

(2) No person shall sell any food, drug, cosmetic or device
(a) that is represented by label, or
(b) that the person advertises to the general public as a treatment, preventative or cure for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states referred to in Schedule A.

Prohibited sales of food

* 4.. (1) No person shall sell an article of food that

(a) has in or on it any poisonous or harmful substance;

(b) is unfit for human consumption;

(c) consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, disgusting, rotten, decomposed or diseased animal or vegetable substance;

(d) is adulterated; or

(e) was manufactured, prepared, preserved, packaged or stored under unsanitary conditions.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID HAS. ARSENIC, LEAD, MERCURY.

regarding food

* 5.. (1) No person shall label, package, treat, process, sell or advertise any food in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character, value, quantity, composition, merit or safety.

where standard or portion thereof is identified

(2) Where a standard or any portion of a standard prescribed for a food is identified by the Governor in Council pursuant to subsection (1), no person shall label, package, sell or advertise any article in such a manner that it is likely to be mistaken for that food unless the article complies with the standard or portion of a standard so identified.

R.S., 1985, c. 27 (3rd Supp.), s. 1.

7.. No person shall manufacture, prepare, preserve, package or store for sale any food under unsanitary conditions.

o **D.03.002.** (1) Subject to section D.03.003, no person shall sell a food to which a vitamin, mineral nutrient or amino acid has been added unless the food is listed in Column I of the Table to this section and the vitamin, mineral nutrient or amino acid, as the case may be, is listed opposite that food in Column II of the Table.

o (2) No milk or milk product or derivative listed in Column I of the Table to this section applies to the lacteal secretion obtained from the mammary gland of any animal other than a cow, genus *Bos*, or a product or derivative of such secretion unless that animal is identified therein.

TABLE

Column I

Column II

John Councillor

Subject:

FW: Responses to Concerned Residents of Peel Questions

REGIONAL COUNCILOR JOHN SPROVIERI.

From: Gilles Parent, ND [mailto:gilles.parent-nd@bellnet.ca]
Sent: 2014/03/31 6:00 PM
To: Sprovieri, John Councillor
Subject: RE: Responses to Concerned Residents of Peel Questions

Dear John,

Health Canada claims that fluoride is a nutrient, a beneficial nutrient but it is not essential nutrient. (In reality, it hasn't any biochemical function in the body, and as arsenic or lead, it can present in the body but this does not mean that it is a nutrient.) But Health Canada doesn't tell us that the fluoride supplied in fluoridation chemicals aren't approved as a source of a nutrient by Health Canada, it forget to tell us that they cannot be used as a source of a nutrient because it are toxic products defined as such in 9 laws and regulations, because they aren't of food or pharmaceutical grade, because produced in unsanitary conditions, because water treatment chemicals cannot be legally considered as a food source of a nutrient.

This is the definition of a food by the Food and Drug Act

« food »
« aliment »
"food" includes any article manufactured, sold or represented for use as food or drink for human beings, chewing gum, and any ingredient that may be mixed with food for any purpose whatever;

Vitamins and minerals for food fortification have to be USP, prepared in «good manufacturing practice» in

«unsanitary conditions»
« conditions non hygiéniques »
"unsanitary conditions" means such conditions or circumstances as might contaminate with dirt or filth, or render injurious to health, a food, drug or cosmetic.
R.S., 1985, c. F-27, s. 2; R.S., 1985, c. 27 (1st Supp.), s. 191; 1992, c. 1, s. 145(F); 1993, c. 34, s. 71; 1994, c. 26, s. 32(F), c. 38, s. 18; 1995, c. 1, s. 63; 1996, c. 8, ss. 23.1, 32, 34; 1997, c. 6, s. 62.

Prohibited advertising
3. (1) No person shall advertise any food, drug, cosmetic or device to the general public as a treatment, preventative or cure for any of the diseases, disorders or abnormal physical conditions referred to in Schedule A.

Prohibited label or advertisement where sale made

EMAIL #4.

(6)

Sprovieri, John Councillor

To: Sprovieri, John Councillor
Subject: FW: Peel MOH Dr. David Mowat continues to mislead councillors on fluoridation issues
Attachments: why fluoridation persists.JPG; why fluoridation persists.JPG

Safe Drinking Water Act:
"Prohibition"

20. (1) No person shall cause or permit any thing to enter a drinking water system if it could result in,
(a) a drinking water health hazard;
(b) a contravention of a prescribed standard; or
(c) interference with the normal operation of the system. 2002, c. 32, s. 20 (1)....

* Dilution no defence

20. (3) For the purposes of prosecuting the offence of contravening subsection (1), it is not necessary to prove that the thing, if it was diluted when or after it entered the system, continued to result in or could have resulted in a drinking water health hazard. 2002, c. 32, s. 20 (3)...

* Conflict

166. (1) The provisions of this Act and the regulations prevail over the provisions of any other Act and any regulation made under any other Act, irrespective of when the other Act is enacted or the regulation is made under the other Act. 2002, c. 32, s. 166 (1)."

The Safe Drinking Water Act does NOT recommend adding fluoride to our water, nor does it recommend maintaining fluoride in the range of 0.5 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

- > Well, that's interesting because according to Ontario Ministry of Health And Long Term Care
- > "The magnitude of fluoridation's effects is not large in absolute terms, is often not statistically significant, and may not be of clinical significance. Canadian studies do not provide systemic evidence that water fluoridation is effective in reducing decay in contemporary child populations. The few studies of communities where fluoridation has been withdrawn do not suggest significant increases in dental carries as a result."
- > --Locker, D. (1999). Benefits and Risks of Water Fluoridation. An Update of the 1996 Federal Provincial Subcommittee Report. Prepared for Ontario Ministry of Health And Long Term Care.

(20)

Sprovieri, John Councillor

From: Hunt, Michelle
Sent: 2013/06/06 10:18 AM
To: Sprovieri, John Councillor
Subject: Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002

Hi John,

I have extracted Sections 19 and 20 from the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002, as requested:

Standard of care, municipal drinking water system

19. (1) Each of the persons listed in subsection (2) shall,
- (a) exercise the level of care, diligence and skill in respect of a municipal drinking water system that a reasonably prudent person would be expected to exercise in a similar situation; and
 - (b) act honestly, competently and with integrity, with a view to ensuring the protection and safety of the users of the municipal drinking water system. 2002, c. 32, s. 19 (1).

Same

- (2) The following are the persons listed for the purposes of subsection (1):
- 1. The owner of the municipal drinking water system.
 - 2. If the municipal drinking water system is owned by a corporation other than a municipality, every officer and director of the corporation.
 - 3. If the system is owned by a municipality, every person who, on behalf of the municipality, oversees the accredited operating authority of the system or exercises decision-making authority over the system. 2002, c. 32, s. 19 (2).

Offence

(3) Every person under a duty described in subsection (1) who fails to carry out that duty is guilty of an offence. 2002, c. 32, s. 19 (3).

Same

(4) A person may be convicted of an offence under this section in respect of a municipal drinking water system whether or not the owner of the system is prosecuted or convicted. 2002, c. 32, s. 19 (4).

Reliance on experts

(5) A person shall not be considered to have failed to carry out a duty described in subsection (1) in any circumstance in which the person relies in good faith on a report of an engineer, lawyer, accountant or other person whose professional qualifications lend credibility to the report. 2002, c. 32, s. 19 (5).

Prohibition

20. (1) No person shall cause or permit any thing to enter a drinking water system if it could result in,
- (a) a drinking water health hazard;
 - (b) a contravention of a prescribed standard; or
 - (c) interference with the normal operation of the system. 2002, c. 32, s. 20 (1).

Exception

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to prohibit activities that are carried out,
- (a) in the course of the proper operation, maintenance, repair or alteration of a drinking water system; or
 - (b) under a statutory authority or for the purposes of complying with a statutory requirement. 2002, c. 32, s. 20 (2).

Dilution no defence

(3) For the purposes of prosecuting the offence of contravening subsection (1), it is not necessary to prove that the thing, if it was diluted when or after it entered the system, continued to result in or could have resulted in a drinking water health hazard. 2002, c. 32, s. 20 (3).

Web link: http://www.e-laws.wv.or.ca/html/statutes/english/2002/ckwa_sac_20022_e.htm

Kind regards,
Michelle