



Canadian Bill of Rights

1960, c. 44

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Assented to 10th August 1960



THE Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;

affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

and being desirous of enshrining these principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them, in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of Parliament for its constitutional authority and which shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

PART I

Bill of Rights

1. It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely:

- (a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
- (b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- (c) freedom of religion;
- (d) freedom of speech;
- (e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- (f) freedom of the press.

2. Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the

Canadian Bill of Rights be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

- (a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
- (b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
- (c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained

- (1) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
- (11) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
- (111) of the remedy by way of *habeas corpus* for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;

(d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self incrimination or other constitutional safeguards;

(e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;

(f) deprive a person charged with a criminal offence of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, or of the right to reasonable bail without just cause; or

(g) deprive a person of the right to the assistance of an interpreter in any proceedings in which he is involved or in which he is a party or a witness, before a court, commission, board or other tribunal, if he does not understand or speak the language in which such proceedings are conducted.

3. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Minister of Justice shall, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the

Governor in Council, examine every regulation transmitted to the Governor in Council for registration pursuant to the *Statutory Instruments Act* and every Bill introduced in or presented to the House of Commons by a Minister of the Crown, in order to ascertain whether any of the provisions thereof are inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this Part and he shall report any such inconsistency to the House of Commons at the first convenient opportunity.

(2) A regulation need not be examined in accordance with subsection (1) if prior to being made it was examined as a proposed regulation in accordance with section 3 of the *Statutory Instruments Act* to ensure that it was not inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this Part.

1960, c. 44, s. 3: 1970-71-72, c. 38, s. 29; 1985, c. 26, s. 105; 1992, c. 1, s. 144(F).

4. The provisions of this Part shall be known as the *Canadian Bill of Rights*.

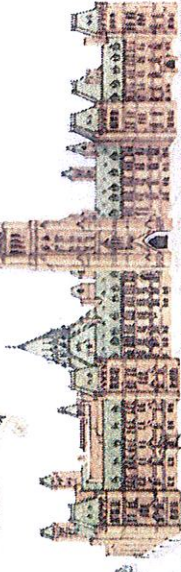
PART II

5. (1) Nothing in Part I shall be construed to abrogate or abridge any human right or fundamental freedom not enumerated therein that may have existed in Canada at the commencement of this Act.

(2) The expression "law of Canada" in Part I means an Act of the Parliament of Canada enacted before or after the coming into force of this Act, any order, rule or regulation thereunder, and any law in force in Canada or in any part of Canada at the commencement of this Act that is subject to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

(3) The provisions of Part I shall be construed as extending only to matters coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS - OTTAWA



Roger Dickason, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

I am a Canadian, a free Canadian, free to speak without fear, free to worship God in my own way, free to stand for what I think right, free to oppose what I believe wrong, free to choose those who shall govern my country. This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold for myself and all mankind.

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, House of Commons Debates, July 1, 1960.

- (i) is a person who is entitled to consent to the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information about another individual,
 - (ii) meets the requirement of clauses 26 (2) (b) and (c),
 - (iii) holds the beliefs described in subsection 26 (5), or
 - (iv) is a person entitled to access to a record of personal health information under section 52;
- (d) disposes of a record of personal health information in the custody or under the control of the custodian with an intent to evade a request for access to the record that the custodian has received under subsection 53 (1);
- (e) wilfully disposes of a record of personal health information in contravention of section 13;
- (f) contravenes subsection 34 (2), (3) or (4) or clause 47 (15) (a), (e) or (f);
- (g) wilfully obstructs the Commissioner or a person known to be acting under the authority of the Commissioner in the performance of his or her functions under this Act;
- (h) wilfully makes a false statement to mislead or attempt to mislead the Commissioner or a person known to be acting under the authority of the Commissioner in the performance of his or her functions under this Act;
- (i) wilfully fails to comply with an order made by the Commissioner or a person known to be acting under the authority of the Commissioner under this Act; or
- (j) contravenes section 70. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 72 (1); 2019, c. 15, Sched. 30, s. 7 (1).

Penalty

- (2) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable, on conviction,
- (a) if the person is a natural person, to a fine of not more than \$200,000 or to a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or to both; or
 - (b) if the person is not a natural person, to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 72 (2); 2016, c. 6, Sched. 1, s. 1 (26); 2020, c. 5, Sched. 6, s. 23.

Officers, etc.

- (3) If a corporation commits an offence under this Act, every officer, member, employee or other agent of the corporation who authorized the offence, or who had the authority to prevent the offence from being committed but knowingly refrained from doing so, is a party to and guilty of the offence and is liable, on conviction, to the penalty for the offence, whether or not the corporation has been prosecuted or convicted. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 72 (3).

Human Rights Code, RSO 1990, c H.19

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world and is in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations;

And Whereas it is public policy in Ontario to recognize the dignity and worth of every person and to

provide for equal rights and opportunities without discrimination that is contrary to law, and having as its aim the creation of a climate of understanding and mutual respect for the dignity and worth of each person so that each person feels a part of the community and able to contribute fully to the development and well-being of the community and the Province;

And Whereas these principles have been confirmed in Ontario by a number of enactments of the Legislature and it is desirable to revise and extend the protection of human rights in Ontario;

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

PART I

FREEDOM FROM DISCRIMINATION

Services

1 Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to services, goods and facilities, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 1; 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (1); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (1); 2012, c. 7, s. 1.

Accommodation

2 (1) Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to the occupancy of accommodation, without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status, disability or the receipt of public assistance. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 2 (1); 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (2); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (2); 2012, c. 7, s. 2 (1).

Harassment in accommodation

(2) Every person who occupies accommodation has a right to freedom from harassment by the landlord or agent of the landlord or by an occupant of the same building because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status, disability or the receipt of public assistance. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 2 (2); 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (3); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (3); 2012, c. 7, s. 2 (2).

Contracts

3 Every person having legal capacity has a right to contract on equal terms without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status or disability. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 3; 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (4); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (4); 2012, c. 7, s. 3.

Employment

5 (1) Every person has a right to equal treatment with respect to employment without discrimination because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, record of offences, marital status, family status or disability. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 5 (1); 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (5); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (5); 2012, c. 7, s. 4 (1).

Harassment in employment

(2) Every person who is an employee has a right to freedom from harassment in the workplace by the employer or agent of the employer or by another employee because of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, record of offences, marital status, family status or disability. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 5 (2); 1999, c. 6, s. 28 (6); 2001, c. 32, s. 27 (1); 2005, c. 5, s. 32 (6); 2012, c. 7, s. 4 (2).

Announced intention to discriminate

13 (1) A right under Part I is infringed by a person who publishes or displays before the public or causes the publication or display before the public of any notice, sign, symbol, emblem, or other similar representation that indicates the intention of the person to infringe a right under Part I or that is intended by the person to incite the infringement of a right under Part I. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 13 (1).

Opinion

(2) Subsection (1) shall not interfere with freedom of expression of opinion. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19, s. 13 (2).

Hopp v. Lepp, 1980 CanLII 14 (SCC), [1980] 2 SCR 192

Informed consent:

Whether there was informed consent was the main issue argued in this Court. It is an issue that comes before this Court for the first time. The

[Page 196]

term "informed consent", frequently used in American cases, reflects the fact that although there is, generally, prior consent by a patient to proposed surgery or therapy, this does not immunize a surgeon or physician from liability for battery or for negligence if he has failed in a duty to disclose risks of the surgery or treatment, known or which should be known to him, and which are unknown to the patient. The underlying principle is the right of a patient to decide what, if anything, should be done with his body: see Parmley v. Parmley and Yule[2], at pp. 645-46. (I leave aside any question of emergency or of mental incompetency and, also, situations where the operation or treatment performed or given is different from that to which the patient consented.) It follows, therefore, that a patient's consent, whether to surgery or to therapy, will give protection to his surgeon or physician only if the patient has been sufficiently informed to enable him to make a choice whether or not to submit to the surgery or therapy. The issue of informed consent is at bottom a question whether there is a duty of disclosure, a duty by the surgeon or physician to provide information and, if so, the extent or scope of the duty.

Parmley v. Parmley, 1945 CanLII 13 (SCC), [1945] SCR 635

Consent and assault:

Force to the person is rendered lawful by consent in such matters as surgical operations. The

COVID-19 CANADIAN BORDER RIGHTS – AUTHORITIES CITED

1. *The Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (UK), 1982, c 11 – sections 6(1), 7, and 9.....1
2. *Quarantine Act*, SC 2005, c 20 – sections 14 and 32.....2
3. *Canadian Bill of Rights*, SC 1960, c 44 – sections 1(a) and 2(a)-(e).....2

The Constitution Act, 1982.

PART I

CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| Mobility of citizens | 6. | (1) <u>Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.</u> |
| Life, liberty and security of person | 7. | Everyone has the right to <u>life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.</u> |
| Detention or imprisonment | 9. | Everyone has the right not to be <u>arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.</u> |

PART VII GENERAL

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Primacy of Constitution of Canada | 52. | (1) <u>The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.</u> |
|--|-----|---|

Quarantine Act, SC 2005, c 20

Screening technology

14 (1) Any qualified person authorized by the Minister may, to determine whether a traveller has a communicable disease or symptoms of one, use any screening technology authorized by the Minister that does not involve the entry into the traveller's body of any instrument or other foreign body.

Refusal to be screened

(2) If a traveller refuses to be screened with the screening technology and the person using it is not a screening officer or quarantine officer, the person shall immediately inform a screening officer or quarantine officer of the refusal.

Release

32 A quarantine officer shall not detain a traveller if

(a) the quarantine officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the traveller does not pose a risk of significant harm to public health;

Canadian Bill of Rights, SC 1960, c 44

An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Preamble

The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God, the dignity and worth of the human person and the position of the family in a society of free men and free institutions;

Affirming also that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for moral and spiritual values and the rule of law;

And being desirous of enshrining these principles and the human rights and fundamental freedoms derived from them, in a Bill of Rights which shall reflect the respect of Parliament for its constitutional authority and which shall ensure the protection of these rights and freedoms in Canada;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

PART I**Bill of Rights****Recognition and declaration of rights and freedoms**

1 It is hereby recognized and declared that in Canada there have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex, the following human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely,

(a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;

...

Construction of law

2 Every law of Canada shall, unless it is expressly declared by an Act of the Parliament of Canada that it shall operate notwithstanding the *Canadian Bill of Rights*, be so construed and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe or to authorize the abrogation, abridgment or infringement of any of the

rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared, and in particular, no law of Canada shall be construed or applied so as to

- (a) authorize or effect the arbitrary detention, imprisonment or exile of any person;
- (b) impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment;
- (c) deprive a person who has been arrested or detained
 - (i) of the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention,
 - (ii) of the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay, or
 - (iii) of the remedy by way of habeas corpus for the determination of the validity of his detention and for his release if the detention is not lawful;
- (d) authorize a court, tribunal, commission, board or other authority to compel a person to give evidence if he is denied counsel, protection against self crimination or other constitutional safeguards;
- (e) deprive a person of the right to a fair hearing in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice for the determination of his rights and obligations;

Part II

Savings

5 (1) Nothing in Part I shall be construed to abrogate or abridge any human right or fundamental freedom not enumerated therein that may have existed in Canada at the commencement of this Act.

"Law of Canada" defined

(2) The expression "law of Canada" in Part I means an Act of the Parliament of Canada enacted before or after the coming into force of this Act, any order, rule or regulation thereunder, and any law in force in Canada or in any part of Canada at the commencement of this Act that is subject to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Jurisdiction of Parliament

(3) The provisions of Part I shall be construed as extending only to matters coming within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

How to deal with an employer who pressures you to get “vaccinated”

BY GREATREJECT · 13/08/2021

If you are being forced to Vax in order to keep your job, here's a great way to handle it. The secret is NOT to refuse it...

A friend in the NHS is being pressured to take the jab: he wrote to his senior, “I write with regard to the matter of potential covid vaccine and my desire to be fully informed and appraised of ALL facts before going ahead. I'd be most grateful if you could please provide the following information, in accordance with statutory legal requirements.”:

1. Can you please advise the approved legal status of any vaccine and if it is experimental?
2. Can you please provide details and assurances that the vaccine has been fully, independently and rigorously tested against control groups and the subsequent outcomes of those tests?
3. Can you please advise the entire list of contents of the vaccine I am to receive and if any are toxic to the body?
4. Can you please fully advise of all the adverse reactions associated with this vaccine since it's introduction?
5. Can you please confirm that the vaccine you are advocating is NOT 'experimental mRNA gene altering therapy'?
6. Can you please confirm that I will not be under any duress from yourselves as my employers, in compliance with the Nuremberg Code?
7. Can you please advise me of the likely risk of fatality, should I be unfortunate to contract Covid 19 and the likelihood of recovery?

*in my sole and absolute
discretion,*

Once I have received the above information in full and I am satisfied, that there is NO threat to my health, I will be happy to accept your offer to receive the treatment, but with certain conditions – namely that:

1. You confirm in writing that I will suffer no harm.
2. Following acceptance of this, the offer must be signed by a fully qualified doctor who will take full legal and financial responsibility for any injuries occurring to myself, and/or from any interactions by authorized personnel regarding these procedures.
3. In the event that I should have to decline the offer of vaccination, please confirm that it will not compromise my position and that I will not suffer prejudice and discrimination as a result?

I would also advise that my inalienable rights are reserved.'

The point is that if they CANNOT provide that information you've NOT refused...

Source: World Doctors Alliance

Please share widely.

If your government regulated employers such as airlines, trains, hospitals, and many others goes to implement this, you simply say, you are willing to get the vaccine if they can provide you with the following information. ^{things} consider

1. Are there any of the vaccines that are approved for clinical use, and if so what are they?
2. Can you provide me with a detailed list of adverse reactions, deaths, and other risks of injury that are required in order for you to have informed consent?
3. Since the vaccine manufacturers are indemnified from liability if there is injury, death, or long or shortterm adverse reactions, are you willing to accept liability?

Introduction

The judgment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg laid down 10 standards to which physicians must conform when carrying out experiments on human subjects in a new code that is now accepted worldwide.

This judgment established a new standard of ethical medical behaviour for the post World War II human rights era. Amongst other requirements, this document enunciates the requirement of *voluntary informed consent* of the human subject. The principle of voluntary informed consent protects the right of the individual to control his own body.

This code also recognizes that the risk must be weighed against the expected benefit, and that unnecessary pain and suffering must be avoided.

This code recognizes that doctors should avoid actions that injure human patients.

The principles established by this code for medical practice now have been extended into general codes of medical ethics.

The Nuremberg Code (1947)

Permissible Medical Experiments

The great weight of the evidence before us to effect that certain types of medical experiments on human beings, when kept within reasonably well-defined bounds, conform to the ethics of the medical profession generally. The protagonists of the practice of human experimentation justify their views on the basis that such experiments yield results for the good of society that are unprocurable by other methods or means of study. All agree, however, that certain basic principles must be observed in order to satisfy moral, ethical and legal concepts:

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs, or engages in the experiment. It is

a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

For more information see Nuremberg Doctor's Trial, *BMJ* 1996;313(7070):1445-75.

- (i) allowing those who have been found to be incapable to apply to a tribunal for a review of the finding,
- (ii) allowing incapable persons to request that a representative of their choice be appointed by the tribunal for the purpose of making decisions on their behalf concerning treatment, admission to a care facility or personal assistance services, and
- (iii) requiring that wishes with respect to treatment, admission to a care facility or personal assistance services, expressed by persons while capable and after attaining 16 years of age, be adhered to

Consent to Treatment

No treatment without consent

10 (1) A health practitioner who proposes a treatment for a person shall not administer the treatment, and shall take reasonable steps to ensure that it is not administered, unless,

- (a) he or she is of the opinion that the person is capable with respect to the treatment, and the person has given consent; or
- (b) he or she is of the opinion that the person is incapable with respect to the treatment, and the person's substitute decision-maker has given consent on the person's behalf in accordance with this Act. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 10 (1).

Elements of consent

11 (1) The following are the elements required for consent to treatment:

1. The consent must relate to the treatment.
2. The consent must be informed.
3. The consent must be given voluntarily.
4. The consent must not be obtained through misrepresentation or fraud. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (1).

Informed consent

(2) A consent to treatment is informed if, before giving it,

- (a) the person received the information about the matters set out in subsection (3) that a reasonable person in the same circumstances would require in order to make a decision about the treatment; and
- (b) the person received responses to his or her requests for additional information about those matters. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (2).

Same

(3) The matters referred to in subsection (2) are:

1. The nature of the treatment.
2. The expected benefits of the treatment.
3. The material risks of the treatment.
4. The material side effects of the treatment.

5. Alternative courses of action.

6. The likely consequences of not having the treatment. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (3).

Express or implied

(4) Consent to treatment may be express or implied. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 11 (4).

Included consent

12 Unless it is not reasonable to do so in the circumstances, a health practitioner is entitled to presume that consent to a treatment includes,

- (a) consent to variations or adjustments in the treatment, if the nature, expected benefits, material risks and material side effects of the changed treatment are not significantly different from the nature, expected benefits, material risks and material side effects of the original treatment; and
- (b) consent to the continuation of the same treatment in a different setting, if there is no significant change in the expected benefits, material risks or material side effects of the treatment as a result of the change in the setting in which it is administered. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 12.

Withdrawal of consent

14 A consent that has been given by or on behalf of the person for whom the treatment was proposed may be withdrawn at any time,

- (a) by the person, if the person is capable with respect to the treatment at the time of the withdrawal;
- (b) by the person's substitute decision-maker, if the person is incapable with respect to the treatment at the time of the withdrawal. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 14.

Consent on Incapable Person's Behalf

Consent

List of persons who may give or refuse consent

20 (1) If a person is incapable with respect to a treatment, consent may be given or refused on his or her behalf by a person described in one of the following paragraphs:

1. The incapable person's guardian of the person, if the guardian has authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.
2. The incapable person's attorney for personal care, if the power of attorney confers authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.
3. The incapable person's representative appointed by the Board under section 33, if the representative has authority to give or refuse consent to the treatment.
4. The incapable person's spouse or partner.
5. A child or parent of the incapable person, or a children's aid society or other person who is lawfully entitled to give or refuse consent to the treatment in the place of the parent. This

2. Whether the incapable person's condition or well-being is likely to improve, remain the same or deteriorate without the treatment.
3. Whether the benefit the incapable person is expected to obtain from the treatment outweighs the risk of harm to him or her.
4. Whether a less restrictive or less intrusive treatment would be as beneficial as the treatment that is proposed. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 21 (2).

Offence: decision contrary to wishes

84 (1) A person who knowingly contravenes paragraph 1 of subsection 21 (1), paragraph 1 of subsection 42 (1) or paragraph 1 of subsection 59 (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000. 1996, c. 2, Sched. A, s. 84 (1).

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSO 1990, c F.31

Definitions

2 (1) In this Act,

...

"personal information" means recorded information about an identifiable individual, including,

- (a) information relating to the race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation or marital or family status of the individual,
- (b) information relating to the education or the medical, psychiatric, psychological, criminal or employment history of the individual or information relating to financial transactions in which the individual has been involved,
- (c) any identifying number, symbol or other particular assigned to the individual.
- (d) the address, telephone number, fingerprints or blood type of the individual,
- (e) the personal opinions or views of the individual except where they relate to another individual.
- (f) correspondence sent to an institution by the individual that is implicitly or explicitly of a private or confidential nature, and replies to that correspondence that would reveal the contents of the original correspondence,
- (g) the views or opinions of another individual about the individual, and
- (h) the individual's name where it appears with other personal information relating to the individual or where the disclosure of the name would reveal other personal information about the individual; ("renseignements personnels")

Personal information

38 (1) In this section and in section 39,

"personal information" includes information that is not recorded and that is otherwise defined as

“personal information” under this Act. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 38 (1).

Collection of personal information

(2) No person shall collect personal information on behalf of an institution unless the collection is expressly authorized by statute, used for the purposes of law enforcement or necessary to the proper administration of a lawfully authorized activity. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 38 (2).

Manner of collection

39 (1) Personal information shall only be collected by an institution directly from the individual to whom the information relates unless,

- (a) the individual authorizes another manner of collection;
- (b) the personal information may be disclosed to the institution concerned under section 42 or under section 32 of the *Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*;
- (c) the Commissioner has authorized the manner of collection under clause 59 (c);
- (d) the information is in a report from a reporting agency in accordance with the *Consumer Reporting Act*;
- (e) the information is collected for the purpose of determining suitability for an honour or award to recognize outstanding achievement or distinguished service;
- (f) the information is collected for the purpose of the conduct of a proceeding or a possible proceeding before a court or tribunal;
- (g) the information is collected for the purpose of law enforcement; or
- (h) another manner of collection is authorized by or under a statute. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 39 (1).

Notice to individual

(2) Where personal information is collected on behalf of an institution, the head shall, unless notice is waived by the responsible minister, inform the individual to whom the information relates of,

- (a) the legal authority for the collection;
- (b) the principal purpose or purposes for which the personal information is intended to be used; and
- (c) the title, business address and business telephone number of a public official who can answer the individual’s questions about the collection. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 39 (2).

Offences

61 (1) No person shall,

- (a) wilfully disclose personal information in contravention of this Act;
- (b) wilfully maintain a personal information bank that contravenes this Act;
- (b.1) wilfully contravene section 49.8;
- (c) make a request under this Act for access to or correction of personal information under false pretenses;
- (c.1) alter, conceal or destroy a record, or cause any other person to do so, with the intention of

denying a right under this Act to access the record or the information contained in the record;

(d) wilfully obstruct the Commissioner in the performance of his or her functions under this Act;

(e) wilfully make a false statement to, mislead or attempt to mislead the Commissioner in the performance of his or her functions under this Act; or

(f) wilfully fail to comply with an order of the Commissioner. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 61 (1); 2014, c. 13, Sched. 6, s. 2 (1); 2019, c. 7, Sched. 31, s. 8.

Penalty

(2) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 61 (2).

Consent of Attorney General

(3) A prosecution shall not be commenced under clause (1) (c.1), (d), (e) or (f) without the consent of the Attorney General. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31, s. 61 (3); 2014, c. 13, Sched. 6, s. 2 (2).

Personal Health Information Protection Act, 2004, SO 2004, c 3, Sch A

Personal health information

4 (1) In this Act,

“personal health information”, subject to subsections (3) and (4), means identifying information about an individual in oral or recorded form, if the information,

(a) relates to the physical or mental health of the individual, including information that consists of the health history of the individual’s family,

(b) relates to the providing of health care to the individual, including the identification of a person as a provider of health care to the individual,

(c) is a plan of service within the meaning of the *Home Care and Community Services Act, 1994* for the individual,

(d) relates to payments or eligibility for health care, or eligibility for coverage for health care, in respect of the individual,

(e) relates to the donation by the individual of any body part or bodily substance of the individual or is derived from the testing or examination of any such body part or bodily substance,

(f) is the individual’s health number, or

(g) identifies an individual’s substitute decision-maker. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 4 (1); 2007, c. 8, s. 224 (6); 2007, c. 10, Sched. H, s. 2.

Identifying information

(2) In this section,

“identifying information” means information that identifies an individual or for which it is reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 4 (2).

Elements of consent

18 (1) If this Act or any other Act requires the consent of an individual for the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information by a health information custodian, the consent,

- (a) must be a consent of the individual;
- (b) must be knowledgeable;
- (c) must relate to the information; and
- (d) must not be obtained through deception or coercion. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (1).

Implied consent

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a consent to the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information about an individual may be express or implied. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (2).

Exception

(3) A consent to the disclosure of personal health information about an individual must be express, and not implied, if,

- (a) a health information custodian makes the disclosure to a person that is not a health information custodian; or
- (b) a health information custodian makes the disclosure to another health information custodian and the disclosure is not for the purposes of providing health care or assisting in providing health care. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (3).

Same

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to,

- (a) a disclosure pursuant to an implied consent described in subsection 20 (4);
- (b) a disclosure pursuant to clause 32 (1) (b); or
- (c) a prescribed type of disclosure that does not include information about an individual's state of health. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (4).

Knowledgeable consent

(5) A consent to the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information about an individual is knowledgeable if it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe that the individual knows,

- (a) the purposes of the collection, use or disclosure, as the case may be; and
- (b) that the individual may give or withhold consent. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (5).

Notice of purposes

(6) Unless it is not reasonable in the circumstances, it is reasonable to believe that an individual knows the purposes of the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information about the individual by a health information custodian if the custodian posts or makes readily available a notice describing the purposes where it is likely to come to the individual's attention or provides the individual with such a notice. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (6).

Transition

(7) A consent that an individual gives, before the day that subsection (1) comes into force, to a collection, use or disclosure of information that is personal health information is a valid consent if it

meets the requirements of this Act for consent. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 18 (7).

Withdrawal of consent

19 (1) If an individual consents to have a health information custodian collect, use or disclose personal health information about the individual, the individual may withdraw the consent, whether the consent is express or implied, by providing notice to the health information custodian, but the withdrawal of the consent shall not have retroactive effect. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 19 (1).

Conditional consent

(2) If an individual places a condition on his or her consent to have a health information custodian collect, use or disclose personal health information about the individual, the condition is not effective to the extent that it purports to prohibit or restrict any recording of personal health information by a health information custodian that is required by law or by established standards of professional practice or institutional practice. 2004, c. 3, Sched. A, s. 19 (2).

Persons who may consent

23 (1) If this Act or any other Act refers to a consent required of an individual to a collection, use or disclosure by a health information custodian of personal health information about the individual, a person described in one of the following paragraphs may give, withhold or withdraw the consent:

1. If the individual is capable of consenting to the collection, use or disclosure of the information,
 - i. the individual, or
 - ii. if the individual is at least 16 years of age, any person who is capable of consenting, whom the individual has authorized in writing to act on his or her behalf and who, if a natural person, is at least 16 years of age.
2. If the individual is a child who is less than 16 years of age, a parent of the child or a children's aid society or other person who is lawfully entitled to give or refuse consent in the place of the parent unless the information relates to,
 - i. treatment within the meaning of the *Health Care Consent Act, 1996*, about which the child has made a decision on his or her own in accordance with that Act, or
 - ii. counselling in which the child has participated on his or her own under the *Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017*.
3. If the individual is incapable of consenting to the collection, use or disclosure of the information, a person who is authorized under subsection 5 (2), (3) or (4) or section 26 to consent on behalf of the individual.

Incapable individual: persons who may consent

26 (1) If an individual is determined to be incapable of consenting to the collection, use or disclosure of personal health information by a health information custodian, a person described in one of the following paragraphs may, on the individual's behalf and in the place of the individual, give, withhold or withdraw the consent:

Interpretation

Definitions

2 The following definitions apply in this Act.

disclose includes to authorize disclosure. (communiquer)

genetic test means a test that analyzes DNA, RNA or chromosomes for purposes such as the prediction of disease or vertical transmission risks, or monitoring, diagnosis or prognosis. (test génétique)

health care practitioner means a person lawfully entitled under the law of a province to provide health services in the place in which the services are provided by that person. (professionnel de la santé)

Prohibitions

Genetic test

3 (1) It is prohibited for any person to require an individual to undergo a genetic test as a condition of

(a) providing goods or services to that individual;

(b) entering into or continuing a contract or agreement with that individual; or

(c) offering or continuing specific terms or conditions in a contract or agreement with that individual.

Refusal to undergo genetic test

(2) It is prohibited for any person to refuse to engage in an activity described in any of paragraphs (1)

(a) to (c) in respect of an individual on the grounds that the individual has refused to undergo a genetic test.

Disclosure of results

4 (1) It is prohibited for any person to require an individual to disclose the results of a genetic test as a condition of engaging in an activity described in any of paragraphs 3(1)(a) to (c).

Refusal to disclose results

(2) It is prohibited for any person to refuse to engage in an activity described in any of paragraphs 3(1)

(a) to (c) in respect of an individual on the grounds that the individual has refused to disclose the results of a genetic test.

Written consent

5 It is prohibited for any person who is engaged in an activity described in any of paragraphs 3(1)(a) to (c) in respect of an individual to collect, use or disclose the results of a genetic test of the individual without the individual's written consent.

Offences and Punishment

Contravention of sections 3 to 5

7 Every person who contravenes any of sections 3 to 5 is guilty of an offence and is liable

(a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both; or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$300,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both.

Criminal Code, RSC 1985, c C-46

Parties to Offences

Parties to offence

21 (1) Every one is a party to an offence who

(a) actually commits it;

(b) does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding any person to commit it; or

(c) abets any person in committing it.

Common intention

(2) Where two or more persons form an intention in common to carry out an unlawful purpose and to assist each other therein and any one of them, in carrying out the common purpose, commits an offence, each of them who knew or ought to have known that the commission of the offence would be a probable consequence of carrying out the common purpose is a party to that offence.

Person counselling offence

22 (1) Where a person counsels another person to be a party to an offence and that other person is afterwards a party to that offence, the person who counselled is a party to that offence, notwithstanding that the offence was committed in a way different from that which was counselled.

Idem

(2) Every one who counsels another person to be a party to an offence is a party to every offence that the other commits in consequence of the counselling that the person who counselled knew or ought to have known was likely to be committed in consequence of the counselling.

Definition of counsel

(3) For the purposes of this Act, counsel includes procure, solicit or incite.

Offences of negligence — organizations

22.1 In respect of an offence that requires the prosecution to prove negligence, an organization is a

party to the offence if

- (a) acting within the scope of their authority
 - (i) one of its representatives is a party to the offence, or
 - (ii) two or more of its representatives engage in conduct, whether by act or omission, such that, if it had been the conduct of only one representative, that representative would have been a party to the offence; and
- (b) the senior officer who is responsible for the aspect of the organization's activities that is relevant to the offence departs — or the senior officers, collectively, depart — markedly from the standard of care that, in the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to prevent a representative of the organization from being a party to the offence.

Other offences — organizations

22.2 In respect of an offence that requires the prosecution to prove fault — other than negligence — an organization is a party to the offence if, with the intent at least in part to benefit the organization, one of its senior officers

- (a) acting within the scope of their authority, is a party to the offence;
- (b) having the mental state required to be a party to the offence and acting within the scope of their authority, directs the work of other representatives of the organization so that they do the act or make the omission specified in the offence; or
- (c) knowing that a representative of the organization is or is about to be a party to the offence, does not take all reasonable measures to stop them from being a party to the offence.

Accessory after the fact

23 (1) An accessory after the fact to an offence is one who, knowing that a person has been a party to the offence, receives, comforts or assists that person for the purpose of enabling that person to escape.

(2) [Repealed, 2000, c. 12, s. 92]

Where one party cannot be convicted

23.1 For greater certainty, sections 21 to 23 apply in respect of an accused notwithstanding the fact that the person whom the accused aids or abets, counsels or procures or receives, comforts or assists cannot be convicted of the offence.

Assault

265 (1) A person commits an assault when

- (a) without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that other person, directly or indirectly;

...

Consent

(3) For the purposes of this section, no consent is obtained where the complainant submits or does not resist by reason of

- (a) the application of force to the complainant or to a person other than the complainant;
- (b) threats or fear of the application of force to the complainant or to a person other than the complainant;
- (c) fraud; or
- (d) the exercise of authority.

Assault

266 Every one who commits an assault is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Unlawfully causing bodily harm

269 Every one who unlawfully causes bodily harm to any person is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Torture

269.1 (1) Every official, or every person acting at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of an official, who inflicts torture on any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

Definitions

(2) For the purposes of this section,

official means

- (a) a peace officer,
- (b) a public officer,
- (c) a member of the Canadian Forces, or
- (d) any person who may exercise powers, pursuant to a law in force in a foreign state, that would, in Canada, be exercised by a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b), or (c),

whether the person exercises powers in Canada or outside Canada; (fonctionnaire)

torture means any act or omission by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person

- (a) for a purpose including
 - (i) obtaining from the person or from a third person information or a statement,

(ii) punishing the person for an act that the person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, and

(iii) intimidating or coercing the person or a third person, or

(b) for any reason based on discrimination of any kind,

but does not include any act or omission arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions. (torture)

No defence

(3) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject-matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

Fraud

380 (1) Every one who, by deceit, falsehood or other fraudulent means, whether or not it is a false pretence within the meaning of this Act, defrauds the public or any person, whether ascertained or not, of any property, money or valuable security or any service,

(a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, where the subject-matter of the offence is a testamentary instrument or the value of the subject-matter of the offence exceeds five thousand dollars; or

(b) is guilty

(i) of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or

(ii) of an offence punishable on summary conviction,

where the value of the subject-matter of the offence does not exceed five thousand dollars.

Minimum punishment

(1.1) When a person is prosecuted on indictment and convicted of one or more offences referred to in subsection (1), the court that imposes the sentence shall impose a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of two years if the total value of the subject-matter of the offences exceeds one million dollars.

...

Sentencing — aggravating circumstances

380.1 (1) Without limiting the generality of section 718.2, where a court imposes a sentence for an offence referred to in section 380, 382, 382.1 or 400, it shall consider the following as aggravating circumstances:

(a) the magnitude, complexity, duration or degree of planning of the fraud committed was significant;

(b) the offence adversely affected, or had the potential to adversely affect, the stability of the Canadian economy or financial system or any financial market in Canada or investor confidence in such a financial market;

(c) the offence involved a large number of victims;

(c.1) the offence had a significant impact on the victims given their personal circumstances including their age, health and financial situation;

(d) in committing the offence, the offender took advantage of the high regard in which the offender was held in the community;

(e) the offender did not comply with a licensing requirement, or professional standard, that is normally applicable to the activity or conduct that forms the subject-matter of the offence; and

(f) the offender concealed or destroyed records related to the fraud or to the disbursement of the proceeds of the fraud.

Intimidation

423 (1) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do, or to do anything that he or she has a lawful right to abstain from doing,

(a) uses violence or threats of violence to that person or their intimate partner or children, or injures the person's property;

(b) intimidates or attempts to intimidate that person or a relative of that person by threats that, in Canada or elsewhere, violence or other injury will be done to or punishment inflicted on him or her or a relative of his or hers, or that the property of any of them will be damaged;

...

Punishment

(3) Every person who contravenes this section is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than fourteen years.

Vaccine Notice of Liability Employer

Employer: _____

Attn: _____

Re: COVID-19 injections recommended or administered to employees

This is an official and personal Notice of Liability.

As my employer you are not a medical professional and, therefore, you are unlawfully practising medicine by prescribing, recommending, and/or using coercion to insist employees submit to the experimental medical treatment for Covid-19, namely being injected with one of the experimental gene therapies commonly referred to as a “vaccine”.

To begin with, the emergency measures are based on the claim that we are experiencing a "public health emergency." There is no evidence to substantiate this claim. In fact, the evidence indicates that we are experiencing a rate of infection consistent with a normal influenza season.¹

The purported increase in “cases” is a direct consequence of increased testing through the inappropriate use of the PCR instrument to diagnose so-called COVID-19. It has been well established that the PCR test was never designed or intended as a diagnostic tool and is not an acceptable instrument to measure this so-called pandemic. Its inventor, Kary Mullis, has clearly indicated that the PCR testing device was never created to test for coronavirus². Mullis warns that, “the PCR Test can be used to find almost anything, in anybody. If you can amplify one single molecule, then you can find it because that molecule is nearly in every single person.”

In light of this warning, the current PCR test utilization, set at higher amplifications, is producing up to 97% false positives³. Therefore, any imposed emergency measures that are based on PCR testing are unwarranted, unscientific, and quite possibly fraudulent. An international consortium of life science scientists has detected 10 major scientific flaws at the molecular and methodological level in a 3-peer review of the RTPCR test to detect SARS-CoV-2⁴.

In November 2020, a Portuguese court ruled that PCR tests are unreliable.⁵ On December 14, 2020, the WHO admitted the PCR Test has a ‘problem’ at high amplifications as it detects dead cells from old viruses, giving a false positive⁶. Feb 16, 2021, BC Health Officer, Bonnie Henry, admitted PCR tests are unreliable⁷. On April 8, 2021, the Austrian court ruled the PCR was unsuited for COVID testing⁸. On April 8, 2021, a German Court ruled against PCR testing stating, “the test cannot provide any information on whether a person is infected with an active pathogen or not, because the test cannot distinguish between “dead” matter and living matter.”⁹ On May 8, 2021, the Swedish Public Health Agency stopped PCR Testing for the same reason¹⁰. On May 10th, 2021, Manitoba’s Chief Microbiologist and Laboratory Specialist, Dr. Jared Bullard testified under cross examination in a trial before the court of Queen’s Bench in Manitoba, that PCR test results do not verify infectiousness and were never intended to be used to diagnose respiratory illnesses.¹¹

¹ <https://www.bitchute.com/video/nQgq0BxXfZ4f>

² <https://rumble.com/vhu4rz-kary-mullis-inventor-of-the-pcr-test.html>

³ <https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciaa1491/5912603>

⁴ <https://cormandrostentreview.com/report/>

⁵ <https://unitynewsnetwork.co.uk/portuguese-court-rules-pcr-tests-unreliable-quarantines-unlawful-media-blackout/>

⁶ <https://principia-scientific.com/who-finally-admits-covid19-pcr-test-has-a-problem/>

⁷ <https://rumble.com/vhww4d-bc-health-officer-admits-pcr-test-is-unreliable.html>

⁸ <https://greatgameindia.com/austria-court-pcr-test/>

⁹ <https://2020news.de/sensationsurteil-aus-weimar-keine-masken-kein-abstand-keine-tests-mehr-fuer-schueler/>

¹⁰ <https://tapnewswire.com/2021/05/sweden-stops-pcr-tests-as-covid19-diagnosis/>

¹¹ <https://www.jccf.ca/Manitoba-chief-microbiologist-and-laboratory-specialist-56-of-positive-cases-are-not-infectious/>

Based on this compelling and factual information, the emergency use of the COVID-19 experimental injection is not required or recommended.

1. The Nuremberg Code,¹² to which Canada is a signatory, states that it is essential before performing medical experiments on human beings, there is voluntary informed consent. It also confirms, a person involved should have legal capacity to give consent, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him/her to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This requires, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, that there should be made known to him/her the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonable to be expected; and the effects upon his/her health or person which may possibly come from participation in the experiment;
2. All the treatments being marketed as COVID-19 “vaccines”, are still in Phase III clinical trials until 2023,¹³ and hence, qualify as a medical experiment. People taking these treatments are enrolled as test-subjects and are further unaware that the injections are not actual vaccines as they do not contain a virus but instead an experimental gene therapy;
3. None of these treatments have been fully approved; only granted emergency use authorization by the FDA, which Health Canada,^{14 15 16} is using as the basis for approval under the interim-order, therefore, fully informed consent is not possible;
4. Most vaccines are trialed for at least 5-10 years,¹⁷ and COVID-19 treatments have been in trials for one year;
5. No other coronavirus vaccine (i.e., MERS, SARS-1) has been approved for market, due to antibody-dependent enhancement, resulting in severe illness and deaths in animal models;¹⁸
6. Numerous doctors, scientists, and medical experts are issuing dire warnings about the short and long-term effects of COVID-19 injections, including, but not limited to death, blood clots, infertility, miscarriages, Bell’s Palsy, cancer, inflammatory conditions, autoimmune disease, early-onset dementia, convulsions, anaphylaxis, inflammation of the heart¹⁹, and antibody dependent enhancement leading to death; this includes children ages 12-17 years old.²⁰

Dr. Byram Bridle, a pro-vaccine Associate Professor on Viral Immunology at the University of Guelph, gives a terrifying warning of the harms of the experimental treatments in a new peer reviewed scientifically published research study²¹ on COVID-19 shots. The added Spike Protein to the “vaccine” gets into the blood, circulates through the blood in individuals over several days post-vaccination, it accumulates in the tissues such as the spleen, bone marrow, the liver, the adrenal glands, testes, and of great concern, it accumulates high concentrations into the ovaries. Dr. Bridle notes that they “have known for a long time that the Spike Protein is a pathogenic protein, it is a toxin, and can cause damage if it gets into blood circulation.” The study confirms the combination is causing clotting, neurological damage, bleeding, heart problems, etc. There is a high concentration of the Spike Protein getting into breast milk and reports of suckling infants developing bleeding disorders in the gastrointestinal tract. There are further warnings that this injection will render children infertile, and that people who have been vaccinated should NOT donate blood;

¹² https://media.tghn.org/medialibrary/2011/04/BMJ_No_7070_Volume_313_The_Nuremberg_Code.pdf

¹³ <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04368728?term=NCT04368728&draw=2&rank=1>

¹⁴ <https://action4canada.com/wp-content/uploads/Summary-Basis-of-Decision-COVID-19-Vaccine-Moderna-Health-Canada.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/covid19-industry/drugs-vaccines-treatments/authorization/applications.html>

¹⁶ <https://www.pfizer.com/news/hot-topics/the-facts-about-pfizer-and-biontech-s-covid-19-vaccine>

¹⁷ <https://hillnotes.ca/2020/06/23/covid-19-vaccine-research-and-development/>

¹⁸ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21645515.2016.1177688>

¹⁹ <https://www.nbcconnecticut.com/news/coronavirus/connecticut-confirms-at-least-18-cases-of-apparent-heart-problems-in-young-people-after-covid-19-vaccination/2494534/>

²⁰ <https://childrenshealthdefense.org/defender/vaers-data-reports-injuries-12-to-17-year-olds-more-than-triple/>

²¹ <https://omny.fm/shows/on-point-with-alex-pierson/new-peer-reviewed-study-on-covid-19-vaccines-sugg>

7. Minors are at nearly zero percent risk of contracting or transmitting this respiratory illness and are, instead, buffers which help others build their immune system. The overall survival rate of minors is 99.997%.²² In spite of these facts, the government is pushing the experimental treatment with the tragic outcome of a high incidence of injury and death;
8. According to Health Canada's Summary Basis of Decision, updated May 20, 2021, the trials have not proven that the COVID-19 treatments prevent infection or transmission. The Summary also reports that both Moderna and Pfizer identified that there are six areas of missing (limited/no clinical data) information: "use in paediatric (age 0-18)", "use in pregnant and breastfeeding women", "long-term safety", "long-term efficacy" including "real-world use", "safety and immunogenicity in subjects with immune-suppression", and concomitant administration of non-COVID vaccines."

Under the Risk Management plan section of the Summary Basis of Decision,²³ it includes a statement based on clinical and non-clinical studies that "one important potential risk was identified being vaccine-associated enhanced disease, including VAERD (vaccine-associated enhanced respiratory disease)." In other words, the shot increases the risk of disease and side-effects, and weakens immunity toward future SARS related illness.

The report specifically states, "the possibility of vaccine-induced disease enhancement after vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 has been flagged as a potential safety concern that requires particular attention by the scientific community, including The World Health Organization (WHO), the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and the International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities (ICMRA)²⁴,"

9. As reported in the United States to the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS), there have been more deaths from the COVID-19 injections in five months (Dec. 2020 – May 2021) than deaths recorded in the last 23 years from all vaccines combined²⁵.

It is further reported that only one percent of vaccine injuries are reported to VAERS,²⁶ compounded by several months delay in uploading the adverse events to the VAERS database²⁷.

On May 21, 2021, VAERS data release (in the USA alone) showed 262,521 reports of adverse events following COVID-19 injections, including 4,406 deaths and 21,537 serious injuries, between December 14, 2020, and May 21, 2021, and that adverse injury reports among 12-17-year old's more than tripled in one week²⁸.

Dr. McCullough, a highly cited Covid doctor, came to the stunning conclusion that the government was "...scrubbing unprecedented numbers of injection-related-deaths." He further added, "...a typical new drug at about five deaths, unexplained deaths, we get a black-box warning, your listeners would see it on TV, saying it may cause death. And then at about 50 deaths it's pulled off the market²⁹,"

10. Canada's Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) is a passive reporting system and is not widely promoted to the public, hence, many adverse events are going unreported;
11. **Safe and effective treatments and preventive measures exist for COVID-19, apart from the experimental shots, yet the government is prohibiting their use.**^{30 31}

²² <https://online.anyflip.com/inblw/ufbs/mobile/index.html?s=08>

²³ <https://action4canada.com/wp-content/uploads/Summary-Basis-of-Decision-COVID-19-Vaccine-Moderna-Health-Canada.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14760584.2020.1800463>

²⁵ <https://vaccineimpact.com/2021/cdc-death-toll-following-experimental-covid-injections-now-at-4863-more-than-23-previous-years-of-recorded-vaccine-deaths-according-to-vaers/>

²⁶ https://www.lewrockwell.com/2019/10/no_author/harvard-medical-school-professors-uncover-a-hard-to-swallow-truth-about-vaccines/

²⁷ <http://vaxoutcomes.com/thelatestreport/>

²⁸ <https://childrenshealthdefense.org/defender/vaers-data-reports-injuries-12-to-17-year-olds-more-than-triple/>

²⁹ <https://leohohmann.com/2021/04/30/highly-cited-covid-doctor-comes-to-stunning-conclusion-govt-scrubbing-unprecedented-numbers-of-injection-related-deaths/>

³⁰ <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/study-finds-84-fewer-hospitalizations-for-patients-treated-with-controversial-drug-hydroxychloroquine?>

³¹ <https://alethonews.com/2021/05/26/five-recently-published-randomized-controlled-trials-confirm-major-statistically-significant-benefits-of-ivermectin-against-covid-19/>

Under the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada*³², a crime against humanity means, among other things, murder, any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population or any identifiable group and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, constitutes a crime against humanity according to customary international law, conventional international law, or by virtue of its being criminal according to the general principles of law are recognized by the community of nations, whether or not it constitutes a contravention of the law in force at the time and in the place of its commission. The *Act* also confirms that every person who conspires or attempts to commit, **is an accessory after the fact**, in relation to, or councils in relation to, a crime against humanity, is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

Under sections 265 and 266 of the Criminal Code of Canada,³³ a person commits an assault when, without the consent of another person, he applies force intentionally to that other person, directly or indirectly. Everyone who commits an assault is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or an offence punishable on summary conviction.

It is a further violation of the Canadian Criminal Code,³⁴ to endanger the life of another person. Sections 216, 217, 217.1 and 221.

Duty of persons undertaking acts dangerous to life

Sec. 216: Everyone who undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to another person or to do any other lawful act that may endanger the life of another person is, except in cases of necessity, under a legal duty to have and to use reasonable knowledge, skill and care in so doing.

R.S., c. C-34, s. 198

Duty of persons undertaking acts

Sec. 217: Everyone who undertakes to do an act is under a legal duty to do it if an omission to do the act is or may be dangerous to life.

Duty of persons directing work

Sec. 217.1: Everyone who undertakes, or has the authority, to direct how another person does work or performs a task is under a legal duty to take reasonable steps to prevent bodily harm to that person, or any other person, arising from that work or task.

Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence

Sec. 221: Every person who by criminal negligence causes bodily harm to another person is guilty of
(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or,
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Domestically, in the seminal decision of *Hopp v Lepp*, [1980] 2 SCR 192,³⁵ the Supreme Court of Canada determined that cases of non-disclosure of risks and medical information fall under the law of negligence. *Hopp* also clarified the standard of informed consent and held that, even if a certain risk is only a slight possibility which ordinarily would not be disclosed, but which carries serious consequences, such as paralysis or death, the material risk must be revealed to the patient.

The duty of disclosure for informed consent is rooted in an individual's right to bodily integrity and respect for patient autonomy. In other words, a patient has the right to understand the consequences of medical treatment regardless of whether those consequences are deemed improbable, and have determined that, although medical opinion can be divided as to the level of disclosure required, the standard is simple, "A Reasonable Person Would Want to Know the Serious Risks, Even if Remote." *Hopp v Lepp*, supra; *Bryan v Hicks*, 1995 CanLII 172 (BCCA); *British Columbia Women's Hospital Center*, 2013 SCC 30.³⁶

³² <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-45.9/page-1.html>

³³ <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-57.html#docCont>

³⁴ <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-51.html#docCont>

³⁵ <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/2553/index.do>

³⁶ <https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/2013/2013scc30/2013scc30.html?resultIndex=1>

Vaccination is voluntary in Canada. The federal and provincial governments have made it clear that getting the COVID-19 injections will not be mandatory. Employers are infringing on human rights and putting themselves personally at risk of a civil lawsuit for damages, and potential imprisonment, by attempting to impose this experimental medical treatment upon their employees. Canadian law has long recognized that individuals have the right to control what happens to their bodies.

The citizens of Canada are protected under the medical and legal ethics of express informed consent, and are entitled to the full protections guaranteed under:

- **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms³⁷ (1982) Section 2a, 2b, 7, 8, 9, 15.**
- **Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights³⁸ (2005)**
- **Nuremberg Code³⁹ (1947)**
- **Helsinki Declaration⁴⁰ (1964, Revised 2013) Article 25, 26**

According to top constitutional lawyer, Rocco Galati, “both government and private businesses cannot impose mandatory vaccinations...mandatory vaccination in all employment context would be unconstitutional and/or illegal and unenforceable.”⁴¹

There is no legislation that allows an employer to terminate an employee for not getting a COVID-19 shot. If an employer does so, they are inviting a wrongful dismissal claim, as well as a claim for a human rights code violation⁴². For those employees who are influenced, pressured or coerced by their employer to have the COVID-19 shot, and suffer any adverse consequences as a result of the injection, the employer, and its directors, officers, and those in positions carrying out these measures on behalf of the employer, will be opening themselves up to personal civil liability, and potential personal criminal liability, under the Nuremberg Code, the Criminal Code of Canada, and the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada*, all referenced above.

In conclusion, administration of vaccines is defined as a “medical procedure”. In what other medical context could non-doctors and non-pharmacists prescribe, promote and help distribute pharmaceutical drugs? This is unauthorized practice of medicine.

Therefore, I hereby notify you that I will hold you personally liable for any financial injury and/or loss of my personal income and my ability to provide food and shelter for my family if you use coercion or discrimination against me based on my decision not to participate in the COVID-19 experimental treatments.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Source: Action4Canada.com

³⁷ <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html>

³⁸ <https://en.unesco.org/themes/ethics-science-and-technology/bioethics-and-human-rights>

³⁹ <http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/nuremberg>

⁴⁰ <https://www.wma.net/what-we-do/medical-ethics/declaration-of-helsinki/>

⁴¹ <https://www.constitutionalrightscentre.ca/employee-rights-the-covid-19-vaccine/>

⁴² <https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/en/about-human-rights/what-discrimination>

Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act, 2020

ONTARIO REGULATION 364/20

formerly under Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

RULES FOR AREAS IN STAGE 3

Consolidation Period: From November 27, 2020 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: 687/20.

Legislative History: 415/20, 428/20, 453/20, 456/20, 501/20, 519/20, 529/20, 530/20, 531/20, 546/20, 574/20, 579/20, 588/20, 642/20, 655/20, 687/20.

This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.

Terms of Order

1. The terms of this Order are set out in Schedules 1, 2 and 3.
2. REVOKED: O. Reg. 574/20, s. 1.

Application

3. (1) This Order applies to the areas listed in Schedule 3 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Stages of Reopening). O. Reg. 364/20, s. 3.

(2) This Order applies throughout the Green Zone, the Yellow Zone and the Orange Zone. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 1.

(3) Despite subsection (2),

- (a) if this Order specifies that a particular requirement, condition, rule or other restriction applies in the Yellow Zone only, then the requirement, condition, rule or other restriction does not apply in the Green Zone or the Orange Zone;
- (b) if this Order specifies that a particular requirement, condition, rule or other restriction applies in the Orange Zone only, then the requirement, condition, rule or other restriction does not apply in the Green Zone or the Yellow Zone; and
- (c) if this Order specifies that a particular requirement, condition, rule or other restriction applies in both the Yellow Zone and the Orange Zone, then the requirement, condition, rule or other restriction does not apply in the Green Zone. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 1.

Green Zone

3.1 In this Order, a reference to the Green Zone is a reference to all areas listed as being in the Green Zone of Stage 3 in section 1 of Schedule 3 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Stages of Reopening) made under the Act. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 2.

Yellow Zone

3.2 In this Order, a reference to the Yellow Zone is a reference to all areas listed as being in the Yellow Zone of Stage 3 in section 2 of Schedule 3 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Stages of Reopening) made under the Act. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 2.

Orange Zone

3.3 In this Order, a reference to the Orange Zone is a reference to all areas listed as being in the Orange Zone of Stage 3 in section 3 of Schedule 3 to Ontario Regulation 363/20 (Stages of Reopening) made under the Act. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 2.

Indoor vs. outdoor

4. (1) The outdoor capacity limits set out in this Order apply to a business, place, event or gathering if the people attending it are only permitted to access an indoor area,

- (a) to use a washroom;
- (b) to access an outdoor area that can only be accessed through an indoor route; or
- (c) as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety.

(2) The indoor capacity limits set out in this Order apply to a business, place, event or gathering if the business, place, event or gathering is fully or partially indoors.

(3) An indoor event or gathering cannot be combined with an outdoor event or gathering so as to increase the applicable limit on the number of people at the event or gathering.

Safety plan

5. (1) A person who is required under this Order to prepare and make available a safety plan in accordance with this section, or to ensure that one is prepared and made available, shall comply with the requirement no later than seven days after the requirement first applies to the person. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 3.

(2) The safety plan shall describe the measures and procedures which have been implemented or will be implemented in the business, place, facility or establishment to reduce the transmission risk of COVID-19. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 3.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2), the safety plan shall describe how the requirements of this Order will be implemented in the location including by screening, physical distancing, masks or face coverings, cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and objects, and the wearing of personal protective equipment. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 3.

(4) The safety plan shall be in writing and shall be made available to any person for review on request. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 3.

(5) The person responsible for the business, place, facility or establishment shall ensure that a copy of the safety plan is posted in a conspicuous place where it is most likely to come to the attention of individuals working in or attending the location. O. Reg. 642/20, s. 3.

SCHEDULE 1 BUSINESSES AND PLACES

Closures

1. (1) Each person responsible for a business or place, or part of a business or place, that is required to be closed by Schedule 2 shall ensure that the business or place, or part of the business or place, is closed in accordance with that Schedule.

(2) Each person responsible for a business or place, or part of a business or place, that Schedule 2 describes as being permitted to open if certain conditions set out in that Schedule are met shall ensure that the business or place, or part of the business or place, either meets those conditions or is closed.

(3) Each person responsible for a business or place, or part of a business or place, that does not comply with sections 2 to 6 of this Schedule shall ensure that it is closed.

(4) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), temporary access to a business or place, or part of a business or place, that is required to be closed by Schedule 2 is authorized, unless otherwise prohibited by any applicable law, for the purposes of,

- (a) performing work at the business or place in order to comply with any applicable law;
- (b) preparing the business or place to be reopened;
- (c) allowing for inspections, maintenance or repairs to be carried out at the business or place;
- (d) allowing for security services to be provided at the business or place; and
- (e) attending at the business or place temporarily,
 - (i) to deal with other critical matters relating to the closure of the business or place, if the critical matters cannot be attended to remotely, or
 - (ii) to access materials, goods or supplies that may be necessary for the business or place to be operated remotely.

(5) Nothing in this Order precludes a business or organization from operating remotely for the purpose of,

- (a) providing goods by mail or other forms of delivery, or making goods available for pick-up; and
- (b) providing services online, by telephone or other remote means.

General compliance

2. (1) The person responsible for a business or organization that is open shall ensure that the business or organization operates in accordance with all applicable laws, including the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the regulations made under it.

(2) The person responsible for a business or organization that is open shall operate the business or organization in compliance with the advice, recommendations and instructions of public health officials, including any advice, recommendations or instructions on physical distancing, cleaning or disinfecting.

(3) The person responsible for a business or organization that is open shall operate the business or organization in compliance with the advice, recommendations and instructions issued by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health on screening individuals.

(4) The person responsible for a business or organization that is open shall ensure that any person in the indoor area of the premises of the business or organization, or in a vehicle that is operating as part of the business or organization, wears a mask

or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin during any period when they are in the indoor area unless the person in the indoor area,

- (a) is a child who is younger than two years of age;
- (b) is attending a school or private school within the meaning of the *Education Act* that is operated in accordance with a return to school direction issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health;
- (c) is attending a child care program at a place that is in compliance with the child care re-opening guidance issued by the Ministry of Education;
- (d) is receiving residential services and supports in a residence listed in the definition of "residential services and supports" in subsection 4 (2) of the *Services and Supports to Promote the Social Inclusion of Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act, 2008*;
- (e) is in a correctional institution or in a custody and detention program for young persons in conflict with the law;
- (f) is performing or rehearsing in a film or television production or in a concert, artistic event, theatrical performance or other performance;
- (g) has a medical condition that inhibits their ability to wear a mask or face covering;
- (h) is unable to put on or remove their mask or face covering without the assistance of another person;
- (i) needs to temporarily remove their mask or face covering while in the indoor area,
 - (i) to receive services that require the removal of their mask or face covering,
 - (ii) to engage in an athletic or fitness activity,
 - (iii) to consume food or drink, or
 - (iv) as may be necessary for the purposes of health and safety;
- (j) is being accommodated in accordance with the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005*;
- (k) is being reasonably accommodated in accordance with the *Human Rights Code*; or
- (l) performs work for the business or organization, is in an area that is not accessible to members of the public and is able to maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person while in the indoor area.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply with respect to premises that are used as a dwelling if the person responsible for the business or organization ensures that persons in the premises who are not entitled to an exception set out in subsection (4) wear a mask or face covering in a manner that covers their mouth, nose and chin in any common areas of the premises in which persons are unable to maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from other persons.

(6) For greater certainty, it is not necessary for a person to present evidence to the person responsible for a business or place that they are entitled to any of the exceptions set out in subsection (4).

(7) A person shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment that provides protection of the person's eyes, nose and mouth if, in the course of providing services, the person,

- (a) is required to come within 2 metres of another person who is not wearing a mask or face covering in a manner that covers that person's mouth, nose and chin during any period when that person is in an indoor area; and
- (b) is not separated by plexiglass or some other impermeable barrier from a person described in clause (a).

Capacity limits for businesses or facilities open to the public

3. (1) The person responsible for a place of business or facility that is open to the public shall limit the number of persons in the place of business or facility so that every member of the public is able to maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the business or facility, except where Schedule 2 allows persons to be closer together.

(2) For greater certainty, subsection (1) does not require persons who are in compliance with public health guidance on households to maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from each other while in a place of business or facility.

Meeting or event space

4. (1) The person responsible for a business or place that is open may only rent out meeting or event space if the total number of members of the public permitted to be in all of the rentable meeting or event space in the business or place at any one time is limited to the number that can maintain a physical distance of at least two metres from every other person in the business or place, and in any event is not permitted to exceed,

- (a) 50 persons, if the meeting or event is indoors; or
- (b) 100 persons, if the meeting or event is outdoors.



Français

Trespass to Property Act

R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER T.21

Consolidation Period: From September 1, 2016 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: 2016, c. 8, Sched. 6.

Legislative History: [+]

Definitions

1 (1) In this Act,

“occupier” includes,

- (a) a person who is in physical possession of premises, or
- (b) a person who has responsibility for and control over the condition of premises or the activities there carried on, or control over persons allowed to enter the premises,

even if there is more than one occupier of the same premises; (“occupant”)

“premises” means lands and structures, or either of them, and includes,

- (a) water,
- (b) ships and vessels,

- (c) trailers and portable structures designed or used for residence, business or shelter,
- (d) trains, railway cars, vehicles and aircraft, except while in operation. (“lieux”) R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 1 (1).

School boards

(2) A school board has all the rights and duties of an occupier in respect of its school sites as defined in the *Education Act*. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 1 (2).

Trespass an offence

2 (1) Every person who is not acting under a right or authority conferred by law and who,

(a) without the express permission of the occupier, the proof of which rests on the defendant,

(i) enters on premises when entry is prohibited under this Act, or

(ii) engages in an activity on premises when the activity is prohibited under this Act; or

(b) does not leave the premises immediately after he or she is directed to do so by the occupier of the premises or a person authorized by the occupier,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 2 (1); 2016, c. 8, Sched. 6, s. 1.

Colour of right as a defence

(2) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) in respect of premises that is land that the person charged reasonably believed that he or she had title to or an interest in the land that entitled him or her to do the act complained of. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 2 (2).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y) [+]

Prohibition of entry

3 (1) Entry on premises may be prohibited by notice to that effect and entry is prohibited without any notice on premises,

- (a) that is a garden, field or other land that is under cultivation, including a lawn, orchard, vineyard and premises on which trees have been planted and have not attained an average height of more than two metres and woodlots on land used primarily for agricultural purposes; or
- (b) that is enclosed in a manner that indicates the occupier's intention to keep persons off the premises or to keep animals on the premises. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 3 (1).

Implied permission to use approach to door

(2) There is a presumption that access for lawful purposes to the door of a building on premises by a means apparently provided and used for the purpose of access is not prohibited. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 3 (2).

Limited permission

4 (1) Where notice is given that one or more particular activities are permitted, all other activities and entry for the purpose are prohibited and any additional notice that entry is prohibited or a particular activity is prohibited on the same premises shall be construed to be for greater certainty only. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 4 (1).

Limited prohibition

(2) Where entry on premises is not prohibited under section 3 or by notice that one or more particular activities are permitted under subsection (1), and notice is given that a particular activity is prohibited, that activity and entry for the purpose is prohibited and all other activities and entry for the purpose are not prohibited. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 4 (2).

Method of giving notice

5 (1) A notice under this Act may be given,

- (a) orally or in writing;
- (b) by means of signs posted so that a sign is clearly visible in daylight under normal conditions from the approach to each ordinary point of access to the premises to which it applies; or
- (c) by means of the marking system set out in section 7. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 5 (1).

Substantial compliance

(2) Substantial compliance with clause (1) (b) or (c) is sufficient notice. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 5 (2).

Form of sign

6 (1) A sign naming an activity or showing a graphic representation of an activity is sufficient for the purpose of giving notice that the activity is permitted. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 6 (1).

Idem

(2) A sign naming an activity with an oblique line drawn through the name or showing a graphic representation of an activity with an oblique line drawn through the representation is sufficient for the purpose of giving notice that the activity is prohibited. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 6 (2).

Red markings

7 (1) Red markings made and posted in accordance with subsections (3) and (4) are sufficient for the purpose of giving notice that entry on the premises is prohibited. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 7 (1).

Yellow markings

(2) Yellow markings made and posted in accordance with subsections (3) and (4) are sufficient for the purpose of giving notice that entry is prohibited except for the purpose of certain activities and shall be deemed to be notice of the activities permitted. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 7 (2).

Size

(3) A marking under this section shall be of such a size that a circle ten centimetres in diameter can be contained wholly within it. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 7 (3).

Posting

(4) Markings under this section shall be so placed that a marking is clearly visible in daylight under normal conditions from the approach to each ordinary point of access to the premises to which it applies. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 7 (4).

Notice applicable to part of premises

8 A notice or permission under this Act may be given in respect of any part of the premises of an occupier. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 8.

Arrest without warrant on premises

9 (1) A police officer, or the occupier of premises, or a person authorized by the occupier may arrest without warrant any person he or she believes on reasonable and probable grounds to be on the premises in contravention of section 2. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (1).

Delivery to police officer

(2) Where the person who makes an arrest under subsection (1) is not a police officer, he or she shall promptly call for the assistance of a police officer and give the person arrested into the custody of the police officer. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (2).

Deemed arrest

(3) A police officer to whom the custody of a person is given under subsection (2) shall be deemed to have arrested the person for the purposes of the provisions of the *Provincial Offences Act* applying to his or her release or continued detention and bail. R.S.O. 1990, c. T.21, s. 9 (3).

Arrest without warrant off premises

IMPORTANT VACCINE FACTS

- This is an Experimental Gene Altering Technology treatment
- Experimental trial is not over until 2023
- YOU are the volunteer experimental subject
- You can still catch, transmit and spread Covid-19
- You can still suffer from symptoms; mild, medium, severe & death
- Have you weighed the negative risks of the experimental technology by researching the negative side effects reported on the VAERS or AEFI or MRNA websites
- The experimental gene altering technology treatment was not tested on animals; you are the animal
- All 34 previous MRNA gene altering technology experiments failed in the previous 20 years in the animal studies (immediately following and up to several months after receiving the doses & usually after being exposed to a/the wild virus)
- If you experience a negative effect from the MRNA experimental gene altering technology, there may be no treatment to correct the effect as this is a gene altering therapy. There are no returns nor refunds nor reversals for what may happen to you
- Your health, life or death insurance company may not cover you if you suffer negative effects or death by taking part as a volunteer in the experimental trials; please contact your insurance provider
- This experimental gene altering technology treatment has NOT been approved by the FDA as it has not completed the experimental phases of the trial which is to end in 2023
- Vaccine manufacturers have absolute immunity from any liability side effects you may suffer from by consenting to be a volunteer in the experimental trials
- The only benefit you may receive is a 95% chance of suffering only mild symptoms from the virus (the virus itself has affected only 1.4% of the population as per the PCR cases, and 99.9% of those cases survived and over 95% survived without treatment)

Important Websites for Research!

Canada Health Alliance – canadahealthalliance.org

Canadian Frontline Nurses – canadianfrontlinenurses.ca

Global Frontline Nurses – globalfrontlinenurses.com

Covid 19 Critical Care – covid19criticalcare.com

World Doctors Alliance – worlddoctorsalliance.com

America's Frontline Doctors – americasfrontlinedoctors.com

Mask Studies – Recent to oldest.....The consensus, more damage than good

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/masks-can-be-detrimental-to-babies-speech-and-language-development1/>

<https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-124394/v2>

<https://headachejournal.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/head.14038>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7680614/>

<https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M20-6817>

<https://pdmj.org/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7598570/>

<https://www.sott.net/article/442455-German-Neurologist-Warns-Against-Wearing-Facemasks-Oxygen-Deprivation-Causes-Permanent-Neurological-Damage>

<https://eurjmedres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40001-020-00430-5>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7417296/>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00392-020-01704-y>

[https://pdmj.org/papers/masks are neither effective nor safe/index.html](https://pdmj.org/papers/masks%20are%20neither%20effective%20nor%20safe/index.html)

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.06.16.20133207v1>

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00266-020-01833-9>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306987720317126?via%3Dihub>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

<https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M20-1342>

<http://www.upmc-biosecurity.org/website/resources/publications/2006/2006-09-15-diseasemitigationcontrolpandemicflu.html>

Here are 30 studies from various medical journals showing that lockdowns do not work.

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/eci.13484>
2. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.07.22.20160341v3>
3. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/eclinm/article/PIIS2589-5370\(20\)30208-X/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/eclinm/article/PIIS2589-5370(20)30208-X/fulltext)
4. https://advance.sagepub.com/articles/preprint/Comment_on_Dehning_et_al_Science_15_May_2020_eabb9789_Inferred_change_points_in_the_spread_of_COVID-19_reveals_the_effectiveness_of_interventions_/12362645
5. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.02090.pdf>
6. <https://www.datascienceassn.org/sites/default/files/Illusory%20Effects%20of%20Non-pharmaceutical%20Interventions%20on%20COVID19%20in%20Europe.pdf>
7. <https://www.timesofisrael.com/the-end-of-exponential-growth-the-decline-in-the-spread-of-coronavirus/>
8. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.05.01.20088260v2>
9. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.24.20078717v1>
10. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.09.26.20202267v1>
11. <https://www.nicholaslewis.org/did-lockdowns-really-save-3-million-covid-19-deaths-as-flaxman-et-al-claim/>
12. <https://www.bmj.com/content/371/bmj.m3588>
13. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.03.30.20047860v3>
14. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2652751/>
15. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3607803
16. <https://imgcdn.larepublica.co/cms/2020/05/21180548/JP-Morgan.pdf>
17. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2768086>
18. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.10.09.20210146v3>
19. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3665588
20. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27719>
21. <https://www.bmj.com/content/370/bmj.m3543>
22. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.01.20222315v1>
23. <https://pandata.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Exploring-inter-country-variation.pdf>
24. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2029717>

25. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.04.20168112v1#:~:text=The%20seroprevalence%20of%20COVID%2D19,care%20workers%20in%20Niger%20State>
26. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2020.604339/full>
27. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00779954.2020.1844786?journalCode=rnzp20>
28. <http://www.upmc-biosecurity.org/website/resources/publications/2006/2006-09-15-diseasemitigationcontrolpandemicflu.html>
29. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.12.25.20248853v1>
30. <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.12.28.20248936v1>

Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPI) for Lockdown Actions

1. PPE (hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, face masks)
2. Environmental Measures (surface/object cleaning, ultra-violet light, increased ventilation, modifying humidity)
3. Social Distancing (contact tracing, isolation of the sick, quarantine of the exposed, school measures/closures, workplace closures/measures, avoiding crowding)
4. Travel -related Measures (travel advice, entry & exit screening, internal travel existence, border closure)



**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE FOR PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL OR MEDICAL CONDITIONS
THAT PREVENT THE USE OF A NON-MEDICAL MASK OR FACE COVERING
FOR CIVIL AVIATION**

The holder of this medical certificate is unable to wear a non-medical mask or face covering due to a medical or physical condition. This condition is not related to COVID-19 or any other infectious condition.

This form may only be signed by a healthcare provider who is a physician, nurse practitioner, dentist, or physician assistant.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER INFORMATION	
Surname	
Given Name(s)	
Date of Birth (yyyy-mm-dd)	
HEALTHCARE PROVIDER INFORMATION	
Healthcare Provider Full Name	
Healthcare Provider License Number	Healthcare Provider Telephone Number (999-999-9999)
<hr/> Signature of Healthcare Provider	<hr/> Date (yyyy-mm-dd)

What To Do If You Get A Ticket

Bylaw and other enforcement agencies may not lawfully issue fines for violations of laws and bylaws which are themselves illegal. Many fines have already been thrown out of court as unconstitutional.

In Ontario, the courts have been backlogged for 9 years and currently have more than 400,000 unheard claims. They only have 18 months to hear any claim in court so the odds of any of these ReOpening Ontario Act tickets being heard is very unlikely.

If you receive a "blue" ticket, file it to court within 30 days like you would a parking ticket.

If you get a summons to court (yellow), send both an email and registered mail to your local court house requesting disclosure as well as a pre-trial meeting. (we can provide a template) They must give you these two things before they can proceed in court.

DO NOT PAY FINES, FIGHT THEM.

Contact the Justice Center for Constitutional Freedoms (JCCF). They can advise and defend you at no cost. Or contact Rebel News. They also have a team of lawyers dedicated to fighting lockdown fines at no cost.

Contact JCCF

<https://www.jccf.ca/contact-information/>

Contact Rebel News

[https://www.rebelnews.com/fight the fines canada](https://www.rebelnews.com/fight_the_fines_canada)

Additional Support

JOIN [WeAreAllEssential.ca](https://www.WeAreAllEssential.ca) as a member for additional training and support to confidently open your business with the support of over 900 businesses and growing exponentially.

You can join privately or publicly. The key is to join so that we can help empower you and help you organize with other businesses locally. United Non-Compliance is KEY. We are coordinating mass re-opening dates in the coming weeks. You do not want to miss out. Strength in numbers!

Once you've registered and your account is approved (less than 24hr), login to your account here: www.WeAreAllEssential.ca/account to access more videos and support docs.

Create a telegram account if you do not already have one. Install this free app on your phone and on your computer too. Inside of your user account, you will see a link to join our private network chat on telegram which is incredible for day-to-day support.

Inside of your user account, you will also see a link to join our network zoom calls. Install zoom software on your computer and click link. (Software available here www.zoom.us) We meet to strategize and support face-to-face on Mondays at 5pm EST and Wednesdays at 9pm EST.

1. Will you please educate me on Section 1 of the Police services Act? (police oath to protect our Human Rights)
2. How confident are you in your indemnity insurance? You know you can be sued personally and held criminally responsible for not upholding Section 1 of the Police Services Act? Typically insurance companies will not cover your legal expenses or damages when you are breaking the law (PSA, section 1)
3. I do not answer questions.
4. Am I being Detained?
5. I will not talk to you without my lawyer present.
6. I will not talk to you without immunity.
7. I will not let you in without a warrant.
8. I now assert my right to remain silent.

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