

ACTION4CANADA

Protecting Faith, Family and Freedom

Notice of Liability:

COVID-19 Testing



How to Serve the Notice of Liability

- Print two copies of the Notice of Liability.
- Fill in the name of the person you are serving it to in the space provided at the top of the first page - on both copies.
- Sign your name and fill in the date in the space provided on the last page - on both copies.
- Keep one copy of the Notice for your records.
- Give the second copy to the person you are serving it to. If they choose not to accept it, then leave it on the floor at their feet.
- If you are serving the Notice in person, be sure to video record yourself serving it (or audio record if video is not possible).
- **If sending by mail, you must use registered mail as that provides proof of delivery.**

Keep all information (eg. Liability Notice copy, video, mailing proof etc.) in a safe place for future use.

NOTE: You do not need a lawyer to serve a Notice of Liability and you do not need consent, or the signature of the person you are serving it to.

*Disclaimer: **Action4Canada** accepts no responsibility or liability for any harms or losses that occur as result of serving a notice of liability. If you do not agree to these terms, then please do not use this notice. We do not make any representations or warranties about the potential consequences of serving a Notice of Liability. This information is not intended as legal or health advice.*

Notice of Liability COVID-19 Testing

Attn: _____

Re: Any COVID-19 testing forcibly required, mandated or administered to Canadian citizens, including children, by the government, appointed officials, employers, educators, and the like.

This is an official and personal Notice of Liability.

You are unlawfully practicing medicine by prescribing, recommending, and/or using coercion to insist I submit to testing for COVID-19, such as but not limited to PCR testing, rapid tests¹, blood tests, or any medical intervention to determine any communicable disease known through proof of a genome report.

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 season².

The purported increase in “cases” is a direct consequence of increased testing through the inappropriate use of the PCR instrument to diagnose alleged 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 alleged pandemic. Its inventor, Kary Mullis, has clearly indicated that the PCR testing device was never created to test for coronavirus³. 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.”*

Despite this warning, the current PCR test utilization, set at higher amplifications (+35), is producing up to 97% false positives⁴. 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-2⁵.

In 1986, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in E. (Mrs.) v. Eve, 1986 CanLII 36 (SCC), [1986] 2 S.C.R. 388⁶, that forced medical testing violates the inviolability of the body and is unlawful. The Court upheld this ruling in Engel v. Salyn 1993 CanLII 152 (SCC), [1993] 1 SCR 306⁷.

In November 2020, a Portuguese court ruled that PCR tests are unreliable⁸.

On November 20, 2020 a study from Wuhan, of nearly 10 million residents, revealed that the detection of asymptomatic positive cases was very low and there was no evidence of transmission from asymptomatic people. A nucleic acid test was used rather than the unreliable PCR testing⁹.

1 <https://action4canada.com/wp-content/uploads/liability-notice-antigen-test.pdf>

2 <https://www.bitchute.com/video/nOgq0BxXfZ4f>

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

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

5 <https://cormandrostereview.com/report/>

6 <https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/1986/1986canlii36/1986canlii36.html?searchUrlHash=AAAAAQAWRS4gKE1ycy4pIHYYuIEV2ZSwgMTk4NgAAAAAB&resultIndex=1>

7 <https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/1993/1993canlii152/1993canlii152.html?searchUrlHash=AAAAAQARYm9keSAvcyBpbmZpb2xhdGUAAAAAAQ&resultIndex=1>

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

9 <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-020-19802-w>

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 positive¹⁰.

Feb 16, 2021, BC Health Officer, Bonnie Henry, admitted PCR tests are unreliable¹¹.

On April 8, 2021, the Austrian court ruled the PCR was unsuited for COVID testing¹².

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.”***¹³

On May 8, 2021, the Swedish Public Health Agency stopped PCR Testing for the same reason¹⁴.

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 illnesses¹⁵.

On July 21, 2021 - Innova Medical Group Recalled Unauthorized SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Rapid Qualitative Test with Risk of False Test Results. The FDA has identified this as a Class I recall, the most serious type of recall. Use of these devices may cause serious injuries or death¹⁶.

On July 21, 2021 the CDC sent out a “Lab Alert revoking the emergency use authorization to RT-PCR for COVID-19 testing and encourages laboratories to adopt a multiplexed method that can facilitate detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses”¹⁷.

The Nuremberg Code¹⁸, to which Canada is a signatory, states that it is essential before performing a medical procedure on human beings, that 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.

The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights¹⁹:

Article 6, section 1:

Any preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic medical intervention is only to be carried out with the prior, free and informed consent of the person concerned, based on adequate information. The consent should, where appropriate, be expressed and may be withdrawn by the person concerned at any time and for any reason WITHOUT DISADVANTAGE or prejudice.

Article 6, section 3:

In no case should a collective community agreement or the consent of a community leader or other authority substitute for an individual’s informed consent.

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

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

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

13 <https://2020news.de/en/sensational-verdict-from-weimar-no-masks-no-distance-no-more-tests-for-pupils/>

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

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

16 <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/medical-device-recalls/innova-medical-group-recalls-unauthorized-sars-cov-2-antigen-rapid-qualitative-test-risk-false-test>

17 https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dls/locs/2021/07-21-2021-lab-alert-Changes_CDC_RT-PCR_SARS-CoV-2_Testing_1.html

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

19 <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000179844>

Under the *Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada*²⁰, 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*²¹, 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.

Based on the *Genetic Non-Discrimination Act, Bill S-201*, it is an indictable offence to force anyone to take an DNA/RNA test or deny any service, employment, or education opportunity to anyone who refuses to take such a test. The punishment is a fine not exceeding \$1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both.

According to Section 14(1) of the *Quarantine Act*, screening cannot “involve the entry into the traveler’s body of any instrument or other foreign body”²².

There is no legislation that allows an employer, business owner, educator, government entity, or any individual in any other capacity, to discriminate against, force, coerce, prescribe, recommend, incentivise or mandate that any person, including children, submit to a medical procedure, especially with the threat of loss of guaranteed rights such as, but not limited to, employment, education, goods and services, travel, or respect for bodily autonomy.

Anyone involved in pressuring, influencing, or coercing others to submit to a COVID-19 test, and that individual suffers any adverse consequences, including but not limited to emotional duress as a result of the test, will be opening themselves up to personal civil liability, and potential personal criminal liability, according to the Canadian Criminal Code, the Privacy Act, the Nuremberg Code, and the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act of Canada.

Administration of a COVID-19 test is defined as a “medical procedure” and forcing anyone to take a test against their will is an unauthorized practice of medicine.

Bodily integrity is the inviolability of the physical body and emphasizes the importance of personal autonomy, self-ownership, and self-determination of human beings over their own bodies. In the field of human rights, violation of the bodily integrity of another is regarded as an unethical infringement, intrusive, and possibly criminal.

Therefore, I hereby notify you that I will hold you personally liable for any harm I may suffer, financial injury and/or loss of my personal income and my ability to provide food and shelter for myself or my family if you use coercion, force or discriminate against me based on my decision not to participate in COVID-19 testing of any kind, not limited to rapid testing, internal swabbing or blood tests.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

²⁰ <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-45.9/page-1.html>

²¹ <https://www.parl.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/bill/S-201/royal-assent>

²² <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/Q-1.1/page-1.html>