the Canada Games where both men and women skate a 3000m relay)

Short Track Racing: This style of racing is fast paced and exciting to watch. There are normally 4-6 skaters on the start line depending on the distance skated. All races are skated in a counter clockwise direction. Unlike Long Track speed skating, little emphasis is on time. Finishing position in a race is all that matters. Many heats are often needed to eliminate the weaker competitors before quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals can take place. Only the top two or three skaters from one round will make it to the next.

Seeding: Skater's personal best times are submitted prior to a competition in order for them to be seeded into the first distance. After the first distance, they are seeded into the next distance based upon the points awarded in the previous distance. The higher a skater placed in the previous distance, the easier the preliminary in the next distance.

Photo Finish Equipment: A system that records the order of finish in such a way that it can be reproduced immediately after the race concerned.

Relay Races: Relay races usually involve four teams of four skaters per race. Each skater must take at least one turn out on the track. Normally the skaters will exchange

turns in rotation, with those not on the track either resting, covering the skater on the track, or preparing to receive an exchange, all on the inside of the track. In order to complete an exchange, the skater on the track needs to only tag the incoming skater. However, in order to maintain momentum, it is more common for the incoming skater to stay in basic speed skating position and receive a push from behind.

In the event of a fall, a covering skater may tag the fallen skater and continue the race. A gun will sound indicating three laps remaining, which means that each team may only complete one more exchange. One skater must complete the final two laps, except if the skater falls.

Did not Finish (DNF): Usually due to an injury the skater was not able to finish the race.

Did Not Skate (DNS): The skater did not go to the start line.

INFRACTIONS:

False Start: A short track skater is only permitted one false start. If the same skater false starts a second time, they are disqualified.

Un-sportsmanlike Conduct: Acting in a manor not befitting an athlete or role model. This includes swearing at another competitor or official, kicking your feet, striking other skaters or officials etc.

Equipment: Not wearing the proper safety equipment, losing or removing equipment during the race, or exposure of skin other than on the face of neck.

Skaters are disqualified for:

Impeding: Pushing, blocking, or otherwise deliberately causing an impediment for another skater.

Off Track: Shortening the distance to be skated with one or both skates on the left side of the curve, marked by track marking blocks.

Cross Tracking: Deliberately cutting in front of a competitor who is attempting to pass.

Team Skating: Conspiring with others to determine the race result. This does not apply to relay races.

Shooting the Line or Kicking Out: Driving the lead foot ahead to reach the finish line faster, resulting in the rear foot lifting off the ice and creating a dangerous situation for others.

Assistance: Permitting to give and/or receive assistance during a race. This will not apply to the push the Skater receives from their teammate in a relay event.

F. ELIGIBILITY

Athletes participating in short track events must have reached the age of 14 but not the age of 19 as of June 30th, 2006. Therefore, athletes must be born between July 1, 1987 and June 30, 1992.

G. JUDGING/SCORING SYSTEM

Those competitors who complete an event will be ranked ahead of those who start but do not complete the event. The competitors that start but do not complete the event will receive last place points unless there is a disqualification. The competitors who do not complete a race will be ranked ahead of a disqualified skater in the race.

In the case where a skater starts an event but does not complete the event due to injury, he will receive a rank based upon the placement in the following round. For example, if the skater is taken out in the semi final and can not race the final, they would be placed in the Final B and receive last place ranking for that final.

A disqualification in any race will place the skater in last place position. In the case of disqualification in a final, no point will be given to the skater if the Referee judges that there is unsportsmanlike-like conduct or a major infraction. For all other disqualifications in finals, the skater (s) will receive the points of the last place for the final skated.

Athletes who register but do not compete will not be ranked. If an athlete does not start the first round of an event the athlete does not receive any points.

Individual

The p/t's three best results in every event will count towards the p/t ranking point total.

If there is a tie, points will be shared equally between competitors (i.e. If tied for first then each competitor would receive $(100+97)/2$.

Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts
1 st	100	23 rd	63	45 th	41	67 th	19
2 nd	97	24 th	62	46 th	40	68 th	18
3 rd	94	25 th	61	47 th	39	69 th	17
4 th	91	26 th	60	48 th	38	70 th	16
5 th	88	27 th	59	49 th	37	71 st	15
6 th	85	28 th	58	50 th	36	72 nd	14
7 th	83	29 th	57	51 st	35	73 rd	13
8 th	81	30 th	56	52 nd	34	74 th	12
9 th	79	31 st	55	53 rd	33	75 th	11
10 th	77	32 nd	54	54 th	32	76 th	10
11 th	75	33 rd	53	55 th	31	77 th	9
12 th	74	34 th	52	56 th	30	78 th	8
13 th	73	35 th	51	57 th	29	79 th	7
14 th	72	36 th	50	58 th	28	80 th	6
15 th	71	37 th	49	59 th	27	81 st	5
16 th	70	38 th	48	60 th	26	82 nd	4
17 th	69	39 th	47	61 st	25	83 rd	3
18 th	68	40 th	46	62 nd	24	84 th	2
19 th	67	41 st	45	63 rd	23	85 th	1
20 th	66	42 nd	44	64 th	22		
21 st	65	43 rd	43	65 th	21		
22 nd	64	44 th	42	66 th	20		

Relay Competitions

In the relay events there are 13 scoring positions, with points allocated for 1st through 13th as follows:

Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts	Position	Pts
1 st	150	5 th	110	8 th	80	11 th	50
2 nd	140	6 th	100	9 th	70	12 th	40
3 rd	130	7 th	90	10 th	60	13 th	30
4 th	120						

Provincial/Territorial Ranking

The final provincial/territorial ranking will be determined by the cumulative totals of the team points from each short track and long track event. There will be a separate ranking for men and women. Points for the Games Flag will be awarded as follows:

Place	Pts	Place	Pts	Place	Pts
1 st	10	6 th	5	11 th	1.5
2 nd	9	7 th	4	12 th	1
3 rd	8	8 th	3	13 th	0.5
4 th	7	9 th	2.5		
5 th	6	10 th	2		

H. PLAYOFF AND TIE-BREAKING FORMAT

Ties are not broken. Athletes will be given the same rank and the next rank is eliminated. Should a tie occur in final provincial/territorial standings, the province with the greatest number of event first places will be assigned the highest ranking. If a tie still exists, the procedure is repeated for second places, then third places, etc. If the tie persists, the province/territory with the highest team standing in the last event completed will be assigned the highest ranking, then the second last event, etc.

I. TECHNOLOGY OF SPORT

Mats: The speed in relation to the skating surface that a short track speed skater must race on can often lead to crashes. While the boards at a short track venue are all covered in protective mats, studies have shown that the type of mat that a skater crashes into can affect the seriousness of the skater's injury. The University of Calgary's Faculty of Engineering has spent countless hours trying to determine which mats are the safest for a skater to fall into.

Kevlar Suits: While some manufacturers are trying to develop the fastest suit, others are striving to find the safest suit. With weight and bulkiness being a huge concern to speed skaters, the task of finding a cut resistant suit which does not impede the skater's performance has been somewhat difficult. To date there has been major advancements in this area. Skin suits made of spandex, nylon, and Kevlar are now available to the skater who wants the lightness of a traditional suit but with the added protection to resist cuts.

Blades: As the short track skater is increasingly pushing the speed limits, the blade that he or she relies on must perform to perfection. Experimentation with bends in the blade and different degrees of rocker have all been tried to great success. The material that

the blade is made of has also undergone changes and to date companies have developed an exceptional product.

Boots: The short track boot today can be made from custom molds that have been taken from the actual skater's foot. Carbon/acrylic bases allow the boot to have very little weight which in turn allows the skater to "feel" the ice better. The use of carbon fibers also allows a greater stability on the ice.

J. ROLE OF OFFICIALS IN SPORT

The role of every official is very important. It is their responsibility to ensure that the meet is run smoothly, efficiently and most importantly fairly.

Chief Referee

- Is responsible for all aspects of the competition.
- Has far ranging powers to change everything from distances to the ice surface, to make rulings consistent with fair play and to do anything necessary to ensure that the meet is completed in the best possible manner.
- Decides all points of disputes and infringement of the rules with the exception of false starts.
- Has the final say in any disputes.
- Constantly monitors the condition of the track by moving the track frequently, determining when and how much water should be put down, and checking for cracks, holes, etc.

Starter

- Starts all races and is in complete control of the start.
- Calls false starts.
- Ensures that all competitors have a fair and equal opportunity at the start of the race.

Chief Finish Line Judge

- Determines the first place finish.
- Records all finishes as determined by the finish line judges who assist him.
- Has the final say on finish placings and cannot be over-ruled.

Finish Line Judges

- Pick their assigned competitors in order of finish as they see them.
- Must be able to hold a mental picture of the moment that the skater's blade crosses the line.

Chief Timer

- Makes sure that all timers are familiar with watches, assigns positions for the timers to time, records final times.
- Lets the timers know when the gun is up, when there is a false start, and when to clear watches.
- Records all manual times.

Timers

- Manually take the finish of their assigned skater(s).

Chief Electronic Timer

- Captures all times through the use of an electronic time keeping system.

Chief Photo Finish Judge

- Reads the photo finish.
- Reports the order of finish and times of each competitor. The results are considered official.

Meet Coordinator

- Responsible to the sanctioned governing body (club/provincial/national or international) executive and Referee for the total organization of the meet. This includes receiving and verifying entries, setting the program of events, overseeing the Chief Recorder and ensuring that all paperwork before, during and after the meet is completed including record applications and results distribution.

Chief Recorder

- In coordination with, and under the direction of the Meet Coordinator, prepares all paper associated with the running of the meet.
- Makes sure accurate records are inputted, kept, and posted.

Clerk of the Course

- Checks the skater's name and number and conducts the draw unless the starting positions of the skaters have been previously computer generated.
- Makes sure that there is flow to the races by organizing the skaters while in the heat box and confirming their start positions on the line.

Lap Recorder

- Informs the skaters and the officials of the number of laps left to be skated. Rings the bell indicating last lap.

Track Stewards

- Replace missing blocks on the corners of the track and fulfill other duties as directed by the Referee.

Announcer

- Informs the audience as to what is happening, who is racing etc.
- Relays to the audience points of interest, any corrections in scheduling, and upon confirmation any disqualifications.

Technical Representative

- At major competitions there is an individual appointed by the sport governing body as a technical representative. It is their responsibility to oversee organizational issues and sanctioning body policies and special regulations by collaborating with the referees and competition organizers. They are usually very experienced speed skating officials and are an excellent contact for information about the details of the events and speed skating in general.

K. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

At the 2007 Canada Games, short track speed skating will be competed at the Canada Games Centre.

The Canada Games Centre is a state of the art facility built as a legacy to the 2007 Canada Games that will help to further athlete development for years to come in

Whitehorse. The Centre features 3 rinks (Olympic size, NHL size, and a leisure rink), one Fieldhouse, one Flexi-Hall, one Aquatic Centre, and an indoor running track.

L. SPORT MEMBERSHIP NUMBERS AND STRUCTURE

Speed Skating Canada Membership Numbers

	Associates	Competitive	Recreation	Special Events
IND		1		
YN	13	14	35	0
NT	16	42	62	65
NU	16	48	37	0
BC	666	793	88	2
AB	282	497	193	32
SK	278	272	28	212
MB	99	126	5	0
ON	369	945	64	227
QC	590	809	1092	1413
NB	75	244	84	109
NS	2	44	12	89
PE	9	22	37	0
NL	6	25	0	0
Total	2,421	3,881	1,737	2149

M. ATHLETES TO WATCH FOR

Typically, Quebec is a powerhouse when it comes to short track speed skating, and it should be no different this year, although some skaters from other provinces will be a threat.

Women:

Ivanie Blondin (ON) and Marianne St-Gelais (QC) have both skated in World Cup events along with senior skaters this year. Their experience at the highest level will definitely come in handy at the Canada Winter Games, where they are expected to dominate the women's side of the short track competitions, along with Valérie Maltais (QC) and Valérie Lambert (QC). These four women are all part of Speed Skating Canada's Development Team this year. Blondin and Maltais both participated in the World Junior Championships in January, where they won bronze in the relay. The other two female skaters from Québec, Marie-Andrée Mendes-Campeau and Andréa Do-Duc, also have the potential to medal.

Gabrielle Waddell (AB) was at the Canada Winter Games in 2003 and she has gained valuable experience since, so she could create a surprise. Gill Gilday (NWT), whose brother Michael is a member of the men's development team this year, could also post strong results.

The relay gold medal will be a battle between Québec, Ontario and Alberta.

Men:

Vincent André (QC), Maxime Fortin (QC) and Nicolas Bean (ON) should be strong in the men's competition. They are also just coming back from the World Junior Championships. Bean finished 4th in the 1500m at that competition, and he is currently a member of Canada's Development Team. The other men from Québec, Guillaume Blais-

Dufour, Mathieu Richer and Maxime Lauzier-Tremblay are all having a great season and could step on the podium at the CWG.

In the relay race, Québec, Alberta, Ontario and BC could all step on the podium. New Brunswick also can't be forgotten – they won silver in 2003 and could have the ability to repeat this year.

N. NOTABLE PAST ATHLETES/ALUMNI

Athlete	Province	Canada Games	Olympics
Charles Hamelin	Quebec	2003 – Gold in 3000m relay	2006 – silver in relay; 4 th in 1500m
Amélie Goulet-Nadon	Quebec	1999 – Silver in 1000m and bronze in 500m	2002 – bronze in relay
François-Louis Tremblay	Quebec	1999 – Gold in 3000m and 1000m	2002 – gold in relay 2006 – silver in relay and 500m
Marie-Eve Drolet	Quebec	1999 – Gold in 3000m, 1500m, 1000m	2002 – bronze in relay; 4 th in 1000m
Amanda Overland	Ontario	1999	2006 – silver in relay, 5 th in 1000m and 1500m
Jonathan Guilmette	Quebec	1995 – Gold in 3000m relay, silver in 500m	2002 – gold in relay, silver in 500m
Alanna Kraus	BC	1991	2002 – bronze in relay
Christine Boudrias	Quebec	1991- Silver in 1500m, 1000m, 800m, 400m, Bronze in 400m Pursuit	1994 – silver in relay 1998 – bronze in relay
Francois Drolet	Quebec	1991 – Bronze in 1000m	1998 – gold in relay
Marc Gagnon	Quebec	1991 – gold in 3000m	1994 – bronze in 1000m 1998 – gold in relay 2002 – gold in relay and 500m, bronze in 1500m
Éric Bédard	Quebec	1995 – gold in 777m, 1000m, 1500m, 3000m relay	1998 – gold in relay, bronze in 1000m 2002 – gold in relay 2006 – silver in relay, 4 th in 500m
Derrick Campbell	Ontario	1991 gold in 1500m, 1000m, 400m, silver in 400m pursuit	1994 1998 – gold in relay
Annie Perreault	Quebec	1987 – gold in 400m, 800m, 3000m, silver in 400m pursuit, 4 th in 1500m 1993 (soccer) – bronze	1992 – gold in relay 1998 – gold in 500m, bronze in relay
Nathalie Lambert	Quebec	1979	1992 – gold in relay 1994 – silver in 1000m and relay
Sylvie Daigle	Quebec	1979 – gold in 500m, 1000m, 1500m, 1500m mass start, 4 th in 3000m	1980 (Long Track) 1984 (Long Track) 1992 – gold in relay 1994 – silver in relay

O. CANADA GAMES RECORDS

Women

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Émilie Nadeau-Benoit, QC	47.00	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
1000m	Jasmine Reeves, BC	1:36.80	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
1500m	Émilie Nadeau-Benoit, QC	2:30.40	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
3000m	Émilie Nadeau-Benoit, QC	5:41.83	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
3000m Relay	Émilie Nadeau-Benoit, Florence Godon, Annik Plamondon, Raphaëlle Lemieux, QC	4 :40.62	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton

Men

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Jean-François Monette, QC	43.10	1999	Corner Brook
1000m	Charles Hamelin, QC	1:28.45	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
1500m	Steve Robillard, QC	2:20.20	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
3000m	Steve Robillard, QC	4:59.82	2003	Bathurst-Campbellton
3000m Relay	Éric Bédard, Jonathan Gougoux, Jonathan Guilmette, David Samson, QC	4:17:18	1999	Corner Brook

P. CANADIAN RECORDS

Note: Only Junior Records can be broken by athletes at the Canada Games.

Senior Women

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Alanna Kraus, AB	43.839	2005	Bormio
1000m	Amanda Overland, ON	1:30.823	2005	Bormio
1500m	Marie-Ève Drolet, QC	2:21.758	2002	Salt Lake City
3000m	Raphaëlle Lemieux, QC	4:57.389	2002	Calgary
Relay 3000m	Isabelle Charest QC Marie-Ève Drolet QC Amélie Goulet-Nadon QC Alanna Kraus AB	4:15.738	2002	Salt Lake City

Senior Men

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Charles Hamelin, QC	41.035	2004	Calgary
1000m	François-Louis Tremblay, QC	1:24.298	2005	Saguenay
1500m	Mathieu Turcotte, QC	2:10.71	2003	Marquette
3000m	Jonathan Guilmette, QC	4:34.27	2003	Beijing
Relay 5000m	Charles Hamelin QC Steve Robillard QC François-Louis Tremblay QC Mathieu Turcotte QC	6 :39.99	2005	Beijing

ISU Junior Women

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Jessica Gregg, AB	44.804	2005	Calgary
1000m	Marie-Ève Drolet, QC	1:33.32	2000	Szedesfehervar
1500m	Ivanie Blondin, ON	2:27.155	2005	Calgary

ISU Junior Men

Distance	Name	Time	Year	Location
500m	Joël Mineau, QC	42.037	2005	Calgary
1000m	François Hamelin, QC	1:26.670	2005	Calgary
1500m	Nicholas Bean, QC	2:16.236	2005	Calgary